

The Worker

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NMU Rank-File Still Hold Port Despite Cops and Curran

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WALLACE MAPS DRIVE TO BUILD PROGRESSIVE PARTY

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**FOURTH
ROUND**
for the big
corporations

who got the \$\$\$
and WHY?

—See Page 2



— KINKAID —

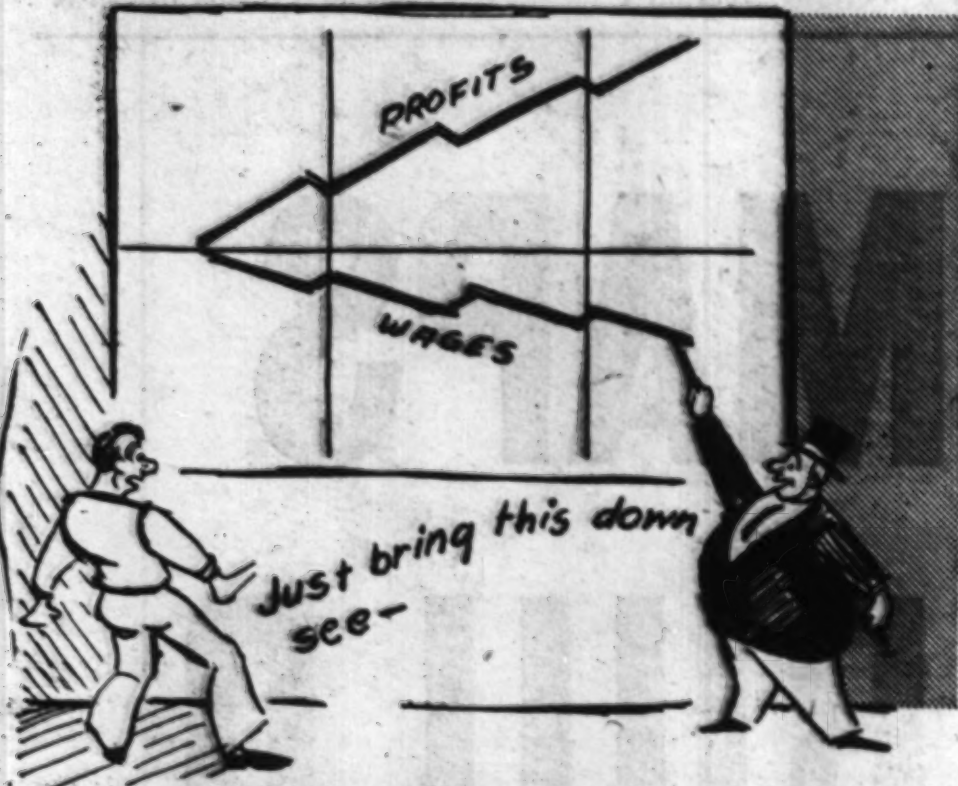


UNIONS WANTED IT, BUT THE CORPORATIONS GOT IT

By Bernard Burton

The workers wanted a fourth round of wage increases this year. They didn't get it. But the bosses did. They paid themselves increases running upwards of 33 percent over last year.

The handful of men who run U. S. Steel and Bethlehem gave themselves dividends nearly double those of last year. But they kept the steel workers out on strike for a demand



which didn't even chalk up to pin money for Eugene Grace, Ben Fairless and their fellow stockholders.

The duPont family and some of the lesser lights who own General Motors also gave themselves nearly 100 percent increase in dividends. But the GM workers have thus far taken three cents in wage cuts under the "escalator"

hogwash.

First, a wage increase could easily have been granted out of the profits which were not turned into "capital expenditures." That would still have left dividends bigger than last year.

Second, if the bosses claim that a wage increase means a price increase, why don't they say the same thing when they nearly double the amount they pay to themselves?

They don't say it because they know the whole argument is phony. (Show us the boss who won't jump prices any time he can, regardless of what happens to wages!)

The argument is phony, and so is the one that wage increases must be tied to "productivity."

The fact is that workers in steel, for example, are producing 50 percent over what they produced in 1939. The average worker in all industries is today producing more than 15 percent above what he turned out when World War II ended.

Both arguments are phony, and so is the third one about the cost of living not meriting a wage increase.

The price of commodities which a worker's family buys are still at about the same level as last year. So that real wages—your wages measured in terms of what you can buy—are now at least 15 percent lower than they were in January, 1945.

(And that doesn't include wages lost due to growing unemployment and part time work which is mounting in all industries.)

These are the facts. They provide no reason whatever why the workers should not have won a fourth round increase.

No reason except for the squeeze play worked out among the right wing labor leaders, the bosses and government.

WHAT do these facts prove? They show that the NAM ballyhoo about a wage increase meaning a price increase is just so much

Third of U. S. Poverty-Stricken 10 Years After FDR's Warning

WASHINGTON.—More than a decade ago, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt told the people that "more than one third of the nation is ill clothed, ill housed and ill fed." Last week, a Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report reported the same thing.

The report not only revealed that nearly half of all American families have incomes below the government's standards of decent living, but it also showed that no progress has been made toward solving the problem of the nation's low paid one third.

The committee's facts disclosed that:

- Four million families and four million single individuals received \$1,000 a year or less.
- Over five and a half million families and nearly two million individuals earned between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year.
- Close to eight million families and over a million individuals were paid between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year.

• The "proportion of non-whites in the low income group is considerably greater than the proportion of non-whites in the general population."

• More than 40 percent of all southern families are under the \$2,000 income level.

• The low income of unskilled workers "may be partially explained as a result of their poor bargaining position."

The committee's report shows that families with less than \$2,000 a year spend more than half their money for food, about \$6 a week per person. They spend 54 percent more for flour, cereals and other starchy food and 40 percent less for fresh fruits and other vitamin bearing food than families with more than \$2,000 income.

While not appealing to organized labor for a solution of the serious problem, the report, however, makes it clear that organized labor has helped millions of workers gain higher wages.

The report, at the same time, points out that organized labor has much more to do. The more than 16 million families and single individuals earning less than \$2,000, among them millions of Negro families, offer fertile ground for a gigantic organizing drive and nationwide fight to increase wages.



WHO HELPED THE TRUSTS TAKE IT FROM WORKERS?

By George Morris

With about a year gone since "fourth round" talk began the great majority of the corporations are preparing to celebrate the achievement of holding 1949 down as the no-raise year and securing a commitment for the same in 1950. For this they owe their thanks to the top bureaucracy of both the AFL and CIO.

This was the stark reality as the so-called "pattern-setting" union, the United Steelworkers of America settled and a well-planned maneuver that began with the CIO's convention in Portland a year ago, was carried out.

The fight even for the "fourth round" isn't over yet. A number of unions, particularly those on the CIO right wing's purge and liquidation list, are still pressing the struggle.

The United Mine workers, far from giving up, set a new strike deadline on Dec. 1, unless operators come to terms in the two remaining weeks.

A number of AFL unions, mainly on a local and regional level, have not been hamstrung by the general no-wage raise policies of their leaders.

HERE'S HOW the chain of developments that brought labor to its present pass, unfolded:

1—At the Portland convention, the right wing launched a splitting war against the CIO's militant unions designed to take the steam out of their initiative for a wage raise.

2—Murray told that convention that the next big objective of the CIO are pensions. He said nothing of wages.

3—Walter Reuther immediately picked up the cue and, after a meeting of his general executive board, announced that the next fight will be for pensions. The UAW's leaders said the hardly noticeable drop in the cost of living index that began last December "relieves" the pressure for wage raises.

4—Progressive rank and file forces within the auto and steel unions, as have the progressive-led unions like the UAW and those on the purge list, began a campaign for a wage raise, too. This forced Murray, Reuther and other right-wing leaders to give up service to



—Fred Wright in UK News

wage raises and include them in the list of demands.

5—Meantime, a whole chain of rightwing led unions knifed the fourth round before it even got under way. Leaders of the textile, clothing, oil, shoe and other CIO unions, announced in advance that wage raises will not be pressed in 1949. Others, like those of the National Maritime Union, "appeased" their members with a phony play for a "fourth round" but finished by signing for nothing.

6—When some locals of the steel unions attempted to pass resolutions backing the wage demands Murray agreed to put on his list, regional heads hastened to gag the locals claiming that this would "tie Murray's hands." In the meantime, no: the slightest step was taken to prepare the members for a possible strike.

7—When negotiations with steel became deadlocked and a strike deadline was reached, Murray was "balled out" by Truman with a fact-finding board designed to delay the walkout deadline for two months. Murray greeted that as a "victory" and in effect committed the union in advance to acceptance of whatever the decision would be.

8—After making a show of hearing "both sides" the President's board recommended the freezing of wages and a pension-insurance plan that would entail an ADDITIONAL cost to employers of an "average of eight cents an hour" or an overall cost of 30 cents for such plan, TO GO INTO EFFECT IN THE SPRING OF 1950.

9—Murray accepted immediately, without even consulting the members. But the employers with steel operations at only 70-odd percent played hard-to-get and vowed they will not yield to the "non-contributory" principle.

10—Left with no alternative, Murray was forced to call a strike. The workers showed little outward enthusiasm because even victory promised little for the great majority.

11—After nearly six weeks of strike the lines of the companies broke and Bethlehem started the ball rolling. But the Bethlehem formula contained the concession the employers had been demanding:

a) A wage freeze until January, 1951 with the contract extended to

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The Worker

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Shah, Mr. Truman: Iran Gave Dewey \$2,500

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—To the intense embarrassment of State Department officials providing a lavish reception for the Shah of Iran, a woman Republican party collector took this occasion to announce that the Iranian Embassy contributed to the Dewey campaign fund last year.

President Truman's dislike for those who bet on the wrong horse last November is notorious. The question is, aside from its obvious illegality, whether the President would have called the Shah a fine young man and given him an expensive Mauser big game rifle, had he known of the contribution.

The witness against the Iranian embassy is Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold of the local Dewey-Warren club. In a statement to the Washington Post she said:

"I went to the chancery of the embassy three or four days before the election. I was accompanied by Mrs. A. Burke Summers, a leader of the local Republican women. We met, by appointment, Mr. Mohammed Nemazee, commercial counselor of the embassy.

"Mr. Nemazee handed us a check for \$2500. He made it clear that it was for the Dewey cam-

paign and the Iranian Embassy was to get the credit for it. The check was made out to the Republican National Committee and signed by Sultan Mahamoud Amerie who, I believe, is a business associate of Mr. Nemazee and lives in New York."

Nemazee told reporters it wasn't true. He said he is acquainted with Amerie but denies any recollection of transmitting his check to the GOP.

In New York, Amerie said he made the contribution as an individual, but he contradicted Nemazee flatly. He did send the check to the Iranian embassy to be delivered, he said.

Judge Orders Negro To S. C. Chain Gang

By Elihu Hicks

Bronx Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan Friday callously refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus which would prevent extradition of James Wilson, 29-year-old

Negro father, back to the inhuman punishment of a Sumpter County, South Carolina, chain gang.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, issued a stay of execution order at 4:30 Friday. The order, which prevents the South Carolina officials from taking Wilson back, was signed by Justice Edward Dore.

Agreeing to hear arguments on the stay of execution order on Nov. 29, the Court set Jan. 3, 1950 at the date on which it will hear appeals against Justice McGeehan's decision.

McGeehan's decision followed testimony by Sumpter County Engineer Robert F. McCellon, who ridiculously maintained that the only punishment which Negroes receive on his chain gangs, are "a pat, just like you would pat a baby."

McCellon claimed that Wilson had been a "trustee" with virtually a complete freedom of movement, at the time of his escape, and for at least 4 years previously. Wilson, however, had testified, that he was a trustee for only one year, 1947, and that he had been enchained ever since.

Deep, and obviously recent chain marks on his ankles supported his story.

Justice McGeehan, accepting the story of the cynical chain gang boss, remanded Wilson to the custody of 5 burly South Carolina deputies, who had come to take him back.

Attorneys Abraham Unger, Elrich A. Eastman and Louis Fleischer immediately applied to the Appellate Division for a stay of execution pending an appeal.

In a sharply worded statement, the Bronx Civil Rights Congress, which has been leading the protest movement against the attempted extradition of Wilson, declared that Justice McGeehan, in granting extradition "has

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Wallace Maps New Drive to Build Progressive Party

CHICAGO.—In an address Friday night before a Progressive Party rally in the Chicago Coliseum, Henry A. Wallace reaffirmed the principles of the third party and called for a campaign to broaden the party to win the mass of the American people.

In his first comment on the recent elections, Wallace said that the vote showed that the same influences that decided the 1948 contest were still operating. The voters, he said, had "rejected Republican reaction but their illusions about Truman and the Democrats still persist."

He hailed the vote of Rep. Vito Marcantonio in New York's mayoralty campaign as decisive evidence of this trend, pointing to his record showing in Harlem, where the Negro people swung behind him in unprecedented numbers. Wallace said that Marcantonio had polled 80,000 more votes than he (Wallace) had expected.

"The political awakening of the Negro people will be duplicated among the great masses of the American people once they feel the full effect of the Administration's present course on their daily lives," he said.

He declared "it was good to see" the election of Herbert H. Lehman to the Senate since it indicated that New York voters were "superior to the lowest forms of prejudice." He added that he hoped that Lehman would try to "shift the Administration away from its intemperate and costly war program."

"The November elections have not changed the fundamental fact that the two great dangers faced by America and the world are American fascism and eventually war resulting therefrom," the former Vice President declared.

RAPS FOREIGN POLICY

Declaring that the Truman Doctrine was drawing its last gasp, he pointed to the whole series of U.S. defeats abroad in the past year as

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WALLACE

Judge Rules Judith Coplon Must Be Tried

Judith Coplon was ordered Friday to stand trial.

Miss Coplon and a Soviet citizen are charged with conspiring to commit espionage against the United States government.

Miss Coplon, 28, already has been convicted in Washington of charges she stole secret documents to give to Valentin A. Gubitchev, Soviet engineer. She pleaded the second trial should be dismissed on the grounds she was arrested illegally and that another trial would constitute double jeopardy.

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan denied her pleas.

Ryan, however, did grant a delay in the trial, adjourning the proceedings until next Tuesday, to allow Miss Coplon's attorney, Archibald Palmer, to appeal Friday's ruling. The judge denied Gubitchev's request for a three-week delay to obtain counsel.

Gubitchev had refused to accept counsel or defend himself throughout the pre-trial hearings, claiming diplomatic immunity.

"If, despite all the facts, the court decides to start trial, I think it better for me to prepare my defense for this court proceeding and to take counsel," he said.

"I did not think that, based on the facts, there was good reason to go on with this case. I did not intend to defend myself against the fancy tales of the Department of Justice and the FBI."

Pledge Support To Civil Rights Drive of NAACP

The Civil Rights Congress, through a letter signed by its national secretary, William L. Patterson, yesterday pledged "wholehearted support" to the Civil Rights Mobilization Drive of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Planned to end in a Washington conference January 15-17, 1950, the Civil Rights Mobilization proposes to press for passage of the President's civil rights program. The effort, initiated by the NAACP is backed by 36 national organizations and the state organizations of the NAACP.

In announcing CRC fraternal assistance to the NAACP drive, Patterson declared: "Indeed, all who desire fundamental changes in the status of Negro Americans now, rather than in some unspecified tomorrow, must realize that they must help make this a landmark on the road . . . toward complete freedom."

The CRC leader urged that the Civil Rights Mobilization adopt a program "beyond the program on civil rights President Truman talked about during the 1948 election campaign. The rights for racial minorities contained in that program must be won, but it alone, will not meet the needs and demands of 1950."

PROPOSES ACTION

Patterson asked the NAACP leaders to consider a program including enforcement of the Second Section of the 14th Amendment which would outlaw most of the Dixiecrat congressmen. "These representatives of lynch landlords,"

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NMU Rank-File Still Hold Port

By Bernard Burton

The CIO National Maritime Union remained in the hands of its members Friday despite President Joseph Curran's aborted police-backed coup Thursday night. Hundreds of seamen maintained their vigil for the third day at the hall, 346 West 17 St., halting Cur-

ran's appointed payrollers from replacing their elected New York officials.

Although the elected patrolmen were unable to visit ships in harbor because the shipowners were eager to "comply" with the national office's position, shipping continued from the hiring hall and rank-and-file ship committees were handling grievances.

Police on foot and mounted continued to patrol the area of the hall and a gauntlet of cops were stationed in the lobby to provide a cordon from the ele-

vator to the nearest exit. Purpose was to "protect" any national official coming down from the sixth floor from the jeers of the members.

The entire street floor was littered with torn copies of The Pilot, NMU paper. It had just come off the press going the commercial press one better in the attempt to paint the action of the membership as a "Red revolution."

Pictures of Curran were pasted up on doors and walls. But underneath each of them was the word

FINK, lettered in large characters. TO TRY CURRAN

The 15-man rank-and-file trial committee elected Thursday night by a vote 1,858 to 4 to sift charges against Curran and Treasurer M. Hedley Stone went into session. It elected Charles Keith as chairman and John F. Finn as secretary.

The election expressed the united sentiment of the New York membership in the fight against Curran's onslaughts on their democratic rights. Keith is secretary of the Independent Caucus while Finn is

secretary of Voice of The Membership group, which puts out the rank-and-file paper of the same name.

A special issue of Voice of the Membership, distributed Friday, urged the seamen: "Don't let Curran and the shipowners steal your union." It called for mobilization of all ships' crews, meetings aboard ship to take action defending the right of the members to elect their own officials and "no tampering with the hiring hall."

Curran, in his frantic fight against the aroused New York membership, largest sector of the union, sent out desperate tele-

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Schenectady UE Local Fights Carey and Cops

A membership meeting of United Electrical Workers, Local 301, in Schenectady, called to remove secessionist officers, was broken up with the help of police by a gang mobilized by Frank Kriss, the local's president.

Kriss' claim to newsmen that the meeting voted to leave the UE is an "outright lie," it was an-

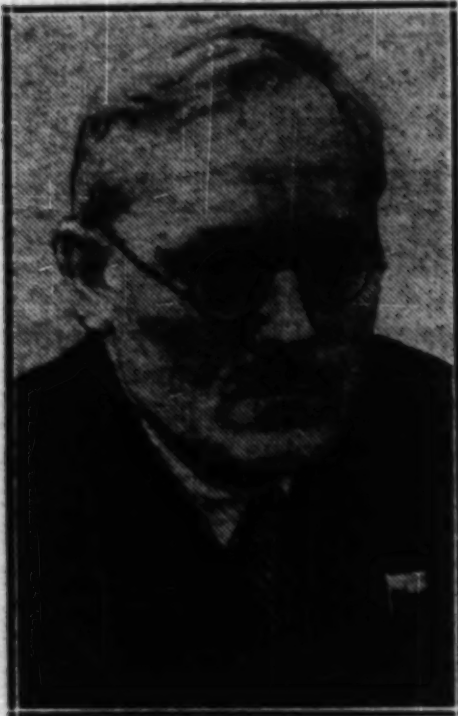
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ATOM-FOR-PEACE NEWS STIRS SHARP DEBATES

By Joseph Starobin

The wisecracks who told us that the Soviet Union couldn't produce atomic bombs for years to come are now busy denying that Soviet atomic power can possibly be "razing mountains," as Andrei Vishinsky reported to the United Nations last week. But nobody can deny that the white-haired, energetic Soviet Foreign Minister has succeeded in raising the entire debate about atomic energy controls to a new level. Although the UN Assembly will have accomplished nothing at this session, a terrific impact has been made on the American mind. The issue of using atomic power for peace purposes, instead of stockpiling bombs for war, has been placed before the world with a challenging concreteness.

On top of which, the Soviet diplomats have followed up their atom



ANDREI VISHINSKY

offensive, and squarely challenged the State Department to sign a Big Five Peace Pact, if it wishes to prove their peaceful intentions.

The atomic explosions which President Truman himself reported to the world on Sept. 23 have had the effect of exploding the Baruch Plan. There had been so much "smog" in the American atmosphere for three years about this plan, and formed the basis of the so-called majority plan adopted by the UN's Atomic Energy Commission in the past two Assemblies.

ON ALL SIDES, both at home and abroad, it is now admitted that the American State Department's pathetic clutching to this plan will have to be reexamined. The idea of a stage-by-stage revelation of secrets no longer has any meaning. There is no secret. And there is no monopoly of atomic bomb production.

All that's left of the Baruch Plan is the State Department insistence that only the international ownership of all atomic resources and

Mayor, Model Flee the Press

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. (UP).—The miffed mayor of New York, William O'Dwyer, Friday abandoned his weekend holiday with a pretty ex-model because newspapermen wouldn't go away and leave them alone.

The reporters had orders to tag the 59-year-old Mayor on grounds that he and Sloan Simpson, 33, might be contemplating matrimony this weekend.

O'Dwyer declared he and Miss Simpson had no immediate plans for getting married. Furthermore, he said, the press was intruding. "Either you go or I will."

The press stayed so the mayor went.

He called his New York office and ordered the Police Department airplane, which brought them to this famous SPA, to return. And shortly after 3 p.m. he and Miss Simpson took off with destination unknown.

all atomic plants can insure a system of inspections and controls that would be foolproof. The same State Department which abhors nationalization of industry suddenly becomes the exponent of "internationalization."

To this, Andrei Vishinsky has now elaborated the Soviet answer that was clearly stated in 1947, but was generally ignored. The Soviet Union, he told the UN's Political Committee last Saturday, has no objection to a system of inspection. Inspectors, coming from a genuine UN agency could cross "Soviet borders and smell the materials, touch them, feel them, do anything, anything they want or desire."

What the USSR opposes, however, is a UN body, on which the United States and Britain would have a clear majority, and would use this control body to own and manage Soviet atomic plants. That is not necessary for controls. That is just a way of bringing everybody else's atomic development under the same super-trust of the DuPonts and the Monsanto Chemical Co. which now run the American atomic plants.

AND THE CONTRAST between what socialism and capitalism, Vishinsky had said two days earlier, is precisely the different approach to the purposes of atomic power. The Soviet Union, Vishinsky declared a week ago Thursday, is not stockpiling bombs, although if, unfortunately, to our great regret, this were necessary, we should have as many of these as

we should need no more and no less.

Right now, he continued, "we are utilizing atomic energy for our economic needs, in our own economic interests. We are razing mountains; we are irrigating deserts; we are cutting through jungle and tundra; we are spreading life, happiness, prosperity and welfare in places where the human footstep has not been seen for a thousand years."

This challenging statement is bound to set Americans thinking: what is it about our country that is burying the light of atomic energy under the bushel of a stockpile of bombs? Why is it that the Russians are using this new power as a boon, while we are using it as a bomb?

But this is not all that flows from the UN debates. The USSR has taken the initiative, for the third time in three Assemblies, to



indict American and British war preparations and propose a fresh start—a Big Five agreement. This resolution has now been countered by a sharp speech from Warren Austin, the U. S. spokesman, which in effect maintains that peace is possible only if the Socialist world capitulates to the capitalist world. As Vladimir Clementis, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister commented sarcastically this Tuesday, "The gist of Austin's position is that the cause of all the troubles in the world, no matter what they are and where they are, is Russia; and that the United States is the greatest, mightiest, wisest nation

in the world predestined to save the world for the American way of life."

THERE IS, of course, a direct connection between the atomic energy deadlock and the Soviet Peace Pact plan. If the United States refuses to agree to any plan, except one which would enable it to dominate the Soviet Union's atomic industry, then at least the United States should agree to a Pact which outlaws war. For it wouldn't make too much difference how many bombs each nation has, and what it does with atomic power, provided there were agreement not to go to war. Peace, in other words, is itself the quickest and surest form of atomic controls.

But when the State Department rejects a pact of mutual non-aggression, and as the Russians have several times proposed, then it not only takes responsibility for the cold war, but makes the atomic deadlock even more dangerous.

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Teachers Rap School Board's Aid to Hearst

The Teachers Union yesterday made public a protest against collaboration between the New York City Board of Education and the New York Journal-American in two projects connected with the study of history—a prize contest and a series of radio broadcasts. In a letter to Maximilian Moss, president of the Board of Education, Abraham Lederman, union president, charged that "the Hearst press cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered to have any honest interest in civic improvement."

Citing examples of anti-labor columns and sensational headlines on stories of violence associated with sex, the union asserted that the "chief purpose" of the Journal-American in sponsoring alleged civic programs is "to achieve an increase in its circulation among school children by making use of the implied approval given to it by the Board of Education."

The action of the Board of Education in collaborating with the Journal-American "is especially reprehensible," the union declared, "in the light of its continued ban on The Nation in school libraries."

Gifts Aplenty At G-A Bazaar

Bargain hunters and Christmas shoppers will find a wide selection of gift items, household appliances, clothing, canned and preserved foods, books, records, pictures, toys, novelties, compacts, cake, Christmas Cards, and many other choice items at the German American Bazaar on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 19 and 20, from 12 noon to 12 midnight, at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., N.Y.C.

There will be special entertainment and games, movies and a magic show for the children on both afternoons. Refreshments will be served.

Proceeds will go to aid the German-American in its fight against the resurgence of Nazism and anti-Semitism in Germany.

Strike Protests HCL in Austria

VIENNA (ALN).—Workers throughout Austria are striking against price increases which affect practically all consumer goods. The strikes began in the railroad repair shops of Vienna, then spread to metal plants in Florisdorf and Stadlau, the Lobau oil refineries and the Fiat automobile works. The strikes are so far of a token character, but unions have informed the government they will launch an unlimited general stoppage unless it acts on prices at once.

AFL Pilots Weigh New Strike Call

WASHINGTON (UP).—Negotiations for the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots Union disagreed Friday over whether to call a strike against east and gulf coast shipping next Tuesday.

Federal Mediator William N. Margolis urged union leaders to ratify and continue a tentative 30-day truce which halted a walk-out scheduled for last Tuesday.

Informed sources said one group within the union leadership supported Margolis' plea but another group demanded an early strike call to enforce the union's demand for a deck officer hiring hall system.

Under the tentative truce, either the union or the 38 shipping companies represented by the American Merchant Marine Institute, can repudiate the no-strike truce by next Monday.

At the meeting Friday, regular union negotiations were joined by 15 delegates from key locals to discuss the truce question.

Some local delegates, it was reported, said the union should hold out for the hiring hall. A heated argument ensued, it was reported.

Deck officers on the West Coast won such a hiring system early this month.

It Could Be The Profit System

COLUMBUS, O. — A new theory, defying all the laws of economics, was put forward here at the Ohio Sales Executive Club by Dr. Kenneth MacFarland of Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. MacFarland declared that 90 percent of business failures were due to "personality flaws."

Ship Shelled By Kuomintang Reaches Korea

PUSAN, Korea.—The American freighter Flying Cloud arrived here Friday with two temporary patches on its hull marking the places where a Chinese Kuomintang gunboat shelled the ship as it ran the blockade to the Chinese People's Republic.

The eight commercial passengers aboard said they were not frightened during the encounter at the Yangtze river mouth because they had been taken to comparative safety of the ship's engine room before the shelling began.

Capt. Fred Rylander of Philadelphia said the 10,000-ton Flying Cloud's escape and voyage to Pusan largely was the result of a "luckily calm day after we were shelled."

This allowed an opportunity to make emergency repairs—a four-foot square patch on the port side and a smaller patch aft.

A spokesman for the Kuomintang said in Hong Kong he believed the Chinese gunboat did not attack the Flying Cloud but merely fired warning shots in an effort to halt the blockade runner.

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PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Efforts to raise rent control ran into stiff labor opposition at a City Council hearing. Heading the fight against grasping Portland landlords and their lobby, the Oregon Apartment House Association, was Secretary Gust Anderson of the Portland Central Labor Council.

MONOPOLY GRIP

WASHINGTON (FP).—Economic concentration has advanced much farther in the U. S. than it had in Germany during the 1920's when the big industrial combinations were formed, the House monopoly subcommittee was told by Prof. Philip C. Newman of Pennsylvania State College.

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Protest Jail Sentences For 11's Lawyers

By Joseph North

Additional thousands in the nation and throughout the world added their voices to the rising protest this week against the conviction of the 11 Communists and their lawyers who received sentences as much as six months on contempt charges. The convicted attorneys are known to millions as labor lawyers whose record in defense of trade unionism is outstanding.

The lawyers are: Harry Sacher, of New York—six months imprisonment; Richard Gladstein, of San Francisco—six months; (Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party who acted as his own counsel—six months); George Crockett, outstanding Detroit Negro lawyer, four months; A. J. Isserman, of New York, four months; Louis F. McCabe, of Philadelphia, one month.

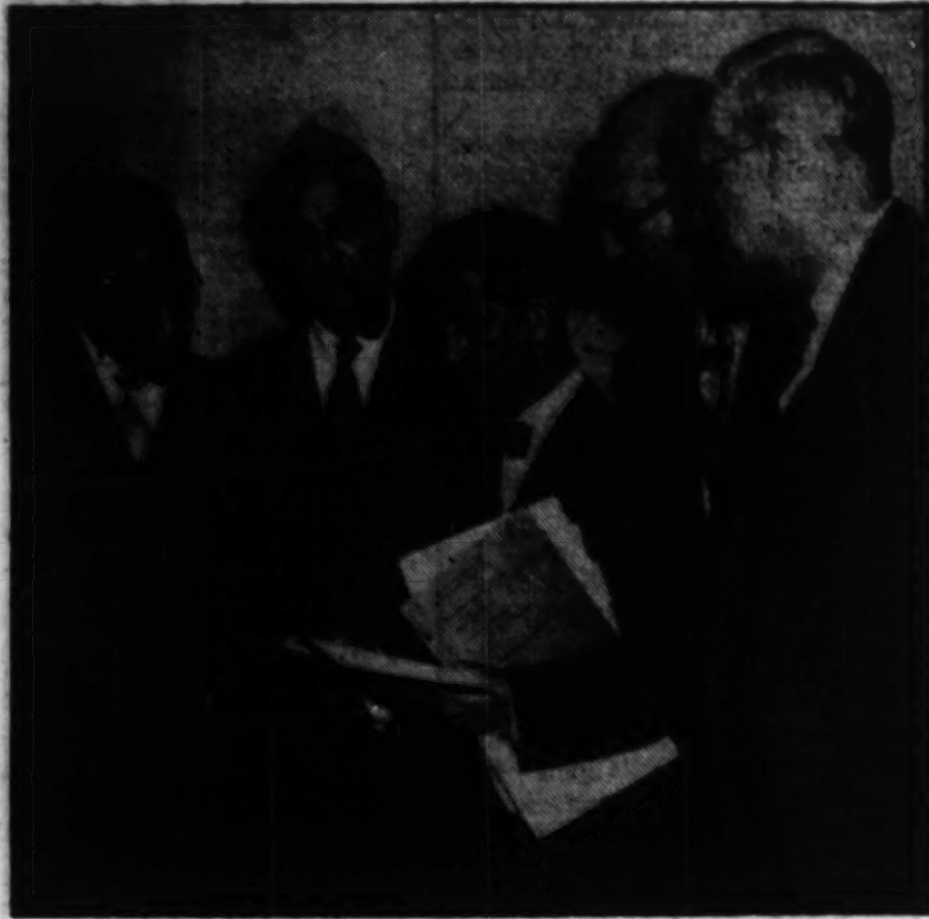
EFFORTS are being made in certain reactionary quarters to institute disbarment proceedings despite the mounting protest nationally and on a world-scale.

How jurists abroad look at the case can best be assessed from the proposal made in Britain's Parliament a few days ago when Labor Independent Konni Zilliacus urged that the entire case be brought before the United Nations.

He cited the "growth of intolerance and authoritarianism in the U. S. and the danger it carries for our country and the peace of the world." Zilliacus, in emphasizing that the 11 U. S. Communist leaders were sentenced "not because of anything they had done, but for holding certain political opinions," said the lawyers were jailed "for good measure." He said Judge Harold Medina "conducted himself rather on the lines of the warning given by the pantomime (comic opera) policemen: 'Everything you say will be taken down, altered and used against you.'"

HOW THE CONTEMPT sentences are regarded in America was seen in the brief to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals filed by 360 lawyers from many cities and presented by a group of 125 attorneys from California, Oregon and Washington.

They cited Canon 15 of the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association which says, in part: "The lawyer owes 'entire devotion to the interest of his client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability.' . . . No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him



DEFENSE ATTORNEYS for the 11 Communist leaders are shown conferring during the recent trial. (Left to right): George Crockett, Maurice Sugar, Harry Sacher, Abraham J. Isserman and Louis McCabe.

from the full discharge of his duty."

The impact of the judge's decision on the Bar and upon students is already evident. An instance of it was seen at Yale last week when Osmond K. Frankel, of Civil Liberties Union and Abraham Isserman addressed a forum of over 600 at Yale University Law School. Following a discussion on the vindictive contempt citations a law student asked if the risk to his future would be too great if he devoted his practice to civil liberties cases.

Frankel replied that the student must make his own decision, but from the Foley Square experience it began to appear that lawyers "must study not great men's causes but what will please the judges."

Thousands of workingmen felt indignant over the conviction recognizing that not only were ideas on trial, but that lawyers defending workingmen can go to jail too. They recognize this as a threat to their rights if—and when—they are arrested for espousing unionism at a time when Taft-Hartley is

still on the books. They were letting Washington know they were worried, demanding that the convictions be reversed.

Appeal on the contempt cases will be argued in New York on December 12.

The Profits of Devaluation

LONDON.—The British Kennel Club said Friday that exports of dollar-earning dogs had increased 20 percent since devaluation and predicted that 1,200 pedigreed dogs would be exported by end of the year.

Recent exports, it said, included a Scottish terrier and a chow, each sold for \$2,800; two miniature poodles which brought \$2,100 each and a Labrador which sold for \$1,400.

Veep Married

ST. LOUIS.—Vice-president Alben W. Barkley and Mrs. Carelton S. Hadley were married Friday in a brief, single-ring ceremony at St. John's Methodist Church.

What's Ahead for AJC

By Louise Mitchell

The recently concluded convention of the American Jewish Congress showed clearly that the leadership is steering a course to remove that once-militant organization from participation in mass movements directly affecting American Jews.

With the end of the war and especially since the death last year of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, AJC founder, the leadership with its ties to the Americans for Democratic Action has sought to convert the organization into a committee of experts with a dormant membership swallowing its orders or facing expulsion.

While continuing to spout liberal phrases it has steadily undermined the mass character of the AJC and its mass activities on such vital issues like civil liberties and democracy. The AJC is presently dominated by Shad Polier, Judge Justice Wise Polier and Rabbi Irving Miller. Judge Polier in all her addresses to the convention struck the high note in rebalancing. She repeatedly erroneously lumped the progressive left with the "totalitarianism of the right."

ALTHOUGH THE leadership was forced to pass a strong resolu-

tion on denazification of Germany, it could be seen from the fact that Truman's name was omitted from the resolution that its heart was not in its attack. Only on recommendation from the floor was the President's name included among those responsible for the failure to denazify Germany. The main reason lip service was paid to the denazification question was the great anger of the overwhelming AJC membership over the Truman administration's retreat.

Throughout the convention, steamroller tactics were used to keep the membership from speaking up on issues facing the AJC. The organization's constitution was often violated in order to carry out leadership's scheme.

This was markedly noticed in the case of the Detroit Chapter which was expelled for carrying out a civil rights program. Although 11 delegates came from that city, they were denied the opportunity to bring their problems before an appeals board as guaranteed in the AJC constitution. Similarly, the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and American Jewish Labor Council which were expelled were not permitted to bring

their case to the convention floor. The latter two are among the most progressive in Jewish life.

IT WAS SO ENGINEERED that the officers' report delivered by Dr. David Petegorsky which was received by a two to one approval from the convention was deliberately interpreted to mean approval for the expulsion policies. Yet the question of the three groups was never permitted to be brought out squarely in the open.

Among the noteworthy resolutions passed by the convention in addition to the question of denazification were a denunciation of any attempts to internationalize Jerusalem as supported by the State Department and the Truman administration, and a resolution on civil liberties which opened the possibility for a probable "friend of the court" brief in the appeal of the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

Although another resolution had some kind words to say about the role of the Soviet Union in respect to Israel the AJC leadership attacked the USSR and Eastern democracies on the emigration question thereby giving the reactionary Jewish gatekeepers another handle to attack the Soviet Union.

The Worker

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AN EDITORIAL

What to Be Thankful For

IF SOME OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, who started this national custom of a Thanksgiving holiday, were to return from the quiet of their graveyards, you might think they would find little in America of 1949 to be thankful for.

Our country has certainly come through a year which hardly merits hallelujahs. It would be easy to find the cranberry sauce sour, and the turkey full of bones.

The standard of living for most American working people has gone down in the past year, and the 5,000,000 men out of work are fast using up those insurance checks.

We have been saddled with a military budget for wars that nobody (except Wall Street) needs or wants, and that is taking \$14,000,000,000 out of a record budget, apart from other expenses.

No less than \$6,000,000,000 are being wasted in the foolsgold project of trying to keep capitalism in Western Europe afloat, plus \$1,000,000,000 or so more for rearmament, most of which will go to rebuild a Nazi army.

The Foley Square trial climaxed an era of witch-hunting that makes the Salem story look like girls skipping rope. And the hysteria of Communist-baiting not only terrorized a larger group of Americans than ever, but it has led to a disastrous situation in the CIO, and the American labor movement generally.

Nothing has really been done to carry out President Truman's promises of civil rights for the Negro people, and other minorities: Jimcrow, discrimination are just as rampant as they were a year ago, when Truman's victory showed what a large part of our working people had been buffaloes by pledges of peace and prosperity.

YET, WE DO THINK there's a lot to be thankful for. This is no time for anything Pollyanna. But we disagree with those who can only see the doom of fascism ahead for our people, and are ready to sell the American progressive movement short. It isn't that simple. And it won't be that easy.

For this is the year in which the best friends the American people ever had made tremendous progress.

It is the year of People's China, a victory that strengthens the chances of peace, and advances the cause of People's Democracy everywhere. It has been a year of consolidation for the world of Socialism, led by the Soviet Union; and while the warmakers bite their fingernails at the fact, it is the year when the illusion of atomic monopoly crashed. Perhaps that will prove to be a greater step toward control of the atom than anything else, and eventually force a truce in the cold war.

It has been a year of tough battles at home like the Foley Square trial. But despite the boycott of the press, and the barrage which followed the verdict, millions of Americans have been alerted to the plot against their liberties; the conditions for a united peoples counter offensive are maturing. Electoral battles in New York and elsewhere have made that plain.

Americans will have to give political battle to the fascist bid in this country, just the way the Pilgrims had to work hard and long for their Thanksgiving harvest. It can be done by a wide united front of everybody who stands for peace and democracy, and the American Communists stand side by side with all others to make and win that great, good fight.

BOSS USES RACKETEERS AGAINST NEGRO STRIKERS

A spokesman for Local 475, union recognition, a contract with United Electrical Workers (UE) charged Friday that the struck Akrep Metal Specialties Co. had employed racketeers to bring in scabs. The strike at the plant at 529 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn began Thursday and involves all but two of the company's 30 employees, most of whom are Negroes.

The UE said the employers had succeeded in bringing in only five scabs. On the first night of the strike, the union spokesman charged, a policeman shot at a striker, who was subsequently arrested. The striker's name was not made public.

The National Committee of the Communist Party Says:

39,000 and More Readers Are Ready to Subscribe

The National Committee of the Communist Party this week declared its support for the subscription drive of *The Worker* and the *Daily Worker* and called on all members and friends of the Party to seek new readers. The appeal of the National Committee is as follows:

Comrades and readers of *The Worker* and *Daily Worker*:

The National Committee of the Communist Party wholeheartedly endorses the goal of 39,000 new readers by Jan. 15, set by the staff of *The Worker* and *Daily Worker*.

This drive can be put over the top. It can be achieved because these papers are fighting papers, indispensable to all those actively defending themselves against the triple threat of war, fascism and economic crisis.

The effort of Wall Street and its press to keep the truth from the people is part of their conspiracy to outlaw all independent thought, and there-

by facilitate monopoly's drive toward fascism and war.

In its very attempt to outlaw Communist thought, reaction has inevitably made Communism, and our Party's policies, the subject of nationwide interest and discussion. This discussion will inevitably deepen as new attempts are made to outlaw the Communist Party and to prevent the people from repudiating the infamous Foley Square verdict and the fascist Smith Act. Thousands of new readers can be won—and won now—for *The Worker* and the *Daily Worker* which openly bring our principles and policies before the American people, and fight against every encroachment on their right to decide political issues for themselves.

The great strikes of the past few months, the battle to expose the infamous Foley Square frame-up, the fight against splitters and for a united labor movement and the growing peace movement are indicative of the fact that hundreds of thousands of Americans are being stimulated to

thought and action. Among them are the 39,000 new readers who can be won—and won now—for *The Worker* and *Daily Worker*.

Let us—each and every one—search out the workers in our shops and communities who have read and know these people's papers and make sure that all old readers renew their subscriptions.

Let us—each and every one—strike out boldly into new territory. We have only to open the door for *The Worker* and *Daily Worker*. Our papers will sell themselves—if we help them find the readers who need and want them.

That there are many more than 39,000 potential new readers is clear from the growing opposition to police state terror and war-mongering which expressed itself in the second Peekskill and in the recent elections.

Let us make these potential readers steady readers—subscribers to *The Worker* and *Daily Worker*.
National Committee of the Communist Party
Henry Winston, Organizational Secretary

O'D Maneuvers for New Fare Hike

By Michael Singer

The O'Dwyer administration, despite its denials, has already set the fuse for another fare bomb which may explode in 1950, authoritative sources indicated this week. The increase, say these informants, will hike bus fares and early preparations indicate the new surface fare may be as high as 10 cents. But any new increase on city-operated buses must include a combination fare deal that automatically boosts subway rides. The current fare formula is a 12 cent surface-subway combination.

Real estate spokesmen who helped finance Mayor O'Dwyer's campaign and were instrumental in his re-election are reported anxious to boost the fare quickly before the 1950 gubernatorial campaign gets under way—long enough in advance, they hope, to blunt the opposition attack next Fall.

THE TAMMANY MACHINE, emboldened by the O'Dwyer victory and linked to the monopolistic property interests, is said to be squeamish about a three cent bus increase—some see the outcome of current Third Ave. and New York City Omnibus Corp. talks with the transit union as the key to the rate of fare increase on city buses—and leading Democratic spokesmen believe a penny or two-cent increase to be the most they can get away with.

The fare exposure by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party mayoralty candidate, throughout the recent campaign, was a blow to the O'Dwyer machine. Neither the mayor nor his top strategy board are eager for another showdown with Marcantonio and the people on a new fare boost. Especially is this so since O'Dwyer is definitely eyeing the governor's chair in Albany next year.

Marcantonio warned the voters that both the Democrats and the Republicans intended to raise the fare to 15 cents. A penny bus increase to eight cents a ride will force a subway combination formula of 13 cents instead of the present 12 cents and there is every

indication that this formula will be closer to 15 cents.

But with the city buses operating on a 10 cent rate as appears very possible, the subway ride will probably go up two cents making for a 22 cent burden on passengers forced to use routes where there are no combination transfer points. The Board of Transportation in 1947 had already prepared tokens for turnstile operation when it looked as if the new fare would be eight cents. The same tokens can be easily "re-coined" for 12 cents and even 14 cents once the higher fare plans are completed.

MAYOR O'DWYER last week at a City Hall press conference denied reports that the administration intended to raise bus fares to 10 cents. "The question hasn't come up and I don't expect it to come up," he said. Board of Transportation chairman William Reid, however, made it very clear a few

IWO Asks for Blood Donors

The New York Council of the International Workers Order announces that its Medical Department, in cooperation with the Red Cross, will store blood for members who need it.

The New York Council has asked all members between the ages of 18 and 60, who are in good general health, to donate a pint of blood to the IWO Blood Bank at the IOW's donor station: IWO City Office, 80 Fifth Ave. (at 14th St.), 16th floor, on December 2, 4 to 9 p.m.; Dec. 3, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Dec. 10, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Call the IWO Medical Department, ORegon 5-1161.

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend *Worker*.



O'DWYER

days earlier that such a question had already come up.

"I am not predicting any increase in the present fare," he told a Brooklyn Rotary Club gathering,

"but I do say we cannot tell now what our financial and operating picture will be next year."

What Reid did not reveal was that a deal with Michael J. Quill, CIO Transport Workers Union president, similar to that worked out in 1947 on the dime fare, is a definite probability. The TWU is demanding a 21 cents an hour increase, a 40-hour week, a 3-week vacation and 11 paid holidays instead of seven. The total cost of this to the city would be about \$72,000,000.

The ALP repeatedly pointed out in the last election that a realistic assessment of big property would return an additional \$160,000,000 to the city. This would be enough to cover the \$35,000,000 transit operating deficit and restore the nickel fare and still leave a balance sufficient to grant the transit workers their justifiable demands.

Quill, however, is continuing his line of compromising militant union struggle for deals with O'Dwyer.

Only the rank-and-file temper for wage increases, a lower work week and other demands for improved conditions has moved Quill to place these demands before the Board of Transportation.

A report already being heard is that the city is willing to provide five extra holidays and the three-week vacation if Quill gives up the 21 cent an hour pay rise and 40-hour week demands. The forty-hour week would cost \$40,000,000 and Reid contends that a 10-cent bus fare would only net the city \$20,000,000.

The danger of another fare rise which would sell out the TWU members as did the 10 cent fare deal is obvious from Reid's approach to the problem. Unless the rank and file of the union wage a really militant fight which can ally the great masses of consumers and straphangers for their demands without fare increases, the 1947 betrayal will be repeated—for transit workers and public alike.

Wanted--A Councilman For the People of Harlem!

By Abner W. Berry

Unless something is done between now and January 1, 1950, to present Earl Brown, the Councilman-elect from Harlem, with the community's mandate, the area will not be represented in the City Council.

Brown's present program, as winnowed from an interview this week in his apartment at 745 St. Nicholas Ave., adds up as follows:

1. Vote with the 23 other Democrats who were elected along with him.

2. Oppose Communism.

3. Fight Jimcrow with facts.

Now this hardly represents a program for Harlem where every fifth family head is jobless, more than half the houses are old law tenements and where cops are notorious for beatings and killings.

Brown works as a newspaperman for an uptown newspaper and for Henry Luce's *Life*. But he professed a complete ignorance of the political facts of Harlem life. For example, he said he will bring acts of police brutality to the attention of the Council "when, and if, acts of violence are established beyond doubt." And he emphasized, "I'm trying to drive at this thing as a reporter." He knew nothing of Councilman Davis' resolution against police brutality.

As to Mayor O'Dwyer assigning a city attorney to defend the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town contract against the suit of two Negro veterans, Brown didn't know the facts. And his ability to obtain



EARL BROWN

the facts will not be helped by his being in the Mayor's corner of the council.

BROWN'S OPPOSITION to Communism was backed by some widely separated facts he had gathered during the war. Before the war, he said, the Communists "were champions" for the Negro. But when America joined the war against the Axis, he thinks, the Communists "dropped Negro problems."

His fact-gathering on the Communists seems to have stopped in 1944, but he is still operating on the basis of those facts and thus presents a few ideas which can be recog-

nized as coming from Social-Democratic sources.

Brown gives one the impression not of an elected official but one who was dragged into an office. He would add himself up to a nice friendly zero, properly insulated against the witchhunters on one side and the popular, progressive leaders on the other. And as a ZERO he is perfect for Tammany purposes: The vote of the gentleman from Harlem is safely in the pockets of the majority leader.

BROWN WOULD PREFER being a nice, quiet anti-Communist. "I never look upon Ben (Councilman Benjamin J. Davis whom he defeated in a three-party gang-up) as anything but a friend ever since Ben was at Amherst and I was over at Harvard."

He "abhors" those who "go along with the tide and hit the Communists over the head." "I have inveighed against hysteria and the irrational attitudes of those who conduct witchhunts," he said, describing some columns he has written in the *Amsterdam News*.

Pressed for an outline of his program, he said he looked upon his office as a "civic position." He would like to establish an office and "hire a fact gatherer," and use the facts in the interest of the community. He would like to improve the physical conditions and develop a "civic spirit."

For a community used to the vigorous representation of Ben Davis, there is a big let-down in Earl Brown—but quick!

RANK AND FILE WORKERS AID JEWISH LABOR BAZAAR

Rank and file workers in numerous industries are setting up committees to aid the Greater New York Jewish Labor Bazaar needle, hat, millinery, clothing, raincoat, whitegoods and pocketbook workers preparing thousands of items to be sold at St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 6 through Dec. 12.

Because longshore workers are not in an industry which can be of direct assistance to the bazaar, some 15 rank and file members have decided to volunteer their

labor throughout the run of the affair by performing the numerous chores that able-bodied men will be called upon to do.

Close to 1,000 volunteer workers are expected to help the bazaar by preparing the merchandise and selling it during the five days of the sale.

A meeting of volunteer workers will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at the Adept Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Persons expecting to participate are invited to attend.

ALP Clubs to Keep Alive Issues Marcantonio Stirred

By Max Gordon

State and county American Labor Party leaders in New York appear to be somewhat startled, and highly gratified, at the fact that local ALP clubs have not been following the usual practice of more-or-less shutting up shop after an election.

"They're way ahead of us leaders," a party state official admitted privately early this week.

Spontaneously, the clubs have been holding bang-up meetings analyzing their recent campaigns, planning membership drives, figuring ways of developing community services and struggles for specific community needs.

Reason for this departure from past habits is assigned to the impetus of Rep. Vito Marcantonio's remarkable campaign for the mayoralty, a campaign which left a powerful impact upon the political life of the city.

Tirelessly, the Laborite congressman spoke to eight and nine meetings a day. Sometimes, his stint would start at the waterfront or a shop gate at 6 a.m., and he would keep going until late at night. Outdoors and indoors, the crowds that came to hear him were fabulous.

The effect of his campaigning cannot simply be measured by the vote, though under the political conditions of the election, he did well to keep the ALP vote at 14 percent, slightly higher than that cast in recent years.

The Laborite congressman, by his campaign, won new respect and sympathy from hundreds of thousands of citizens who could not yet bring themselves to vote for what they regarded as a "minor party." The "lesser evil" influence still played its part in keeping the vote down, particularly in view of the importance assumed in the voters' minds by the Senate race

between Lehman and Dulles.

But veteran state ALP leaders are satisfied that Marcantonio's drive has created the condition for winning a great many votes for the ALP in future contests, as well as wide support for its struggles for public needs.

They believe, too, that the congressman set a new standard in connection with the quality of his campaign, the manner in which he presented issues. They note that he reached the people, and attracted rapt attention in discussion of problems that until now have appeared too complex and abstract for the untrained citizens.

AS AN EXAMPLE, they cite the way in which Rep. Marcantonio has acquainted the people widely with the issue of tax assessments. Both he and his co-campaigners constantly hit away at the fact that rich properties in the city are systematically under-assessed so that the owners pay less taxes. They showed that if these properties were properly assessed, the city would raise plenty from the rich for expansion of social services, while cutting down the fare to 5c. and eliminating the sales tax.

Rep. Marcantonio quoted chapter and verse on this. The result was that many hundreds of plain people came to ALP offices during the campaign asking for the specific facts, while ALP canvassers reported constant queries from voters along these lines.

Similarly, Rep. Marcantonio not only hammered away at the O'Dwyer betrayal of the 5c. fare, but alerted the city on the possibility of a further fare increase, which the O'Dwyer Administration is now obviously considering.

He dragged into the open the previously obscured city law which requires all contractors with the city to indulge in fair employment practices, and made the people

conscious of its existence.

He exposed the Department of Welfare plan to cut the milk outlay for relief recipients. This exposure so enraged O'Dwyer that for the first time in the campaign, he delivered a bitter red-baiting attack on Marcantonio. He failed, in his attack, to deny Marcantonio's exposure.

THE LABORITE congressman also dragged out into the open the dirty Democratic undercover campaign against the Puerto Rican people. And he showed how the Puerto Ricans, new arrivals in the city, were being subjected to the same kind of slander and hostility as were all immigrant groups when they first arrived in the city in large numbers. He placed the ALP on a high footing as the champion of the minorities experiencing discrimination.

The specific, factual, informational character of the ALP campaign, sparked by Marcantonio, was probably the chief reason why great crowds came to listen to him and his co-workers, while a few blocks away the other candidates and their spokesmen were drawing three people and two stray dogs.

But the congressman knew, too, how to combine the close-to-home

issues with world problems of peace and democracy. He showed how the war budgets of the Truman Administration cut into social services, and how the attacks on democracy were designed to suppress popular struggle for these services.

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IF YOU are for peace, want to meet nice guys and gals, come to 107 W. 100th St. Sat., 9 p.m. 75c ea., \$1.20 couple. For benefit of CCNY Eve. session. LYL. OUR THIRD Big Film-Social will show "The Turning Point," powerful story of the Soviet Army's heroic stand at Stalingrad. Free refreshments and dancing afterwards. Sponsored by Jefferson School Student Council, 575-5th Ave. 8:30. Don. 75c.

THANKSGIVING DANCE-AROUND — The American Folk Song Society presents a turkey intermission show. The quarters, wings and drumstick at the Folk Song Dramatic Unit, singers and guest artists, movie shorts, and lots more. Lou, Fred and Dick calling squares. 250 W. 26th St. 8:30. Instr. fee—50c.

MAYBE IT'S COLD outside, but it won't be at Doris Miller. LYL. 2315—Seventh Ave. (135-136th St.). Dancing, movies, entertainment, refreshments. Don. 50c.

CCNY GROUP joins neighborhood LYL in a Gala Party Sat. night. 2315-7th Ave. near 135th St.

COME ONE—Come All! To the West Side YPA "Sending Off" Party for delegates to Cleveland convention. Surprise treats await you, so be sure to join us in dancing and entertainment at 8:30. 191 Canal St., 4th floor. Don. 65c.

YIKES, I GOTTA GO! It's the Camp Unity "Freedom Theatre" and Chorus, Housewarmer. Acting, singing, dancing, food and drink with Elmer Bernstein, Laura Duncan, Bob DeCormier, and the Trio, Betty Ancona, Joe Jaffe, Ernie Lieberman, Chorus, ad infinitum. Sat. nite at 106 E. 14th St. Don. 75c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere; folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

GALA SOCIAL—Dance-Bazaar. Singing, folk dancing, student entertainers, free eas. Ballroom—Waterfront Section, 269 W. 25th St. Randolph Bourse Section. Student Col. U. CP. Sub. 75c.

SONGFEST—SOCIAL. Have a wonderful time with wonderful people. Music, variety, entertainment. ALP, 229 W. 80th St. (B'way). 9 p.m. Sub. 75c.

Bronx

WHERE THE FREE BEER FLOWS, that's where Mike Reed goes. Where crowd is gay—music fine. Need we say more than . . . 631 E. 169th St. Harriet Tubman LYL. 9 p.m.

NORTH BRONX Comm. of American Soviet Friendship invites you to a musical evening featuring the movie, "They Met in Moscow." Also, a feature short subject, "Songs by Bert Jaffe," accompanied by Ben Saffin at the ALP Center, 623 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Sat., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 60c.

Brooklyn

AVO DANCE and Entertainment, featuring "meet the folks" Sammy Levenson, at 9 p.m. sharp. Other entertainment later on. Ave. R Temple, E. 16th St. and Ave. R. Adm. \$1.20.

FREE-CONVENTION Party and Dance. Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Sponsored by YPA, 23-24th St. B'way.

BROWNSVILLE YPA does it again! Mambo, samba, rhumba, fox trot, waltz or bop at the Cleveland Hop, featuring Paul Robeson, Calypso Group, Paul Seachick, harmonica virtuoso, Brownsville Peoples' Artist's dramatic presentation for YPA's 2nd National Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. 375 Saratoga Ave. Our new unemployment blues donation—50c. Proceeds to send delegates to Cleveland.

CLUB PROGRESS again puts on a play. "O'mon down! Dancing, refreshments and all the things that make life exciting. 401 Thadford Ave.

COME to the MARDI-GRAS. You don't have to go to Rio or Paris. Sweet music, folk songs, square dancing, plenty of bop and Latin stuff. Nector of the gods by the bucketful. Let yourself go and bring your friends, too! LYL, YPA, 129 Montague St. (Lex. sub. to 18th Ave. 7th Ave. sub. to Boro Hall). Bklyn.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE WEAVERS: Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Ronnie Olibert and Freddie Hellerman invite you to an open house. Singing all afternoon from 2 to 5, guest artists. Bring yourself, friends and kids to Photo League, 23 E. 10 St. Donation: 60c, lots 30c. Guitars, banjos, washboards, piano admitted free.

TWO TO ONE. Two for the price of one! In the Oval Room: "Poli De Carotte," a French film masterpiece. In the Panel Room: dancing to Jerry Malcom Orchestra. Doors open 5:45. 13 Astor Pl. Adm. \$1.25 inc. tax. Ausp.: Film Div. N. Y. Council, Arts, Sciences and Prof.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere; folk dancing; fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St.

LECTURE-SOCIAL. William Mandel, author "Guide to the Soviet Union" will discuss "What Russia is Doing with the Atom—and Where." Followed by questions and answer period. 8:30 p.m. ALP, 229 W. 80 St. (B'way). Sub. 75c.

"GIVE YOUR CHILD A CHANCE TO GROW!"—forum, movie. Speaker: Samuel Coe, child psychologist, consulting instructor Jefferson School. Sunday, Nov. 20, 8:30 p.m., at 201 Second Ave. Henry Forbes Section, CP. Sub 35c.

Brooklyn

TAKE A "LOOK SEE" at N.Y. J.Y.P. Jewish Book Month film fest (full length feature). Social-folk dancing, refreshments. 608 Cleveland St. Cont. 39c per book by or about Jewish people.

SWING AND SWAY with YPA. Musicals and Jam Session from 3 p.m.-7. At Joe Ketchel's, 237 E. 10 St. Apt. 3-A. Cont. 50c.

LEON JOSEPHSON, noted N. J. lawyer and lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 p.m., at 300 Coney Island Ave. Topic: The Fiction of Justice.

Coming

CAMP UNITY REUNION Dance-Show. Manzie Johnson Orchestra. Manhattan Center, Thanksgiving Eve. Call Algonquin 4-9024 for reservations.

NEW FACES OF 1950—Show and Dance at People's Drama, 17 W. 24 St. Wed. nite, Thanksgiving eve. Sub. 75c.

CAMP UNITY'S FREEDOM THEATRE and Camp Unity Chorus present "Fighters for Freedom and Futurama," two original shows beginning Nov. 25. Adm. 50c, 83c, \$1.10. Call AL 4-9024 for reservations or benefits. Friday and Tuesday sold out.

RATES: 25 cents per line in the Daily Worker 40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker 5 words constitute a line Minimum charge - 3 lines PAYABLE IN ADVANCE DEADLINES: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon For Monday's issue: Friday at 4 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous day at noon

MANDOLIN

Class for beginners, adults and children starts Monday, Nov. 21, 7 P.M. Instruction free to members. Dues 35c weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. Ages 13 and up. N. Y. MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCH. 104 E. 14th St., near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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REUNION
thanksgiving eve.
WED. NOV. 23rd
manhattan center

MANZIE JOHNSON AND HIS ORCHESTRA
STAGE SHOW at 11 P.M., with our "FREEDOM THEATRE," including "ON TO UNITY," LAURA DUNCAN, BOB and BETTY DeCORMIER, JESSIE & OSWALDO, introducing a NEW TRIO, our CAMP UNITY CHORUS in "FAITH IN THE PEOPLE"
Call AL 4-9024 for reservations — \$1.25 in adv., \$1.75 at door

PETER V. CACCHIONE
Memorial Meeting
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28 — 8 P.M.
THE LIVINGSTON
Schermerhorn and Nevins Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Auspices: Cacchione Memorial Committee
Admission 50c

RADIO PROGRAMS

WJZ - 1270 kc. WJZ - 1270 kc. WJZ - 1270 kc.
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SATURDAY

MORNING
11:30-WNBC-Sullivan on McConnell
WJZ-Roger Dunn Show
WCBS-Junior Miss

AFTERNOON
12:00-WNBC-News, Charles P. McCarthy
WJZ-Man on the Farm
WJZ-To Be Announced
WJZ-Midday Symphony
WJZ-Teatime of Today
12:15-WJZ-Public Affairs
12:30-WJZ-News, The Answer Man
WJZ-Arkha Andrews, Sketch
WJZ-News, American Farmer
WCBS-Grand Central Station
1:00-WJZ-Home Gardener
WJZ-Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS-Stars Over Hollywood
WJZ-News, Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC-Voice and Events
WJZ-Campus Music
WCBS-Give and Take, Quiz
WJZ-Football Game
WCBS-County Fair
WJZ-Otello
WJZ-News, Record Review
3:45-WNBC-Football game
3:50-WJZ-Football game
WJZ-News, Music
4:00-WJZ-News, Record Album
WJZ-Football
4:30-WJZ-News, Music
WJZ-Tea and Crumpets, Music
WJZ-Hands Across the Sea
4:30-WNBC-Report on America
WJZ-The Cisco Kid, Sketch
WCBS-Football
WJZ-Cocktail Time
4:45-WNBC-Confidential Close-ups

EVENING
6:00-WNBC-Ken Banghart
WJZ-Lyle Van, News
WJZ-News, Albert Warner
WJZ-Theatre of Dance
WJZ-Ballet Time
6:30-WNBC-Symphony Orchestra
WJZ-News
WJZ-Harry Warner
WCBS-Red Barber
WJZ-Dinner Concert
7:00-WJZ-Frank Farrell
WCBS-Johnny Dollar
WJZ-Rex Koury, Organ
WJZ-Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC-Richard Diamond, Sketch
WCBS-Vaughn Monroe
WJZ-Quick as a Flash, Quiz
WJZ-Sports
WJZ-Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC-Hollywood Star Theatre
WJZ-Twenty Questions
WJZ-News, Symphony Hall
WJZ-Chandru, Sketch
WJZ-Gene Autry
8:30-WNBC-Truth or Consequences
WJZ-Quiz
WJZ-Superman, Sketch
WCBS-Phillip Marlowe
WJZ-Operetta Riddigore
8:50-WNBC-Rit Parade
WJZ-Meet Your Match
WJZ-Dick Jurgens
WCBS-Gangbusters

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Saturday, Nov. 19

PM
6:30-NBC Symphony (Toscanini). WNBC.
10:00-Chicago Theatre. WOR. TV
PM
7:30-Nature of Things. WJZ.
8:50-Premiere Playhouse. WCBS
9:00-Who Said That? WJZ.
9:30-Meet the Press. WJZ.
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Sunday, Nov. 20
M
12:00-Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
PM
1:15-Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00-NBC Theatre. WNBC.
3:00-N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30-Juvenile Jury. WOR.
6:00-Oscar Brand Song Festival. WJZ.
6:30-Author Meets the Critic. WJZ.
6:30-Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
7:00-Jack Benny show. WCBS.
8:30-Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00-The Lively Arts. WJZ.
11:30-Boston Symphony Rehearsal. WNBC.

WJZ-News, Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC-Dennis Day Show
WCBS-Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ-Our Lombardo Show
WJZ-Hollywood Byline
10:00-WNBC-Judith Conner Show
WJZ-Theatre of the Air
WJZ-Voice That Live
WCBS-Sing It Again
WJZ-Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC-Grand Ole Opry
WJZ-London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON
12:00-WJZ-Symphony Variations
WJZ-The Fitzgeralds
WJZ-More Out of Life
WCBS-Invitation to Learning
12:30-WNBC-Jinx Falenberg
WJZ-News-Melvin Elliott
WCBS-Peoples Platform
WJZ-Record Review
WJZ-Piano Playhouse
12:45-WJZ-John Wyatt
WJZ-Orchestra Melodies
1:00-WNBC-The Eternal Light
WJZ-Fine Arts Quartet

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent

THE FIRST FRONT. A magnificent and telling re-creation of the battle for Stalingrad, alternating scenes of fighting and of strategy. Manhattan-Stanley.

FAME IS THE SPUR. An acutely drawn portrait of a British Labor Party misleader, with a complex, studied performance by Michael Redgrave. Manhattan-Little CineMet.

L'AFFAIRE BLUM. A German film about an attempted frame-up which is particularly relevant today. Manhattan-World.

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART FILM LIBRARY. The hilarious Rene Clair film, Le Million.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan-Paris Theatre.

ALL THE KING'S MEN. Shallow and inconclusive, but Rossen's direction makes this story of a Huey Long exciting to watch. Manhattan-Victoria.

MAJOR BARBARA. A revival of the famous Shaw film version of the play, with Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. Manhattan-Art.

RIGOLETTO. Tito Gobbi sings the title role in a straight picture of the Verdi opera. Manhattan-Ambassador.

THE MAGIC HORSE. A Soviet full-length cartoon of an old Russian folk tale. Brooklyn-Vogue.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan-Bijou.

QUARTET. Four polished and witty stories of Somerset Maugham cleverly done. Manhattan-Embassy Cinema.

MR. PERRIN AND MR. TRAILL. A frequently perceptive study of an English "public" school. Manhattan-Normandie.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama about a boy who sees a murder committed. Manhattan-Schuyler, Empress.

EVERYBODY DOES IT. Paul Douglas as a wrecking contractor who suddenly finds he has a rich baritone voice. Brooklyn-RKO Albee.

Skip

TOKYO JOE. Bogart says Japanese fascists and Communists are in cahoots.

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CENTENARY
SUNDAY, NOV. 20
2:30 P.M.
TOWN HALL

★ RAY LEV

Premiere of the "New Colossus"
Cantata by Elie Siegmeister

★ JFFO CHORUSES

Directed by Maurice Rascch

★ LEON MALAMUT

Concertmaster

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Narration - EDNA STARR

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French Film Classic
At Panel Room
This Sunday Night

The French film classic *Poil De Carotte* will be shown tonight (Sunday) at 13 Astor Place under the auspices of the Film Division, Arts, Sciences and Professions. Adapted from a novel by Jules Reynard, *Poil De Carotte* stars Harry Baur in the role of the respected, middle class French citizen, a figure in his village, who fails in the role of a father to his affection-starved son. Directed by Duviol, the film is a vivid portrait of a family torn by deep psychological conflicts. There will be three showings Sunday night starting at 6 p.m. as well as continuous dacing in an adjoining hall. Admission, \$1.25.

Freedom Theatre
Opens Doors
Nov. 25

Freedom Theatre will present two original shows—*Fighters for Freedom*, a dramatic narration with music, and *Futurama*, a musical play, at 106 E. 14th St. (top floor), from Nov. 25 to Dec. 3, at 8:30 p.m.

Freedom Theatre is an interracial, non-profit organization sponsored by Camp Unity. Many of its members are Unity staffers and campers.

10:00-WNBC-Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ-Jimmie Fidler
WJZ-Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS-Carnation Show
10:05-WJZ-On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC-Bob Crosby Show
WJZ-Sidney Walton, News
WJZ-Heartbeat in the News
WCBS-Harry Folline Orch.

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THE CHIEF MASTER
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YIDDISH ART 2nd Ave. 4th St. GR 5-3600
FRI. & SAT. 5:30 & 8:30 P.M.

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SUNDAY, NOV. 20
Adm. including dancing—\$1.25
3 showings, begin 8 P.M.—Dancing 7:30
PANEL and OVAL ROOMS
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Film Division, N. Y. Council
Arts, Sciences and Professions

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Now through Monday
Fred McMurray - Marjorie O'Hara
FATHER WAS A FULLBACK
Richard Coda - Valentine Cortes
"THIEVES" HIGHWAY

Music

Ray Lev, brilliant young American pianist, will be the soloist at a concert where The New Colossus a new cantata by the renowned American composer and folk-artist Elie Siegmeister will be heard for the first time this Sunday, Nov. 20, at Town Hall. Tickets available at the box office at \$1.80 and \$1.20.

Commissioned by the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order which is sponsoring the concert in celebration of the Emma Lazarus Centenary, Siegmeister composed the cantata to the words of Emma Lazarus glowing sonnet, The New Colossus which is inscribed on the the Statue of Liberty.

Progressive Actors
Penthouse Dance

Broadway entertainment will be featured tonight (Saturday, Nov. 19) at the Progressive Actors Association dance at the Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place. Admission \$1.20.

"CANNOT BE OVERPRaised! A RARE, GREAT FILM!"
-N. Y. POST

MICHAEL REDGRAVE
in HOWARD SPRING'S great story

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IS THE SPUR

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and members of the
SADLER'S WELLS BALLET
LITTLE CINEMET 6th Ave. bet. 104 & 105

WHO HELPED THE TRUSTS TAKE IT FROM WORKERS?

(Continued from Page 2)

January, 1952.

b) A \$100 pension LESS social security.

c) A requirement that a worker have at least 25 years of service with ONE employer at age 65 to qualify for a pension.

d) The company contains full control and administration of the plans giving the union a say only on the qualifications of members.

e) A deduction of 2 1/2 cents an hour from the workers' pay envelop towards the insurance plan.

f) The pension plan cannot be changed for five years.

12-The "Bethlehem formula" as far as the right wing is concerned has become the best any union can get and demands, where right-

wingers are in control, have been pretty much limited to that formula. Reuther, having jumped the gun before the Bethlehem settlement, signed with Ford for an even worse plan. (See column by George Morris elsewhere).

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Murray, Reuther and associates planned the strategy as it actually unfolded because they now claim that it resulted in a great "victory." And there is certainly no doubt of the hand the Truman administration had in developing it. Where does it leave the steel workers?

With the recent announcement of a half point hike in the cost of living, even according to the BLS index the cost of living dropped to less than three percent in the past year. The steel workers will shell out 2 1/2 cents an hour for insurance despite the direct cut in money wages they suffered since a year ago.

Workers of basic steel mills dropped from \$65.88 weekly, \$1.67 an hour in September, 1948 to

\$59.95 weekly, \$1.64 an hour on the eve of the strike. Iron ore miners dropped in the period from \$62.74 a week, \$1.50 an hour to \$56.44 weekly, \$1.46 an hour. The corresponding drop in aluminum mills was \$62.14 weekly, \$1.51 an hour to \$61.25 weekly, \$1.48 an hour.

THE STORY is even worse for most other workers, especially in industries that suffered greater unemployment.

This plan to prevent a wage raise, with all indications that top labor leaders jointly with administration leaders had a hand in it from the start, came in face of the startling disclosure by the congressional Sub-committee on Low-Income Families that 8,000,000 families had an income of less than \$1,000 (\$19 a week) in 1948, and that twice that number of families,

a third of America, had an income of less than \$2,000. In addition, 9,120,000 families were getting between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year which is also a sub-normal standard at present prices.

The frequent speeches and resolutions of right-wing leaders that they favor higher income as a basis of "sustained prosperity" and "full employment" has turned out to be just a lot of poppycock. They had foregone wage raises in 1949 and agreed to freeze them for 1950 and possibly 1951.

Even the pensions they won, which could benefit only a tiny percentage of workers, go into effect next spring.

The left wing was right. That's why the right wing's fury has cut loose against it. Expulsions and terror against those who show up their collaboration with the employers, is the only answer they

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Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.
ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE
(Manhattan)

32ND ST., Lexington Ave. Couple will share 4 rooms; will be leaving for Florida until June 22nd. SP 7-3096.

SHARE small apt., near Union Sq., with woman. \$35 mo. DA 5-4137.

(Brooklyn)
MOTHER with 2 school children will share apt. with mother of pre-school child willing to watch children. Will work out details together. Write Box 519, c-o The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT
(Manhattan)

BENNETT AVE. 21 (56). Large, airy room for girl; kitchen privileges. WA 9-4577, 8th Ave. Sub. to 181st St.

(Bronx)
LARGE turn. room, privacy, kitchen privileges, opp. Bronx Park, female, reasonable. TA 3-1196.

(Brooklyn)
KINGS HIGHWAY, Brighton Line. Extra large, modern, kitchen privileges, privacy. Write Box 530, c-o The Worker.

SUNNY, large room or two; private house, well furnished. 45 min. Times Square. Male preferred. Call all week. CI 7-9434, if not home, call OL 4-5231.

SPACIOUS studio, beautifully furnished, use kitchen; 40 min. Times Square. NI 6-0630.

APARTMENTS, ROOMS WANTED

ASSIGNED full time work. N. Y. Need 1 or 2 family apt., heat. Call ME 2-3882, Sunday morning till 1 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHER, Negro, college grad., needs large room, livable loft, share apt. Lower or mid-Manhattan. Call MO 2-9659.

GIRL, 24, seeks home with other girl or girl, reasonable. Write Box 523, c-o The Worker.

NEGRO girl would like room with kitchenette. Separate entrance. Downtown Manhattan. Please call TR 2-5396, after 6 p.m.

YOUNG couple needs low rent apt., will share. East-West side Manhattan. To 248. Write Box 523, c-o The Worker.

FOR SALE
(Brooklyn)

JOHN DONAH: Common Man by Walter and Elizabeth B. C. Rogers. This Worker's Story of 1900-1940 now only \$1 postpaid. Victory Library. Box 1294, New Orleans 10, La.

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NMU

(Continued from Page 3)

grams to ships telling them: "Attempted Communist revolution in NMU has begun" and calling upon the crews to get back to New York and fight the members.

"It will do him as much good as his busloads last night from the outports," a rank-and-file leader commented.

The seaman was referring to Curran's attempt Thursday night to pack St. Nicholas Arena with men rushed in from such ports as Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the Gulf. These men had also been told lurid tales about a "red mob" taking over, but many of them, after arriving, remained to vote with the rank and file against Curran.

Seamen at the NMU hall Friday continued to blast the commercial press, this time for their treatment of the St. Nicholas Arena meeting. The reports carried by the Daily Worker, however, were pinned to bulletin boards and were pointed out as the only accurate account.

Most of the papers just lied baldly in their attempt to conceal the anti-Curran vote, a few used a shamefaced method to accomplish the same purpose.

Fact is that the meeting voted at least five to one against Curran in the vote for chairman, as virtually every reporter present admitted privately.

But the Daily News, for example, just flatly printed Vice President H. B. Warner's figure of 2,700 to 2,200 for Curran as if it were the accurate count. It made no effort to square this figure with its statement that a top of 4,700 attended the meeting.

The Times, a bit more cautious, put it this way: "Mr. Warner said the vote was 2,700 to 2,200, but the police said the total crowd at that time was between 2,000 and 2,500."

The Post's Murray Kempton chose the diplomatic fashion, using a double negative in an attempt to get out from under the crass vote steal: "Keith (Curran's opponent for the chairmanship) was dead sure he won. An eye count is tricky in a crowded, murky hall, but I wouldn't take an oath he didn't." But then Kempton added blandly: "In any case, Curran won by a count estimated at 2,700 to 1,200."

Nearly all the stories and the photos appearing in the monopoly press dealt with the so-called meeting which Curran ran with the aid of hundreds of police and to which no seaman paid any attention. The papers didn't deal with the real meeting, the one that took place from the floor after Curran left by a back door, whisked away by a heavy police guard.

Virtually all the members remained, and though the microphone juice was cut off and the stage darkened, they held their meeting from the floor in duly constitutional manner, elected a chairman, heard the charges against Curran and Stone and set up their trial committee. The voting was then by member hands—so

there could be no mistake these were seamen, and the meeting was calm and peaceful. The goons had left with Curran so there was no one to provoke fights.

Curran's departure from the Arena was as craven as his entrance and only the Mirror's Victor Riesel could summon enough brass to say his entry was a "bold one." A "bold one"—guarded by dozens of club-wielding cops!

The rank and file trial committee announced on Friday it would begin hearings on Monday against Curran and Stone.

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* All trade union, fraternal and cultural organizations participating in the Jewish Labor Bazaar are urged to mobilize their members for this important pre-Bazaar staff meeting

Wallace

(Continued from Page 3)

proof of the "bankruptcy of our foreign policy." Specifically cited by Wallace were China, the failure of the Marshall Plan and the shattering of the myth of an atom bomb monopoly.

While the elections showed continuing illusions in Truman and the Democrats, Wallace pointed out that they also showed that sections of the people who had begun to "feel the fatal effects of the cold war" were starting to desert the Democrats and swinging to the Progressives.

The only way to avert depression and war, he continued, was to apply the principles of the Progressive Party.

"I am not advocating any change in these principles," he stated. "Our stand on foreign policy in particular should not be changed so long as we are convinced that Russia wants peace."

PLAYS COLD WAR

He said that the U.S. by pushing the cold war was provoking "strong-arm methods by Communists in countries bordering Russia." The U.S., he added, "has asked for this and shouldn't complain if she gets what she asked for." Those who are "trying to bring communism to the U.S." are "completely unrealistic," he said, stating that the American people "are not even ready for socialism," apparently referring to the nationalization of key industries.

The situation in American today finds "monopoly capitalism enormously strong" and determined to push a war program instead of helping the people. Calling the Truman Fair Deal "a phony" because it is tied to an arms race, he said monopoly capitalism was spending billions for war "but it will fight the appropriation of even a few million for peacetime planning."

He warned that if the Progressive Party fails to win the American people when the depression hits, that reaction, working through the military forces, "will try a coup."

URGES PARLEYS

The three key points in the Progressive platform, he said, were peace, democracy and human rights. He demanded "one conference after another" to solve the impasses between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. It is essential, he added, to "disorder minor national prides."

On Communism he said: "I will say, as I have said before, that I am against Communism, but that I believe that Communism is not an issue, or at most, a phony issue in America."

Fascism he termed "a real threat, backed by the vast power of an unbalanced monopoly capitalism."

In the fight against fascism and war, Wallace said "I welcome the support of every believer in democracy and peace, every man and woman who cherishes in his heart the essentials of true Americanism and brotherhood. On these fundamental principles we shall stand united and unbroken."

Declaring that this approach might result in "difference of

opinion," Wallace stressed that the fight against fascism demanded "broad scale support from church, labor and small business people."

"There is no chance of getting that support as long as these people believe the Progressive Party is a Communist front."

Saying that it was possible to convince the American people of the correctness of the Progressive platform, he warned his audience that it involved devising "new methods to meet the present situation."

"We should bring into our councils people who share our convictions but who have not been active in party activities, to develop methods and new techniques that will bring to our ranks the masses of people necessary to guard the peace, win security and freedom for the American people and yield election victories to our party."

Schenectady

(Continued from Page 3)

nounced by Julius Empsak, UE secretary. The meeting, Empsak said, "was overwhelmingly in support of the UE, and these traitors organized this disruption for the purpose of preventing their removal from office by the membership."

The police fully cooperated with them and cleared the hall. Following this, a crowded meeting of the UE's members assembled in the union's hall to express their determination to protect the union and defeat these company unionists.

"The executive board is meeting to take all necessary steps against the traitors Kriss and Frank Fiorello and their effort to disrupt the local. This will be followed by a stewards' meeting and a membership meeting next week."

Empsak said 5,000 attended the meeting.

At Binghamton, where Local 324 of the UE has a contract with the Fairbanks Co., the management took advantage of the split in the UE to serve notice it won't honor its contract. A meeting of the membership expressing 100 percent confidence in the UE and warning the company of the consequences of its decision brought a quick change of mind and compliance with the pact.

FOIL CAREY IN JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J.—Jersey leaders of Carey's rival electrical union received a major setback when workers at the Monroe Calculator Co., Orange, N. J., members of UE Local 431, overwhelmingly stopped their move to push through disaffiliation from UE. UE Local 431 represents 1,100 workers.

The Carey group inside the shop had circulated petitions calling for a special membership meeting to vote on disaffiliation from UE. The meeting, after hearing thorough discussion, defeated the motion to disaffiliate by 344 to 22 at the dayshift meeting. The night shift meeting took similar action.

By unanimous vote, the workers present permitted only local UE members to attend.

A second victory for UE was registered at the Dictograph Products Company, Inc., Jamaica, Long Island, under contract to UE Local 1227, when workers at the shop meeting unanimously voted "full confidence in UE."

WAITRESSES WIN

SAN RAFAEL, Cal. (FP)—Winning its week-long strike against Marin County bars and restaurants, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL) obtained an agreement raising waitresses' pay from \$5 to \$6 a day for an eight-hour shift and to \$5.25 for a six-hour shift.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 3)

he wrote, "... from those states which block Negro suffrage, hold their seats unconstitutionally... Their places must be taken by the people's spokesmen, and the people must have the armed protection of the government behind the right to vote."

The Dixiecrats, he said "implement the bi-partisan anti-Negro policy." Paterson also called for a Presidential order barring government business to firms which discriminate against minorities.

The Civil Rights Congress, Paterson wrote, was disturbed to note that its name, as well as a number of important trade unions and church groups had been omitted from the list of those invited to the Civil Rights Mobilization.

"It is possible," he inquired, "that it was because we have been characterized as 'Red' by the Un-American Committee... dominated by Rankin of Mississippi and Wood of Georgia?... In the eyes of the white supremacists, any organization that really fights for Negro rights must sooner or later be labelled subversive."

In the meantime, NAACP state organizations announced progress toward state conferences as part of the CRM. New England, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Oklahoma and Missouri have already held conferences. Illinois will meet in Chicago on Nov. 26 and 27; and

Indiana meets in Gary, Dec. 2 to 4. CRM activities between now and Jan. 15, when the groups convene in Washington, will consist of visits to congressmen pressing for a positive position on civil rights legislation.

OK Judgment Against Tenant Gouges

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court on Friday upheld an earlier court judgment of \$2,241.90 against Dorothy and Pearl Bloom for rent overcharges. The two sisters residing at 210 Riverside Drive are now serving a prison term on other rent gouging conviction.

Affected by the decision are 13 families residing at 128 E. 108 St., who were overcharged up to \$8 a month, some for more than a year.

The Appellate Term found that the two sisters who owned the house under the name of the Yorkville Properties, Inc., "willfully" overcharged the tenants.

REICH JOBLESS IN MILITARY SERVICE

BERLIN (ALN).—French occupation authorities have begun to "fight unemployment" in their zone of Germany by enlisting 7,000 jobless Germans weekly for military service against Viet-Namese (Indo-China) workers revolting against French colonialism. More than 50,000 Germans are now on active duty in Viet-Nam.

Judge

(Continued from Page 3)

brought judicial lynch law to the Bronx.

"Like police brutality, this is a part of the pattern of growing attacks against the Negro people. The Civil Rights Congress is confident that the people of New York will not accept imported lynch-law, and will join in the fight to defeat the collusion of New York and Dixiecrat courts, and to free James Wilson."

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a whopping big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak. But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-bating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's arguments against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HELL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle misery would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDNT be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the fiasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prewar and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base stealing champion; second run better in, the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish!).

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive fielder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor which has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

McGOWAN SAYS fairly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both.

He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 16 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

Robby Most Valuable in NL

Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn's great second baseman, was officially honored Friday as the National League's Most Valuable Player, an award prized by players above all others.

The thirty-year-old star, who broke into the majors in 1947 as the first Negro to breach baseball Jimcrow, beat his closest competitor, Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cards, by a comfortable margin, 264 to 226. The voting was done by a committee of twenty-four writers, three from each of the National League cities. They voted for ten in descending order. First place counted 14 points, second 9 and then down in descending order to 1 point for tenth.

Robinson received twelve first place votes, while Musial got 5, Slaughter, Reese and Furillo two each and Heintzelman one. The Dodgers placed four in the top ten, which after Robinson and Musial were Slaughter, Kiner, Reese, Furillo, Spahn, Newcombe, Heintzelman and Schoendienst.

Robinson had a tremendous year in sparking the Dodgers to a pennant. He won the league batting championship with a mark of .342. He led in base stealing by far with 36. Among his 203 hits were 16 homers, 12 triples and 18 doubles. He drove in 124 runs, second only to Ralph Kiner, whose late home run rush passed Robinson in the final weeks. This was a phenomenal rbi mark for a player who came up rated primarily as a base running threat, and good, but not heavy hitter. Robinson combined so many attributes that his value was incalculable and the selectors recognized this.

The former all around UCLA athlete, who now lives here, played in every one of the Dodgers' 156 regular games. In fielding he committed but 16 errors and had a defense mark of .981. His teamwork with shortstop Reese on doubleplays made the Dodger "middle" the recognized tops in the league.

Reese finished fifth with 118

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hack."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average righthand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are Jimcrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buzz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "isn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free rein on the base lines. Jethroe doesn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Brave scouts!



points, Furillo sixth with 63, Newcombe eighth with 55. Other Dodgers who received votes: Hodges, eleventh with 29 votes, Campanello fifteenth with 22 votes (first catcher in votes), Roe sixteenth with 21. First Giant was Bobby Thomson, who finished 14th with 25 votes.

WEEKEND SCHEDULE

SATURDAY

CCNY vs. NYU at Lewisohn Stadium, 2 P. M.

Columbia vs. Brown at Baker Field, 1:45 P. M.

Knickerbockers vs. Philly, Madison Square Garden, 3 P. M.

SUNDAY

Cleveland vs. Yanks at Yankee Stadium, 2:15 P. M.

Detroit vs. Giants at Polo Grounds, 2:05 P. M.

(Plenty of seats available for all these events.)

COMING . . .

How good are the basketball teams of CCNY, LIU, St. Johns, NYU, Fordham, Manhattan and Brooklyn College? You won't want to miss the Daily Worker's pre-season lineup next week.

games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marion Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstretched the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns, who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a gruelling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO, THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have playoff hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago. Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pittsburgh.

The Worker



O'Dwyer Machine Begins Manuever for Fare Hike

—See Page 2

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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November 20, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

4TH Round for the big corporations
who got the \$\$\$
and **WAKY**
— See Page 3 —



— KINKAID —

**Peaceful
Use of Atom
Stirs Sharp
UN Debate**

—See Page 6

O'Dwyer Machine Begins Maneuver For Fare Raise

By Michael Singer

The O'Dwyer administration, despite its denials, has already set the fuse for another fare bomb which may explode in 1950, authoritative sources indicated this week. The increase, say these informants, will hike bus fares and early preparations indicate the new surface fare may be as high as 10 cents. But any new increase on city-operated buses must include a combination fare deal that automatically boosts subway rides. The current fare formula is a 12 cent surface-subway combination.

Real estate spokesmen who helped finance Mayor O'Dwyer's campaign and were instrumental in his re-election are reported anxious to boost the fare quickly before the 1950 gubernatorial campaign gets under way—long enough in advance, they hope, to blunt the opposition attack next Fall.

THE TAMMANY MACHINE, emboldened by the O'Dwyer victory and linked to the monopolistic property interests, is said to be squeamish about a three cent bus increase—some see the outcome of current Third Ave. and New York City Omnibus Corp. talks with the transit union as the key to the rate of fare increase on city buses—and leading Democratic spokesmen believe a penny or two-cent increase to be the most they can get away with.

The fare exposure by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party mayoralty candidate, throughout the recent campaign, was a blow to the O'Dwyer machine. Neither the mayor nor his top strategy board are eager for another showdown with Marcantonio and the people on a new fare boost. Especially is this so since O'Dwyer is definitely eyeing the governor's chair in Albany next year.

Marcantonio warned the voters that both the Democrats and the Republicans intended to raise the fare to 15 cents. A penny bus increase to eight cents a ride will force a subway combination formula of 13 cents instead of the present 12 cents and there is every indication that this formula will be closer to 15 cents.

But with the city buses operating on a 10 cent rate as appears very possible, the subway ride will probably go up two cents making for a 22 cent burden on passengers forced to use routes where there are no combination transfer points. The Board of Transportation in 1947 had already prepared tokens for turnstile operation when it looked as if the new fare would be eight cents. The same tokens can be easily "re-coined" for 12 cents and even 14 cents once the higher fare plans are completed.

MAYOR O'DWYER last week at a City Hall press conference denied reports that the administration intended to raise bus fares to 10 cents. "The question hasn't come up and I don't expect it to come up," he said. Board of Transportation chairman William Reid, however, made it very clear a few days earlier that such a question had already come up.

"I am not predicting any increase in the present fare," he told a Brooklyn Rotary Club gathering, "but I do say we cannot tell now what our financial and operating picture will be next year."

What Reid did not reveal was that a deal with Michael J. Quill, CIO Transport Workers Union president, similar to that worked out in 1947 on the time fare, is a definite probability. The TWU is demanding a 21 cent an hour increase, a 40-hour week, a 3-week vacation and 11 paid holidays instead of seven. The total cost of

this to the city would be about \$72,000,000.

The ALP repeatedly pointed out in the last election that a realistic assessment of big property would return an additional \$160,000,000 to the city. This would be enough to cover the \$35,000,000 transit operating deficit and restore the nickel fare and still leave a balance sufficient to grant the transit workers their justifiable demands.

Quill, however, is continuing his line of compromising militant union struggle for deals with O'Dwyer. Only the rank-and-file temper for wage increases, a lower work week and other demands for improved conditions has moved Quill to place these demands before the Board of Transportation.

A report already being heard is that the city is willing to provide five extra holidays and the three-week vacation if Quill gives up the 21 cent an hour pay rise and 40-hour week demands. The forty-hour week would cost \$40,000,000 and Reid contends that a 10-cent bus fare would only net the city \$20,000,000.

The danger of another fare rise which would sell out the TWU members as did the 10 cent fare deal is obvious from Reid's approach to the problem. Unless the rank and file of the union wage a really militant fight which can ally the great masses of consumers and straphangers for their demands without fare increases, the 1947 betrayal will be repeated—for transit workers and public alike.

Wanted--A Councilman For the People of Harlem!

Mr. Brown's 'Program' Unlikely to Stir Tammany Council

By Abner W. Berry

Unless something is done between now and January 1, 1950, to present Earl Brown, the Councilman-elect from Harlem, with the community's mandate, the area will not be represented in the City Council.

Brown's present program, as winnowed from an interview this week in his apartment at 745 St. Nicholas Ave., adds up as follows:

1. Vote with the 23 other Democrats who were elected along with him.

2. Oppose Communism.

3. Fight Jimcrow with facts.

Now this hardly represents a program for Harlem where every fifth family head is jobless, more than half the houses are old law tenements and where cops are notorious for beatings and killings.

Brown works as a newspaperman for an uptown newspaper and for Henry Luce's Life. But he professed a complete ignorance of the political facts of Harlem life. For example, he said he will bring acts of police brutality to the attention of the Council "when, and if, acts of violence are established beyond doubt." And he emphasized, "I'm trying to drive at this thing as a reporter." He knew nothing of Councilman Davis' resolution against police brutality.

As to Mayor O'Dwyer assigning a city attorney to defend the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town contract against the suit of two Negro veterans, Brown didn't "know the facts." And his ability to obtain the facts will not be helped by his being in the Mayor's corner of the council.

BROWN'S OPPOSITION to Communism was backed by some widely separated facts he had gathered during the war. Before the



EARL BROWN

war, he said, the Communists "were champions" for the Negro. But when America joined the war against the Axis, he thinks, the Communists "dropped Negro problems."

His fact-gathering on the Communists seems to have stopped in 1944, but he is still operating on the basis of those he had then plus a few ideas which can be recognized as coming from Social-Democratic sources.

Brown gives one the impression not of an elected official but one who was dragged into an office. He would add himself up to a nice friendly zero, properly insulated against the witchhunters on one side and the popular, progressive leaders on the other. And as a ZERO he is perfect for Tammany purposes: The vote of the gentleman from Harlem is safely in the pockets of the majority leader.

BROWN WOULD PREFER

being a nice, quiet anti-Communist. "I never look upon Ben (Councilman Benjamin J. Davis whom he defeated in a three-party gang-up) as anything but a friend ever since Ben was at Amherst and I was over at Harvard."

He "abhors" those who "go along with the tide and hit the Communists over the head." "I have inveighed against hysteria and the irrational attitudes of those who conduct witchhunts," he said, describing some columns he has written in the Amsterdam News.

Pressed for an outline of his program, he said he looked upon his office as a "civic position." He would like to establish an office and "hire a fact gatherer," and use the facts in the interest of the community. He would like to improve the physical conditions and develop a "civic spirit."

For a community used to the vigorous representation of Ben Davis, there is a big let-down in store unless something is pumped into Earl Brown—but quick!

FIGHT RENT HIKE

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—Efforts to raze rent control ran into stiff labor opposition at a City Council hearing. Heading the fight against grasping Portland landlords and their lobby, the Oregon Apartment House Association, was Secretary Gust Anderson of the Portland Central Labor Council.

MONOPOLY GRIP

WASHINGTON (FP)—Economic concentration has advanced much farther in the U. S. than it had in Germany during the 1920's when the big industrial combinations were formed, the House monopoly subcommittee was told by Prof. Philip C. Newman of Pennsylvania State College.

WHAT TRUMAN DOCTRINE MEANS TO GREEK WOMEN



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the taxes of the American people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officials. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.



UNIONS WANTED IT, BUT THE CORPORATIONS GOT IT

Third of U. S. Poverty-Stricken 10 Years After FDR's Warning

WASHINGTON. — More than a decade ago, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt told the people that "more than one third of the nation is ill clothed, ill housed and ill fed." Last week, a Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report reported the same thing.

The report not only revealed that nearly half of all American families have incomes below the government's standards of decent living, but it also showed that no progress has been made toward solving the problem of the nation's low paid one third.

The committee's facts disclosed that:

- Four million families and four million single individuals received \$1,000 a year or less.
- Over five and a half million families and nearly two million individuals earned between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year.
- Close to eight million families and over a million individuals were paid between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year.

• The "proportion of non-whites in the low income group is considerably greater than the proportion of non-whites in the general population."

- More than 40 percent of all southern families are under the \$2,000 income level.

• The low income of unskilled workers "may be partially explained as a result of their poor bargaining position."

The committee's report shows that families with less than \$2,000 a year spend more than half their money for food, about \$6 a week per person. They spend 54 percent more for flour, cereals and other starchy food and 40 percent less for fresh fruits and other vitamin bearing food than families with more than \$2,000 income.

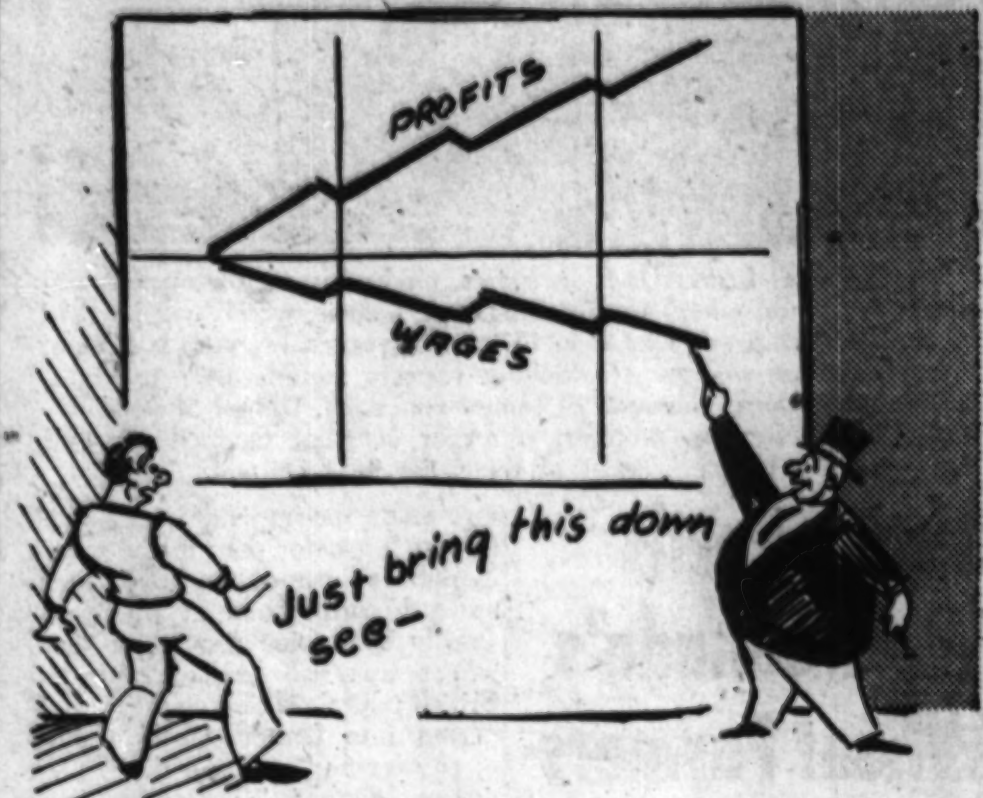
While not appealing to organized labor for a solution of the serious problem, the report, however, makes it clear that organized labor has helped millions of workers gain higher wages.

The report, at the same time, points out that organized labor has much more to do. The more than 16 million families and single individuals earning less than \$2,000, among them millions of Negro families, offer fertile ground for a gigantic organizing drive and nationwide fight to increase wages.

By Bernard Burton

The workers wanted a fourth round of wage increases this year. They didn't get it. But the bosses did. They paid themselves increases running upwards of 33 percent over last year.

The handful of men who run U. S. Steel and Bethlehem gave themselves dividends nearly double those of last year. But they kept the steel workers out on strike for a demand



WHO HELPED THE TRUSTS TAKE IT FROM WORKERS?

By George Morris

With about a year gone since "fourth round" talk began the great majority of the corporations are preparing to celebrate the achievement of holding 1949 down as the no-raise year and securing a commitment for the same in 1950. For this they owe their thanks to the top bureaucracy of both the AFL and CIO.

This was the stark reality as the so-called "pattern-setting" union, the United Steelworkers of America settled and a well-planned maneuver that began with the CIO's convention in Portland a year ago, was carried out.

The fight even for the "fourth round" isn't over yet. A number of unions, particularly those on the CIO right wing's purge and liquidation list, are still pressing the struggle.

The United Mine workers, far from giving up, set a new strike deadline on Dec. 1, unless operators come to terms in the two remaining weeks.

A number of AFL unions, mainly on a local and regional level, have not been hamstrung by the general no-wage raise policies of their leaders.

HERE'S HOW the chain of developments that brought labor to its present pass, unfolded:

1—At the Portland convention, the right wing launched a splitting war against the CIO's militant unions designed to take the steam out of their initiative for a wage raise.

2—Murray told that convention that the next big objective of the CIO are pensions. He said nothing of wages.

3—Walter Reuther immediately picked up the cue and, after a meeting of his general executive board, announced that the next fight will be for pensions. The UAW's leaders said the hardly noticeable drop in the cost of living index that began last December "relieves" the pressure for wage raises.

4—Progressive rank and file forces within the auto and steel unions, as have the progressive-led unions like the UE and those on the purge list, began a campaign for a wage raise, too. This forced Murray, Reuther and other right-wing leaders to give lip service to



—Fred Wright in UK News

wage raises and include them in the list of demands.

5—Meantime, a whole chain of rightwing led unions knifed the fourth round before it even got under way. Leaders of the textile, clothing, oil, shoe and other CIO unions, announced in advance that wage raises will not be pressed in 1949. Others, like those of the National Maritime Union, "appealed" their members with a phony play for a "fourth round" but finished by signing for nothing.

6—When some locals of the steel unions attempted to pass resolutions backing the wage demands Murray agreed to put on his list, regional heads hastened to gag the locals claiming that this would "tie Murray's hands." In the meantime, no: the slightest step was taken to prepare the members for a possible strike.

7—When negotiations with steel became deadlocked and a strike deadline was reached, Murray was "bailed out" by Truman with a fact-finding board designed to delay the walkout deadline for two months. Murray greeted that as a "victory" and in effect committed the union in advance to acceptance of whatever the decision would be.

8—After making a show of hearing "both sides" the President's board recommended the freezing of wages and a pension-insurance plan that would entail an ADDITIONAL cost to employers of an "average of eight cents an hour" or an overall cost of 10 cents for such plan, TO GO INTO EFFECT IN THE SPRING OF 1950.

9—Murray accepted immediately, without even consulting the members. But the employers with steel operations at only 70-odd percent played hard-to-get and vowed they will not yield to the "non-contributory" principle.

10—Left with no alternative, Murray was forced to call a strike. The workers showed little outward enthusiasm because even victory promised little for the great majority.

11—After nearly six weeks of strike the lines of the companies broke and Bethlehem started the ball rolling. But the Bethlehem formula contained the concession the employers had been demanding:

a) A wage freeze until January, 1951 with the contract extended to

which didn't even chalk up to pin money for Eugene Grace, Ben Fairless and their fellow stockholders.

• The duPont family and some of the lesser lights who own General Motors also gave themselves nearly 100 percent increase in dividends. But the GM workers have thus far taken three cents in wage cuts under the "escalator" clause negotiated by Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers.

• Westinghouse, Chrysler and virtually every company that has fought or is fighting a fourth-round wage raise behaved likewise. So that corporation profits are expected to run to \$25.5 billion this year, slightly under the record-breaking \$30 billion of last year.

DOES the slight drop in profits mean a drop in the haul of the Mellons, duPonts and the other financial aristocrats who own the corporations? Not on your life! Their take is higher this year than last. Because the dividends handed over to the stockholders are higher.

The duPonts, who own ten million shares of General Motors stock, are getting \$8 a share this year compared to \$4.50 last year.

U. S. Steel stockholders got \$4.38 a share against \$2.65 last year.

Bethlehem: \$8.14 against \$5.39.
Westinghouse: \$3.64 against \$2.74.

Chrysler: \$11.22 against \$6.88.
How come bigger dividends this year than last, even though total profits are a little smaller?

Leave it to the well-heeled lads. They get their take when the business cycle is going up or down, and it's going down right now.

The reason: they're not reinvesting as much of their profits back into industry this year. In other words they're not so sure of the market this year. They figure it will take too long to get their investments back.

In the language of the Journal of Commerce, the increased dividends reflect "reduced capital expenditures as well as good earnings."

WHAT do these facts prove? They show that the NAM ballyhoo about a wage increase meaning a price increase is just so much

hogwash. First, a wage increase could easily have been granted out of the profits which were not turned into "capital expenditures." That would still have left dividends bigger than last year.

Second, if the bosses claim that a wage increase means a price increase, why don't they say the same thing when they nearly double the amount they pay to themselves?

They don't say it because they know the whole argument is phony. (Show us the boss who won't jump prices any time he can, regardless of what happens to wages!)

The argument is phony, and so is the one that wage increases must be tied to "productivity."

The fact is that workers in steel, for example, are producing 50 percent over what they produced in 1939. The average worker in all industries is today producing more than 15 percent above what he turned out when World War II ended.

Both arguments are phony, and so is the third one about the cost of living not meriting a wage increase.

The price of commodities which a worker's family buys are still at about the same level as last year. So that real wages—your wages measured in terms of what you can buy—are now at least 15 percent lower than they were in January, 1945.

(And that doesn't include wages lost due to growing unemployment and part time work which is mounting in all industries.)

These are the facts. They provide no reason whatever why the workers should not have won a fourth round increase.

No reason except for the squeeze play worked out among the right wing labor leaders, the bosses and government.

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ARTISTIC FOOTWORK FOR BAZAAR



LATEST FASHIONS in shoes made by well-known brand firms will be on sale at the Jewish Labor Bazaar, which will be held at St. Nicholas Arena Dec. 8 to 12. Styling several models is Miriam Gruber, office worker. Onlooking experts include (left to right) Isidore Rosenberg, manager of Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers; Phil DiNovellis, secretary-treasurer of Joint Council 13, and Le. Sanders, business agent of the same joint council.

Slump Perils West Canada's Wheat Farmers

TORONTO, Nov. 14 (Telepress).—The groundwork for a new people's movement is being laid in Western Canada, where the whole traditional economy, wheat for Europe, faces collapse in the near future. Editor Leslie Morris reports from Regina, Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Tribune, that this year's shipment of wheat to Britain will likely be the last to be financed by United States Marshall Plan dollars. These dollars have paid for western wheat for the past two years, keeping the export price up and providing a floor for domestic prices. But such a foundation was dependent on the United States Government's decisions, not on Canada, Morris points out.

The sufferings of the prairie

Democratic Machine Ends Toledo PR

TOLEDO, O.—The Democratic Party in Toledo has been successful in killing the proportional representation system of voting, a method looked upon as the most democratic system of insuring minority group representation.

The new charter amendment, adopted by a two to one vote, provides that the next city council will be elected at large. Nine will be selected and the ballot will be "non-partisan."

This was the fifth and finally successful attempt to defeat PR in Toledo.

The victory of the machine politicians will make it more difficult for labor, the Negro people and other groups to elect representatives to the municipal legislative body.

The Democratic Party here has a long record of indifference to the right of the Negro people to representation.

GET PENSION PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—The Amalgamated Lithographers (CIO) has won an employer-financed pension plan in the northern California area, reportedly the first to be established in the graphic arts industry. The Employing Lithographers have agreed to pay into the pension fund an amount equal to 3 percent of the basic weekly wage of the 1,500 workers in the northern California jurisdiction.

State of Siege Ordered by Haitian Gov't

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 15 (UP).—The Government today declared a state of siege or modified martial law throughout Haiti, dissolved three political parties, closed seven newspapers and set up a news censorship.

A Ministry of Interior announcement said the action was taken to safeguard the country from political and social disturbances resulting from the activities of opposition parties, which culminated yesterday in a strike of university students.

The three parties ordered dissolved were the Popular Socialist, Peasant-Worker Movement and Social Christian.

It Could Be The Profit System

COLUMBUS, O. — A new theory, defying all the laws of economics, was put forward here at the Ohio Sales Executive Club by Dr. Kenneth MacFarland of Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. MacFarland declared that 90 percent of business failures were due to "personality flaws."

MUFTI'S RE-APPEARANCE HINTS TRUMAN-ARAB DEAL

CAIRO (Telepress).—The former "Mufti of Jerusalem" and one time spy successively for the British, Italians and Nazis, Hadj Amin El Hussein, is now seeking American support for a political comeback in the Middle East. Political observers believe the former Mufti sees in the Anglo-American conflict over the future of the Arab part of Palestine an excellent opportunity for serving a new puppet role.

The proposed annexation of the Arab part of Palestine by the British puppet state of Transjordan, opposed by the U. S., has provided Hussein with an excuse to proclaim himself the champion of "independence" of the Palestinian Arabs.

Ibn Saud, Wall Street-picked king of Saudi Arabia, is reported to have acted as Hussein's intermediary with the U. S. at talks where they discussed an American protectorate over Arab parts of Palestine with Hussein as governor.

Hussein formed a "Palestine Government" after the division of Palestine by United Nations decision, which collapsed when Egypt proved to be the only Arab country to recognize it. Hussein would not be welcomed as ruler by the



HADJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI
Mufti Seeks U. S. Help

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WHO HELPED THE TRUSTS TAKE IT FROM WORKERS?

(Continued from Page 3)
January, 1952.

b) A \$100 pension LESS social security.

c) A requirement that a worker have at least 25 years of service with ONE employer at age 65 to qualify for a pension.

d) The company contains full control and administration of the plans giving the union a say only on the qualifications of members.

e) A deduction of 2 1/2 cents an hour from the workers' pay envelop towards the insurance plan.

f) The pension plan cannot be changed for five years.

12—The "Bethlehem formula" as far as the right wing is concerned has become the best any union can get and demands, where right-

wingers are in control, have been pretty much limited to that formula. Reuther, having jumped the gun before the Bethlehem settlement, signed with Ford for an even worse plan. (See column by George Morris elsewhere).

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Murray, Reuther and associates planned the strategy as it actually unfolded because they now claim that it resulted in a great "victory." And there is certainly no doubt of the hand the Truman administration had in developing it. Where does it leave the steel workers?

With the recent announcement of a half point hike in the cost of living, even according to the BLS index the cost of living dropped to less than three percent in the past year. The steel workers will shell out 2 1/2 cents an hour for insurance despite the direct cut in money wages they suffered since a year ago.

Workers of basic steel mills dropped from \$65.88 weekly, \$1.67 an hour in September, 1948 to

\$50.93 weekly, \$1.64 an hour on the eve of the strike. Iron ore miners dropped in the period from \$62.74 a week, \$1.50 an hour to \$56.44 weekly, \$1.46 an hour. The corresponding drop in aluminum mills was \$62.14 weekly, \$1.51 an hour to \$61.25 weekly, \$1.48 an hour.

THE STORY is even worse for most other workers, especially in industries that suffered greater unemployment.

This plan to prevent a wage raise, with all indications that top labor leaders jointly with administration leaders had a hand in it from the start, came in face of the startling disclosure by the congressional Sub-committee on Low-Income Families that 8,000,000 families had an income of less than \$1,000 (\$19 a week) in 1948, and that twice that number of families,

a third of America, had an income of less than \$2,000. In addition, 9,120,000 families were getting between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year which is also a sub-normal standard at present prices.

The frequent speeches and resolutions of right-wing leaders that they favor higher income as a basis of "sustained prosperity" and "full employment" has turned out to be just a lot of poppy cock. They had foregone wage raises in 1949 and agreed to freeze them for 1950 and possibly 1951.

Even the pensions they won, which could benefit only a tiny percentage of workers, go into effect next spring.

The left wing was right. That's why the right wing's fury has cut loose against it. Expulsions and terror against those who show up their collaboration with the employers, is the only answer they

have. But just as sure as workers know how to measure their pay money against store prices, they'll find a way to answer these \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year labor skates who have placed the rank and file's interest on a bargain counter.

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For the Daily Worker:

Previous day at 1. for Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.

For the (Weekend) Worker:

Previous Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Owners, Gov't Tighten Squeeze On Coal Miners

The mine owners were standing pat this week in their refusal to negotiate with the United Mine Workers except on the operators' own terms. The owners were bolstered in their stand with the knowledge that they were getting the aid of the government in laying the groundwork for a Taft-Hartley injunction.

The refusal to negotiate was maintained despite the return to work of the miners and the setting of a new deadline for Nov. 30. The government-employer strategy was aimed at "getting" the UAW.

EFFECT of a voluntary board would be similar to that of a T-H injunction. In the first place, it would delay a strike for about 60 days to give the board time to "report," which is what happened in steel.

Second, with the Steel Board's recommendations as its precedent, a coal board could bring no gain to the miners; it could even set them back. The miners' pensions and wages are already superior to those in steel. They are fighting to improve them as well as for a shorter work day.

In addition, if the UMW agrees to delay action for 60 days there would be nothing to stop an 80-day T-H injunction from being taken out at the end of that time if the miners reject the Board's proposals.

WITH THE UMW the traditional pace setter in basic industry and the most powerful union on the nation, a defeat for the miners would be a setback to the entire labor movement. It would go far to "decimate one by one," the unions of the country, as Lewis warned at the outset of the coal and steel strikes.

And Lewis added the warning that the answer had to be united action of all labor in the strike struggles. That plea was rejected by AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray. But the need for unity is now greater than ever, and every union

should back this fight in which all unions have a stake.

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*All trade union, fraternal and cultural organizations participating in the Jewish Labor Bazaar are urged to mobilize their members for this important pre-Bazaar staff meeting

The Pattern of Peekskill in Chicago: Police Aid Mob

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—In Washington last week, President Truman stood before the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Civil rights legislation is a "must," the President said, with Congress safely out of Washington after having been in session for ten months.

Within a few hours there came a crashing answer to the mockery the Administration had made of the precious civil rights issue. Chicago streets became filled with hate; racist mobs stormed and stoned a modest two-family house; passers-by fled for their lives, hotly pursued by mobsters yelling "Get that Jew."

The hunt was on. The prey was anyone not known to the hunters: dozens were beaten, men and women, Jew, Negro, Gentile alike.

TWO WAR VETERANS paused at the end of a long day. They were tired, but happy. The furniture was still disarrayed, the walls freshly painted.

They had just moved in. They looked on while the kids roamed from room to room, exploring their new home. Their dreams were now realized: they had finally bought a house, "Home Sweet Home."

In the few ensuing weeks, the two vets and their families didn't notice the peculiar glare of some neighbors. They were still strang-

ers, they hadn't had time yet to make friends.

They didn't realize they were "different." Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, honorably discharged veterans from the service of their country, were Jewish.

They didn't know—YET—of the meeting held by their fellow property owners at the local Catholic Church just over there on the corner of their street.

INSIDE THE HOUSE, coffee cups tinkled and light-hearted merriment held sway. A group of Negro and white trade unionists was spending an evening of warmth and friendship together, invited there by Bindman, an official of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union here.

Outside, a menacing crowd gathered. Stepping out to the porch to learn what was wrong, Bindman and Sennett were greeted with a jeering chorus: "Look at the Jews," "Hitler should have burned all of you."

Then the storm of hate broke in all its fury. For a full week mobs took over the street; the house was

under nightly siege of crazed crowds ranging up to 2,000; showers of rocks were flung, windows shattered; roving bands of mobsters ganged up on strangers, mercilessly beating them; passing automobiles were overturned; a reign of terror gripped the area.

VISITORS to Bindman home were assaulted and beaten. One woman was knocked to the ground with the crowd standing around her prone body, shouting vile, insulting remarks.

Passing cars were overturned by the inflamed mobsters, one a station wagon accidentally driven through the area by a Negro and bearing an Ohio license.

"Seig heil" "Heil Hitler" could be heard ringing throughout the community. The mobsters, like Hitler's Storm Troopers, were in full control of the streets.

FOR THREE DAYS, while the violence rages unabated, Mayor Martin Kennelly and Police Commissioner Prendergast refuse to see protesting delegations coming to City Hall daily.

A police lieutenant later pri-

vately admits: effective police action the first night could have nipped the violence in the bud and prevented the shame of Chicago that followed.

Finally, aroused public opinion forced the Mayor to issue orders to police to curb the mobs. The street is barricaded off, but crowds are still permitted to congregate on nearby corners without being dispersed.

The full venom of the police is directed against those suspected of being friendly to the victims, not the mob ringleaders. A few token arrests are made of mobsters.

But dozens coming to offer their aid to the Jewish vets are seized by police and charged with disorderly conduct. Many were arrested while defending themselves from assaults of the hoodlums. Others are rescued by police from the mobs and then placed under arrest.

In court, police recommend release of the mobsters, declaring they were arrested not because of any violence but merely to disperse the crowds. Cases against

the mob violence are continued over to Nov. 21.

THE CRY of the mobsters is the same as the Hitler Storm Troopers: "we're fighting the Communists." Behind the anti-Communist smoke-screen lurks the mob's violence against Negroes and Jews.

It's the shadow of Hitler over Chicago, a challenge that was defeated four months ago in defense of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson, Negroes, and still to be defeated at the home of Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, Jews.

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What's Ahead for Jewish Congress?

By Louise Mitchell

The recently concluded convention of the American Jewish Congress showed clearly that the leadership is steering a course to remove that once-militant organization from participation in mass movements directly affecting American Jews.

With the end of the war and especially since the death last year of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, AJC founder, the leadership with its ties to the Americans for Democratic Action has sought to convert the organization into a committee of experts with a dormant membership swallowing its orders or facing expulsion.

While continuing to spout liberal phrases it has steadily undermined the mass character of the AJC and its mass activities on such vital issues like civil liberties and democracy. The AJC is presently dominated by Shad Polier, Judge Justine Wise Polier and Rabbi Irving Miller. Judge Polier in all her addresses to the convention struck the high note in redbaiting. She repeatedly erroneously lumped the progressive left with the "totalitarians of the right."

ALTHOUGH THE leadership was forced to pass a strong resolution on denazification of Germany, it could be seen from the fact that Truman's name was omitted from the resolution that its heart was not in its attack. Only on recommendation from the floor was the President's name included among those responsible for the failure to denazify Germany. The main reason lip service was paid to the denazification question was the great anger of the overwhelming AJC membership over the Truman administration's retreat.

In Memoriam

In loving and lasting memory of
HERBERT KATZ, May 20,
1921-Nov. 20, 1948.—JUDY.

Throughout the convention, steamroller tactics were used to keep the membership from speaking up on issues facing the AJC. The organization's constitution was often violated in order to carry out leadership's scheme.

This was markedly noticed in the case of the Detroit Chapter which was expelled for carrying out a civil rights program. Although 11 delegates came from that city, they were denied the opportunity to bring their problems before an appeals board as guaranteed in the AJC constitution. Similarly, the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and American Jewish Labor Council which were expelled were not permitted to bring their case to the convention floor. The latter two are among the most progressive in Jewish life.

IT WAS SO ENGINEERED that the officers' report delivered by Dr. David Petegorsky which was received by a two to one approval from the convention was deliberately interpreted to mean approval for the expulsion policies. Yet the question of the three groups was never permitted to be brought out squarely in the open.

Among the noteworthy resolutions passed by the convention in addition to the question of denazification were a denunciation of any attempts to internationalize Jerusalem as supported by the State Department and the Truman administration, and a resolution on civil liberties which opened the possibility for a probable "friend of the court" brief in the appeal of the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

Although another resolution had some kind words to say about the role of the Soviet Union in respect to Israel the AJC leadership attacked the USSR and Eastern democracies on the emigration question thereby giving the reactionary Jewish press another handle to attack the Soviet Union.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a whopping big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak. But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-hating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's arguments against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HELL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle misery would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDN'T be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the Pasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prewar and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base stealing champion; second run batter in, the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish!)

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive fielder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor which has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

MCGOWAN SAYS flatly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both.

He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 16 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

ROBBY N.L. MOST VALUABLE

Jackie Robinson, great Brooklyn Dodgers second sacker, climaxed a big year by being officially voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1949. He will receive the Kenesaw Mountain Landis award. Twenty-four writers, three elected from each city, voted, listing ten players in the order of their value. Robinson received a total of 264 votes, followed by Musial with 226, Slaughter with 181, Kiner with 133 and Reese with 118. Jack notched 12 first place votes to five for Musial.



games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marion Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstretched the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns, who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a gruelling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO, THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have playoff hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago, Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pittsburgh.

Two Platoon System Under Coaches Fire

Harvey Harmon, Rutgers football coach and a member of the national coaches rules committee, revived the two-platoon controversy this week when he asserted that free substitution would have to be ruled out of football "before it destroys the game."

Harmon said that the two platoon system, inaugurated by Michigan four years ago, had separated the "haves" from the "have-nots" definitely and that 90 percent of the nation's coaches are against the system.

Concurring with him, at a meeting of the New York Football Writers Association, were such coaches as Jim Tatum of Maryland, George Sauer of Navy, Rip Engle of Brown, Ed Danowski of Fordham, Hooks Nylin of NYU and Moon Mondschein of CCNY.

Tatum, former North Carolina All-American, insisted that teams with huge athletic appropriations which could afford offensive and defensive coaching staffs had a great edge on smaller schools. Sauer asserted that ruling out the system would provide closer games and Brown added that "if you have two factories you naturally can turn out more products than one factory."

That was a crack at schools which have two coaching staffs, and was supported by Danowski. Mylin said he favored the "old way."

"I have six boys who play 60 minutes," said Mondschein, "and what happens to them in the second half is criminal."

NW Coach Thinks Gophers Toughest

Bob Voigts, coach of the Northwestern football team which played the top four teams in the Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl race, rated Minnesota as the team he'd like most not to play again.

Asked to choose between the Gophers, Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin, Voigts said:

"If we had to play all four of them again, if all of them were in the same mental condition, we'd have a tougher time beating Minnesota. Defensively Minnesota is a very powerful football team. Last week, what was it Pittsburgh made rushing, I think, a minus 27 yards. As far as material is concerned," he said, "Ohio State has more depth than Minnesota, but those two are not as apt to fool you as Michigan."

"Michigan has more finesse. Ohio State and Minnesota say they're going to run off tackle, buck up the middle and run around the ends and they'll do it. Minnesota more so than Ohio State."

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hack."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average righthand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are Jimcrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "hasn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free rein on the base lines. Jethroe doesn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Brave scouts!

The Worker

Peekskill Pattern in Chicago: Cops Aid Mob

—See Page 2—

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4TH Round for the big
corporations
who got the \$\$\$
and **WHY**
— See Page 3 —



— KINKAID —

**Peaceful
Use of Atom
Stirs Sharp
UN Debate**

— See Page 4 —

The Pattern of Peekskill in Chicago: Police Aid Mob

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—In Washington last week, President Truman stood before the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Civil rights legislation is a "must," the President said, with Congress safely out of Washington after having been in session for ten months.

Within a few hours there came a crashing answer to the mockery the Administration had made of the precious civil rights issue. Chicago streets became filled with hate; racist mobs stormed and stoned a modest two-family house; passers-by fled for their lives, hotly pursued by mobsters yelling "Get that Jew."

The hunt was on. The prey was anyone not known to the hunters: dozens were beaten, men and women, Jew, Negro, Gentile alike.

TWO WAR VETERANS paused at the end of a long day. They were tired, but happy. The furniture was still disarrayed, the walls freshly painted.

They had just moved in. They looked on while the kids roamed from room to room, exploring their new home. Their dreams were now realized: they had finally bought a house, "Home Sweet Home."

In the few ensuing weeks, the two vets and their families didn't notice the peculiar glare of some neighbors. They were still strangers, they hadn't had time yet to make friends.

They didn't realize they were "different." Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, honorably discharged veterans from the service of their country, were Jewish.

They didn't know—YET—of the meeting held by their fellow property owners at the local Catholic Church just over there on the corner of their street.

INSIDE THE HOUSE, coffee cups tinkled and light-hearted merriment held sway. A group of Ne-

gro and white trade unionists was spending an evening of warmth and friendship together, invited there by Bindman, an official of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union here.

Outside, a menacing crowd gathered. Stepping out to the porch to learn what was wrong, Bindman and Sennett were greeted with a jeering chorus: "Look at the Jews," "Hitler should have burned all of you."

Then the storm of hate broke in all its fury. For a full week mobs took over the street; the house was under nightly siege of crazed crowds ranging up to 2,000; showers of rocks were flung, windows shattered; roving bands of mobsters ganged up on strangers, mercilessly beating them; passing automobiles were overturned; a reign of terror gripped the area.

VISITORS to Bindman home were assaulted and beaten. One woman was knocked to the ground with the crowd standing around her prone body, shouting vile, insulting remarks.

Passing cars were overturned by the inflamed mobsters, one a station wagon accidentally driven through the area by a Negro and bearing an Ohio license.

"Seig heil" "Heil Hitler" could be heard ringing throughout the community. The mobsters, like Hitler's Storm Troopers, were in full control of the streets.

FOR THREE DAYS, while the violence rages unabated, Mayor Martin Kennelly and Police Commissioner Frendergast refuse to see protesting delegations coming to City Hall daily.

A police lieutenant later privately admits: effective police action the first night could have nipped the violence in the bud and prevented the shame of Chicago that followed.

Finally, aroused public opinion forced the Mayor to issue orders to police to curb the mobs. The street is barricaded off, but crowds



MAYOR MARTIN KENNELLY
He Ducked Protests

are still permitted to congregate on nearby corners without being dispersed.

The full venom of the police is directed against those suspected of being friendly to the victims, not the mob ringleaders. A few token arrests are made of mobsters.

But dozens coming to offer their aid to the Jewish vets are seized by police and charged with disorderly conduct. Many were arrested while defending themselves from assaults of the hoodlums. Others

are rescued by police from the mobs and then placed under arrest.

In court, police recommend release of the mobsters, declaring they were arrested not because of any violence but merely to disperse the crowds. Cases against the mob violence are continued over to Nov. 21.

THE CRY of the mobsters is the same as the Hitler Storm Troopers: "we're fighting the Communists." Behind the anti-Communist smoke-screen lurks the mob's violence against Negroes and Jews.

It's the shadow of Hitler over Chicago, a challenge that was defeated four months ago in defense of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson, Negroes, and still to be defeated at the home of Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, Jews.

State of Siege Ordered by Haitian Gov't

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 15 (UP).—The Government today declared a state of siege or modified martial law throughout Haiti, dissolved three political parties, closed seven newspapers and set up a news censorship.

A Ministry of Interior announcement said the action was taken to safeguard the country from political and social disturbances resulting from the activities of opposition parties, which culminated yesterday in a strike of university students.

The three parties ordered dissolved were the Popular Socialist, Peasant-Worker Movement and Social Christian.

ISRAELI UNIONISTS FIGHT SPLIT

TEL AVIV (Telepress)—Although the workers' parties in the trade union council "Histadrut" had a great majority, the first parliamentary elections in Israel have resulted in the Mapai Party (the Social Democrats) forming a government with the clerical parties instead of a labor government with the Communist and Socialist Unity Parties. The latter is known as Mapam, and was the second party in the elections.

In due course the reformist-clerical coalition made concessions to the rightwing and bourgeoisie to the detriment of working class interests. The program of the Israel government which is anti-working class threatens the rights of workers, lowers their living standard and gives them no unemployment protection.

While the wages of workers and employees have twice been lowered on the basis of a false cost-of-living index, the profits of industrialists and corporations have not been touched. This is proved by bank balances, corporations' statements and dividends paid to shareholders, for example in the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the General Electric Company.

Conflicts are deepening in the trade unions where there is a workers' opposition of over 40 percent and it is becoming clear that the reformist Mapai intends to use the trade unions for the government's anti-labor policy. Strikes, demonstrations, meetings, leaflets and newspapers voice the discontent of the workers with the present regime.

Despite a government-management campaign of threats and reprisals tens of thousands of workers have taken part in protest demonstrations and strikes in Haifa, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Ramle and many other towns. The compromising activities of the rightwing element may bring about a split in the Israel trade unions.

WHAT TRUMAN DOCTRINE MEANS TO GREEK WOMEN



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the taxes of the Amer-

ican people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officials. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.

Slump Perils West Canada's Wheat Farmers

TORONTO, Nov. 14 (Telepress).—The groundwork for a new people's movement is being laid in Western Canada, where the whole traditional economy, wheat for Europe, faces collapse in the near future. Editor Leslie Morris reports from Regina, Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Tribune, that this year's shipment of wheat to Britain will likely be the last to be financed by United States Marshall Plan dollars. These dollars have paid for western wheat for the past two years, keeping the export price up and providing a floor for domestic prices. But such a foundation was dependent on the United States Government's decisions, not on Canada, Morris points out.

The sufferings of the prairie farmers in the impending crisis will be much greater than in the wheat market collapse of the 30's, Morris adds, because even at the disastrously low price prevailing then, wheat was still exchangeable for British pounds which could be converted into United States dollars to pay for imports from the United States. But this "cushion" has disappeared.

Western farmers face not only a market crisis but a sharpening of conflicts between the richer and poorer farmers as "free enterprise" works itself out, the Tribune editor states. Farm capital is moving rapidly into the hands of a "ruler" group, with increasing dependence of the younger and poorer farmers upon this group and upon industry and banking.

How They Celebrate Armistice Day in Dixie

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A white Armistice Day parade was held here to celebrate the glories of democracy gave no representation to Negro citizens who are about 40 percent of the community's population.

Instead it glorified the Confederate slave-state flag, the Greek Fascist-Monarchist flag, and an aggressive spirit of war profaning the sacred, peaceful meaning of the holiday.

The old Confederate flag, emblem of the slave owners and

hated by Negroes and whites alike, was hauled out. Many whites in Alabama know how their fathers were hounded with bloodhounds and guns to join the big mules slave-state armies. Many of them remember how Northern Alabama wanted to stay with the democratic union and the flag it loved.

A United Nations display of flags was small, but a large Greek fascist-monarchist flag was

brought side by side with the American flag. The Greek blue and white fascist emblem is a symbol of a gang who has killed union men for organizing to better working conditions.

When speeches on "democracy" were made no mention was given of the lack of rights of Negro citizens. General Joseph Lawton Collins, chief of staff of the army, and formerly of Birmingham, did not mention the fact that Negroes in Alabama

cannot express their basic American rights.

The parade lasted almost an hour and a half but only a small dozen of Negro service-men marched with the hundreds of white soldiers and sailors. It was a white man's parade celebrating supposed democracy.

While there were bands representing almost all the white schools in the community no Negro schools were represented. White Boy Scouts and Cub

Scouts marched, but no Negro Scout or Cub Scout was allowed representation.

The American Legion boasting "Americanism" was represented only by white veterans. There were no Negro veterans on parade.

The Armistice Day Parade in Birmingham yesterday lacked much of "democracy" because about 40 percent of its citizens were not even in it. Represented however was Jim Crow and a fierce spirit of war.

Citizens Fight Threat to Negro Housing Project

AUSTIN.—Protests are mounting against an attempt in Austin by the City Council, spurred on by the Austin Real Estate Board and rich landowners, to deprive Negro citizens of a Negro housing development. A 290-acre tract of land owned by the St. John's Baptist Association, a Negro organization, has been optioned to Lombard's Crescent Industries for the development of a 500-unit Negro subdivision under the Federal Housing Authority plan, located outside the present Negro ghetto.

At a meeting of the City Council which tried to sidetrack the issue, representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Baptist Ministers Union, and the Progressive Party, expressed their opposition to Council policy. Mr. W. Astor Kirk presented a resolution from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter.

The Rev. Harold T. Branch, representing the Baptist Ministers Union with 10,000 members, emphasized that they would not stand by and see Austin Negroes "victimized." He pledged full support of his organization to the housing program.

Mrs. Faye Lowry, speaking for the Progressive Party, said that the proposal to buy the tract "can be considered nothing more than an attempt to force the Negro people to remain in overcrowded and run-down shacks which yield exorbitant profits for the real estate interests." She stated that University of Texas students have been hired at 10 cents a signature to fill up petitions against the project which use the subterfuge of asking for the land for a white high school.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY statement continued: "The racist nature of the campaign against this new housing development, veiled behind every technicality possible, is a further exposure of the true nature of the interests behind it. This is not a controversy between white and Negro people. It is a fight between the common people of Austin to secure better housing conditions and the real estate interests to prevent anything which would reduce their profits."

A conference sponsored by Negro and white youth has been called to organize support for the housing plan. The call to the meeting was signed by John Womack, University of Texas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Othello Golden, Young Progressives of America; Howard Linnard, Methodist Federation for Social Action; Prof. W. M. Collins, Tillotson College, and others.

Nursing Association Invites Negroes

CADSDEN, Ala.—Negro nurses were invited to join the Alabama State Nursing Association, formerly an all white group. This is the first professional organization in the state to vote such action.

The organization at its annual meeting here voted to "invite the Alabama Association of Colored Nurses to affiliate."

Ask Protection for Negroes Trying to Vote

TAMPA.—In a strongly worded protest, prominent Negro leaders visited Governor Fuller Warren at the state capital, demanding action against county and city officials who have terrorized and denied Negro citizens from registering as voters in a number of counties.

While Florida has no poll tax, white supremacists through the KKK and Dixiecrat county officials have found means of keeping the Negro people from voting. In some cities fiery crosses have been burned in Negro communities; homes have been visited threatening Negroes who have registered as well as victimizing and baiting of others.

The Negro delegation declared to the Governor that there were many cases of registered Negro voters being warned to stay away from the polls. In Wauville County Negro teachers were intimidated against voting.

Headed by Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP and Milton Rooks, state

director of the Progressive Voters League, the delegation demanded the suspension of county officials responsible for police brutality and terrorizing of Negro people.

They cited a number of counties where because of terror and Klan violence there was not a single Negro registered voter despite the fact that there were thousands of Negro citizens ready to register and vote. Governor Warren was forced by the delegation to take these reports "under advisement."

At a recent meeting of the Progressive Voters League, a campaign was outlined to register 250,000 Negro voters in the state. According to Mr. Rooks, who heads the League, there are now over 104,000 registered Negro voters in Florida. This represents a gain of over 25,000 in the past year.

Besides Mr. Moore and Mr. Rooks, the delegation consisted of President A. C. McKinney; Edward G. Norwood and L. C. Jenkins of Tallahassee; the Rev. A. D. Richardson of Clearwater and Edward F. Davis of Ocala.

Carolina City's Slum Called 'Den of Disease and Crime'

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Poor slum conditions breeding disease and crime were disclosed here this week. A section known as "Palmer's Alley" was described by some authorities as "like nothing we've ever seen before... a den of disease and crime."

Local citizens are asking that the real estate interests who have property in this slum section consider improvements and more than just the rentals they receive. They also ask that the city through its health and fire departments have

more frequent inspections and require strict conformity to city ordinances.

Many feel the only solution to slum areas is abolition of the slums but the legislature has failed to provide money for this purpose. No low-cost housing has been built here in the last eight to ten years.

The city toyed with the idea of 400 low-cost homes for Negroes, who are in great need of better housing. Yet the real number of homes for Negroes that are needed is something like 1,500 or 1,800.

Review of County Schools Ignores Education for Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In celebration of American Education Week the Birmingham News devoted a full page to pictures and items on schools in Jefferson county—yet not one of them was on Negro education.

The paper said a good deal about "democracy at work" yet did not practice this democracy by the exclusion of news from Negro schools on this page.

Democracy is also not working when \$116,844 more is spent to educate a white high school stu-

dent than a Negro high school student in Birmingham.

In Dothan, Alabama, and Houston, Texas, the book, "American Government," by Dr. Frank Magruder has been banned because it did not fit Dixiecrat tastes.

The book explains that the poll tax is a means used to keep Negroes and some whites from voting. It also says that the postal system is a form of socialism in the United States. This last fact was found objectionable by the Houston school authorities.

The South in Struggle

Tuberculosis Takes Huge Toll Although Cure Is Available

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM

MORE THAN 1,000 persons will die this year from tuberculosis in Alabama because of a poor state program to cope with this disease. These deaths are completely needless, because TB can be controlled if the right measures are taken.

A high number of those to die will be Negroes. In Jefferson County alone 74 percent of the death from TB in the last 10 years were Negro deaths.

A program that just tinkers with the surface and refuses to get down to basic needs is responsible for the continued high death rate in the state from this great killer. Of course, statistics show that the death rate has gone down, and it is true that a lot of work has been done to control TB.

However, TB workers admit that unless the people and especially the Negro people can get better living conditions, TB will go on killing. It takes a sound body and good health to resist the development of TB.

POOR HOUSING, as is the case in Alabama, makes for poor health. How can bodies be healthy when there is no toilet inside of the house or outside as is the case in many Alabama homes? The 1940 census figures show that there are about 15,000 Negro homes in Alabama's capital city, Montgomery. Half of these need major repairs; 6,723 have no running water, and 10,777 have no electric light.

A good home is not all that is necessary to good health. It takes good, wholesome food, clothes and medical attention. All these would keep the body from getting into a run-down condition and making it a possible victim for killer TB.

Yet how much good health, food and housing can a sharecropper's family buy on \$278 a year? A committee to investigate sharecroppers' conditions, appointed by the governor in 1944, found that this was the average that the sharecropper family lived on. What about the many that have less than this?

The average income in Alabama is less than \$1,000 a year. With the high cost of living, how much can the white and Negro family buy to provide good health? Is it any wonder that 1,000 persons will die this year?

RECOGNIZING THESE NEEDS, the Birmingham Health and Negro Tuberculosis Association said in its last annual report:

"From the Negro health point of view, several items of grave concern have had too little attention. Of these, the need for better housing, more adequate education, better recreation facilities and a general improvement in his social and economic life, are danger areas, which quite obviously slow our progress in accomplishing our ultimate goal of controlling tuberculosis in the area."

In spite of this admission by leaders trying to control TB, nothing basically effective is being done to improve living standards of the Negro people. Nor is anything being done by those who would control TB to improve poor white living standards.

This is especially hard to take considering that TB can be controlled, since the important facts about it are known to medical science. It is not like cancer about which little is known—at least not enough to save lives.

It is a danger to others to allow anyone with a case of far-gone TB in the community. They can spread it easily through spitting, handling of food and many other ways. Some, because they can't afford a doctor and fear its cost, don't report their TB illness. These cases should be put in sanatoria so they can't spread TB to others.

NOW, THE ONLY WAY to find out who has TB is to have everyone take a check. Alabama has just such law requiring a blood test of everyone as a check for venereal disease. Such an important thing can't be left to a voluntary checkup. A voluntary check won't catch everyone—and everyone has to be tested.

Yet the state has only a voluntary checkup to find out who has TB. Many are the TB cases left unfound in the community to infect others. One official of the Jefferson County TB control organization said it would be too much like "socialism" to have everyone take a TB check. Yet unless such checkup on all citizens can be taken, some spreaders of the germs will be out in the open spreading TB to others.

The state legislature gives only 36 percent of the funds needed for TB sanitarium beds. And even these beds are only a quarter of the number base needs demand. Hundreds of cases must be taken care of at home because the state does not have enough sanitarium beds.

Fifty the family whose breadwinner has TB, especially when it must depend on welfare. It gets \$30 a month to live on. Just how a family can manage on that is no secret puzzle. It doesn't manage. These cases are increasing, not decreasing in the state.

TB continues to kill more than 1,000 Alabamians every year, yet those who govern our state refuse to recognize basic requirements necessary to control the disease. Many state officials bark comfortably over the fact that the state has "done a great deal in the past." It is true that the death rate is down. But it is still most grave.

If the Negro people could vote they would soon change the means of attacking the problem. There would be better living standards and more attention for everyone, white and Negro. That day will come.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a wallowing big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak. But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-hating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's arguments against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HE'LL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle misery would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDNT be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the fiasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prewar and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base-stealing champion; second run better in, the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish).

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive felder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor which has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

MCGOWAN SAYS flatly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both. He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 16 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

ROBBY N.L. MOST VALUABLE

Jackie Robinson, great Brooklyn Dodgers second sacker, climaxed a big year by being officially voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1949. He will receive the Kenesaw Mountain Landis award. Twenty-four writers, three elected from each city, voted, listing ten players in the order of their value. Robinson received a total of 264 votes, followed by Musial with 226, Slaughter with 181, Kiner with 133 and Reese with 118. Jack notched 12 first place votes to five for Musial.



games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marion Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstretched the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns; who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a gruelling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO, THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have playoff hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago. Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pittsburgh.

-L.R.

Two Platoon System Under Coaches Fire

Harvey Harmon, Rutgers football coach and a member of the national coaches rules committee, revived the two-platoon controversy this week when he asserted that free substitution would have to be ruled out of football "before it destroys the game."

Harmon said that the two platoon system, inaugurated by Michigan four years ago, had separated the "haves" from the "have-nots" definitely and that 90 percent of the nation's coaches are against the system.

Concurring with him, at a meeting of the New York Football Writers Association, were such coaches as Jim Tatum of Maryland, George Sauer of Navy, Rip Engle of Brown, Ed Danowski of Fordham, Hooks Nylm of NYU and Moon Mondschein of CCNY.

Tatum, former North Carolina All-American, insisted that teams with huge athletic appropriations which could afford offensive and defensive coaching staffs had a great edge on smaller schools. Sauer asserted that ruling out the system would provide closer games and Brown added that "if you have two factories you naturally can turn out more products than one factory."

That was a crack at schools which have two coaching staffs, and was supported by Danowski. Mylin said he favored the "old way."

"I have six boys who play 60 minutes," said Mondschein, "and what happens to them in the second half is criminal."

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hack."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average righthand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are Jimcrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "isn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free rein on the base lines. Jethroe doesn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Brave scouts!

NW Coach Thinks Gophers Toughest

Bob Voigts, coach of the Northwestern football team which played the top four teams in the Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl race, rated Minnesota as the team he'd like most not to play again.

Asked to choose between the Gophers, Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin, Voigts said:

"If we had to play all four of them again, if all of them were in the same mental condition, we'd have a tougher time beating Minnesota. Defensively Minnesota is a very powerful football team. Last week, what was it Pittsburgh made rushing, I think, a minus 27 yards. As far as material is concerned," he said, "Ohio State has more depth than Minnesota, but those two are not as apt to fool you as Michigan."

"Michigan has more finesse. Ohio State and Minnesota say they're going to run off tackle, buck up the middle and run around the ends and they'll do it. Minnesota more so than Ohio State."

The Worker Magazine

SECTION 2

NOVEMBER 20, 1949

SUNDAY



NEGROES TEST CIO TODAY

Millions of Negro workers looked to the CIO as their salvation during the early days of that great organization. Today the Negro people have many questions: Is the rightwing leadership's policy of splitting and weakening the organization also aimed at driving a wedge between Negro and white workers? What can be done to restore the CIO's old dedication to the struggle against Jimcrow?

BY ABNER W. BERRY

Editor, Harlem Worker

THE WORD "Negro", appears a few times in the official proceedings of the CIO's 11th Constitutional Convention. And those times when Negroes were mentioned from the floor, Phil Murray and his right-wing big guns blasted the speaker with anti-Communist abuse. The anti-Communist lynching-bee at Cleveland marked also the open political wedding of Truman's labor leaders with the "Southern Way of Life."

There were no Negro delegates representing the two CIO unions with the largest Southern memberships—the steel workers and the textile workers. And no Negro—not one!—came to the convention as a delegate from the United Automobile Workers, although that union has the largest Negro membership.

A Negro woman delegate, representing the left-wing United Office and Professional Workers of America, called the attention of the convention to this state of affairs. The CIO, she said, had been "a source of inspiration" to her when she joined her union 10 years ago. "It offered to Negro workers," she continued, "an opportunity to struggle and to attain equality, freedom, dignity and decent working conditions." The Negro workers during the early years of the CIO, Miss Victoria Garvin declared, were spurred to "contribute substantially to the growth

and building" of the organization.

But the present CIO leaders, now turned into Truman's labor lieutenants, were embarrassed at being reminded of of the real program of the organization. They were anxious, under the anti-Communist lashing of president Murray,

to get about their business of instituting Truman's "loyalty program" within the labor movement. And in the interest of that program the fight for Negro rights had to be ditched.

Miss Garvin reminded them that the

(Continued on Following Page)



VICTORIA GARVIN

The CIO, ten years ago, "offered to Negro workers an opportunity to struggle and to attain equality, freedom, dignity and decent working conditions . . . It is my contention that if the CIO is to maintain the fight for Negro workers . . . it has to bring them into the trade union movement and give strength to this great organization."

Victoria Garvin, speaking to the CIO Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 29, as a delegate of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.



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resolution on unemployment said nothing about the special problems of the unemployed Negro worker. She pointed out that Negro joblessness was three to four times greater than among white workers. She cited the activities of the office workers union in breaking down job barriers to Negro white collar workers and challenged the leaders as follows:

"It is my contention that if the CIO is to maintain the fight for the Negro workers . . . it has to bring them into the trade union movement and give strength to this great organization."

As Miss Garvin spoke there sat on the platform James E. Carey, CIO national secretary and chairman of the group's anti-discrimination committee. Right next to Carey sat George L. P. Weaver, a delegate from the all-Negro United Transport Service Employees Union, who functions as Carey's troubleshooter. It was Weaver who in 1948 "investigated" the jimcrowing of Negro workers in the Federal Bureau of Engraving. In this bureau Negro women, who count, stack and store paper money, are jimcrowed on the job and in the rest rooms. Weaver reported to the press that the bureau was O. K.

That closed the matter for the CIO right-wing leaders. But the 3,000 Negro workers in the bureau led by the CIO United Public Workers are still fighting jimcrow conditions there. The CIO right-wing had to choose between criticism of Truman and ignoring the rights of Negroes. Truman won.

Another character in the convention as Miss Garvin spoke was Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Workers. Townsend has become Phil Murray's substitute for a Negro rights program in the CIO. Whenever the word "Negro" is mentioned Murray pulls out Townsend, who is always pat with a good old red-baiting cliché with a Negro twist.

Back in February, 1948, at the Cleveland CIO Civil Rights conference Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-United Public Workers, introduced a resolution calling for a Fair Employment Practice Committee in the Federal Civil Service. Townsend was in the chair at the time and was about to put the resolution to a vote when Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC, grabbed one of his ears, and Michael Mann, a Murray henchman from Chicago, grabbed the other. Townsend ruled the Guinier resolution out of order.

When Guinier protested, Kroll blurted, "You can't criticize the President."

Townsend followed with: "We are not here to protest anything or criticize anybody; we are here to support the President's program."

Servile Role of Townsend and Weaver

The right-wing CIO leaders are still supporting the President's program. And in the CIO, as with the Truman Administration, it is still on paper. The CIO Anti-discrimination Committee has become, under the leadership of the anti-Communist leaders, the labor brush for white-washing the jimcrow system. And the main brush wielders are the Negroes, Townsend and Weaver, who admit that their small membership cannot sustain them, and that therefore they must serve as Murray's political chattels.

Although the right-wing leaders at the convention represented unions with more than one-half the Negroes in the CIO, only one Negro spoke for them—Willard Townsend. His speech was an attack on Paul Robeson and a plea, as a Negro, to the CIO to "please join us in cleaning them (Communists) out of the Negro communities."

But while Townsend, the Murray stooge, was worrying about Paul Robeson and the Communists, Negro delegates representing the left-wing unions were hitting at the jimcrow, seeking to get the CIO back onto the track upon which it started.

Miss Garvin stung the right-wing and the under-cover Dixiecrats in the convention when she condemned the report on the Southern organizing drive. The report, she said, did not show any significant gains in the organization of Negro workers, although a majority of Negro workers live in the South. She attacked the placing of George Baldanzi at the head of the southern organization drive.

"I submit," she said, as the right-wingers squirmed, "that a CIO organizing drive which is aiming to do the job among Negro workers there cannot be undertaken in good faith if it is headed by a person whose record . . . and philosophy in his own union (United Textile Workers) is such that there is not a program of integration of the Negro workers."

She recalled that the textile workers



Negro veterans marching in support of Local 22, CIO-Food and Tobacco Workers Union, before the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem, N. C. Since this picture was taken in 1947, Murray's Uncle Tom, Willard Townsend, has joined the Reynolds company in attacking the union and forcing the workers hard-won conditions downward. Because of Townsend's disruption Reynold's union workers have been forced to work without a contract. The tobacco workers union have a majority of Negro workers and is considered left-wing.

Negroes weigh the CIO

What's Happened to the Fight For Upgrading and Union Posts?



Chicago packinghouse workers paying union dues at plant gate. Until right-wing politicians forced them to mortgage their militancy for needed subsidies, the CIO-Packinghouse Workers Union was a leader in the integration of Negro workers and in protection of their job rights.

union had refused to pass an anti-lynching resolution in its convention so as not to "alienate . . . southern members who might be Ku Kluxers."

The remarks hurt, and Baldanzi proceeded immediately to insult the Negro delegate and the Negro people with: "I assume you must belong to the Committee to Organize the South set up in Harlem, because you don't speak with

any knowledge of the South at all."

But it is well known that more than nine million Negroes live in the South. It is equally well-known that at least one million Southern Negro workers are eligible for trade union organization. And the report of the Southern Organizing Drive, made to the CIO convention, could not mention any progress toward their organization.

Both Baldanzi and his successors have repeatedly emphasized that the Southern Organizing Drive is "to be within the framework of Southern custom and tradition." It was "Southern custom," it is to be assumed, which won State CIO support for the Alabama Dixiecrat senatorial candidate, John J. Sparkman, for whose election Jack Kroll has taken full credit. It was this slave-day tradition, no doubt, which forced the right-wing CIO-PAC to support the Taft-Hartleyite Virgil Chapman in Kentucky last year. Chapman now sits in the Senate.

John E. Cooper, Chapman's GOP opponent, has since been appointed to a cold war post by President Truman. And these anti-labor and anti-Negro fiascoes could be multiplied from state to state.

A leader of the Southern Organizing Drive has said that "it makes no difference who represents us politically, so long as we organize the workers into unions." But this was only to cover the refusal of Murray's Southern stooges to fight against the anti-Negro politicians. But more . . .

Just what about organizing into unions?

In Dalton, Georgia, the textile workers have refused to organize Negro workers on a non-jimcrow basis. The CIO all workers, under right-wing leadership, have forced the Negro workers in Texas to form jimcrow locals. Stooges of Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, have united with white

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WHAT CAN BE DONE

Here are proposals of delegates to the CIO Convention for a fighting program to integrate Negroes:

- To break down the job barriers in industrial centers where Negro unemployment is mounting; accomplish upgrading of Negro workers in both private and federal establishments.

- Recognition of Negro leadership in the trade unions by securing representation on the policy-making bodies of national unions. This is especially true of the executive boards of the steel and auto workers and of the CIO, itself.

- Convert the Southern Organizing Drive into a drive to organize the one million unorganized Negro workers, many of whom are in the Black Belt counties where lynch law is most prevalent.

- Abolition of Jimcrow practices by CIO unions, and disciplinary action against officers and members guilty of anti-Negro acts; a CIO action program, along with the legislative program, to obtain and defend the ballot rights of Southern Negroes.



A White House picket line protests Jimcrow in the Bureau of Engraving. When Thomas Richardson, CIO-United Public Workers vice-president called this

issue to the attention of the 11th CIO Convention in Cleveland he was abused by Murray and his stooges.

Negroes weigh the CIO

How Explain Ties in South with Klan, Police and Dixiecrats?

(Continued from Page 2)

supremacy cops to drive Negro and Mexican seamen out of Gulf ports. In Memphis, Tenn., the CIO Furniture Workers local protested jimcrow toilets in one plant and were over-ruled by Murray's representative in Western Tennessee.

But from Alabama comes the crowning confirmation for Miss Carvin's accusations. Eugene (Bull) Connor, Dixiecrat Commissioner of Public Safety in Birmingham has announced his 1950 candidacy for Governor. One of Connor's backers is Carey E. Haigler. Haigler's official title is Alabama State Director of the Southern Organizing Drive. To Connor's klux-blighted mind, Harry S. Truman is a Soviet agent read to "mongrelize the South with civil rights law. And there's scarcely a week passes that Connor's cops don't kill a Negro. What a combination to press the CIO's program for Negro equality! Or to just organize Negroes into unions.

In the drive against the Communists, the right-wing power boys in the CIO are frittering away the strength of the organization for the favors of Truman and the anti-Communist support of Bourbon-minded Southern "labor leaders."

All Anti-Negro Forces Bitterly Anti-Communist

Murray has one yardstick for the anti-Communist Bourbons, and another for the progressive, left-wing unionists. Fred Pieper, Murray's regional director for Louisiana, was a regular delegate to the Dixiecrat convention. He was not reprimanded or disciplined. He's still Murray's man.

But when Harry Bridges, leader of the CIO-Longshoremen and Warehousemen, refused to repudiate Henry Wallace during the same period, he was removed as regional director in Northern California. Red-baiting finds its level with Negro-baiting in pursuing the cold war, and saps the strength of labor by splitting it politically and along racial lines.

Miss Carvin, who was joined by Thomas Richardson, a vice-president of the United Public Workers, in asking that the civil rights resolution be extended to cover the rights of Negro government employes had the facts on their side. Murray and Carey and their stooge, Townsend, answered them with generalities and abuse.

Carey lifted Murray and Truman to the level of gods. "... George Valdanz, President Truman and President Murray," he roared, "have been rendering tremendous service in abolishing discrimination in this nation." But the facts say just the opposite. And only the left-progressive delegates mentioned the facts of jimcrow on the floor.

Despite Murray's steamroller at the



Negro Ford workers picketing during recent strike against speed-up. Every fifth auto union member is a Negro but of the 21 places on the international executive board not one is occupied by a Negro. Right-wing contention is that only those who qualify are elected, implying Negro inferiority.

convention, many delegates, tied politically to the right-wing, expressed personal agreement with Miss Carvin and Richardson. More than one delegate was disturbed at the racist and chauvinistic overtones to the anti-Communist power drive. And while President Murray professed his undying faithfulness to the fight against discrimination, his anti-Communist program had attracted to it the heretofore hidden Kluxers and anti-Semites.

Truman's program for Negro rights and for labor, as Phil Murray now seeks to carry out, cannot organize labor, nor can labor unity result from it. A return to the original CIO policy is needed. And that policy today is the policy of the left-progressive unions. The Negro press was quick to sense this when they noted that all of the anti-Negro forces in the CIO convention were on the anti-Communist side, ready for the witchhunt and the lynching bee.

Not all of the progressive unions have adhered fully to the fight for the rights of Negro workers. But, at least, they have not allied themselves with the Dixiecrats and their programs are subject to democratic change by their memberships.

A Practical Program For Negro Integration

As to what the program for Negro workers should be in the CIO was indicated by convention speakers and ignored by Murray and his followers:

1. To break down the job barriers in industrial centers where Negro unemployment is mounting; accomplish upgrading of Negro workers in both private and federal establishments.

2. Recognition of Negro leadership in the trade unions by securing representation on the policy-making bodies of national unions. This is especially true of the executive boards of the steel and auto workers and of the CIO, itself.

3. Convert the Southern Organizing Drive into a drive to organize the one million unorganized Negro workers, many of whom are in the Black Belt counties where lynch law is most prevalent.

4. Abolition of jimcrow practices by CIO unions, and disciplinary action against officers and members guilty of anti-Negro acts; a CIO action program, along with the legislative program, to obtain and defend the ballot rights of Southern Negroes.

But it is clear that such a program is not in line with Truman's political strait-jacket within which Murray and his boys are now trying to stuff the CIO. There cannot be a program for Negro rights tied with the fight against the political rights of unions and union members. Such a restrictive move is bound to attract the bigots and the Bourbons, as has been proved.

But be that as it may, Murray is selling the CIO's birthright for the fool's gold of global power. The Negro question exposes the shabbiness of the deal, and indicates that there is still time for honest unionists to save trade unions from the tag of Truman's "labor front." Remember that the last union movement which "united" on a program like the one advanced by Murray's crowd was in Germany. That started out as an anti-Communist crusade, too.

JUST FOR NEWS



KARAZIRA

(Reprinted from the unpublished *THE CAT WITH THE GRAY WHISKERS AND OTHER FOLK TALES OF THE U.S.S.R.*, retold by Jean Karsavina, with drawings by Olga Nikolaieva, with permission.)

ONCE there was an old pasha (king), and he had a favorite horse. The horse was a filly named Karazira. When she grew too old, the pasha sent her away to pasture, and he made a vow. "I will hang the man who comes to tell me that my Karazira is dead."

The filly lived until she was an old, old nag, and one day she died. And the people of the village were afraid. "What shall we do now?"

they asked themselves. For none wanted to go to the pasha with the news.

At last a youth by name Takoun came forward. "I shall be the one to tell the pasha," he said confidently. And he started out.

He came to the pasha's fine house just at breakfast time. He bade the master a respectful good morning.

"How goes life in the village?"

the pasha asked Takoun.

"Everything goes well. Nothing has changed."

"I am glad to hear that. And how goes it with my Karazira?"

"That is harder to answer. For once she had a pair of eyes, and they no longer see. Once she had four legs, but they no longer carry her. And one of her flanks lies deep in the water while the other is drying in the sun." And the boy was silent.

"Alas, alas, my Karazira is dead!" cried the old man.

"Bear in mind, master, it was not I who said your horse was dead. It was you yourself who said it.

Therefore, by your own vow, you must have yourself hung at once. For how can a pasha go back on his word?"

Hearing this, the pasha began to tremble from head to foot. "Indeed, I beg you to forgive me! I beg you to forget my rash words."

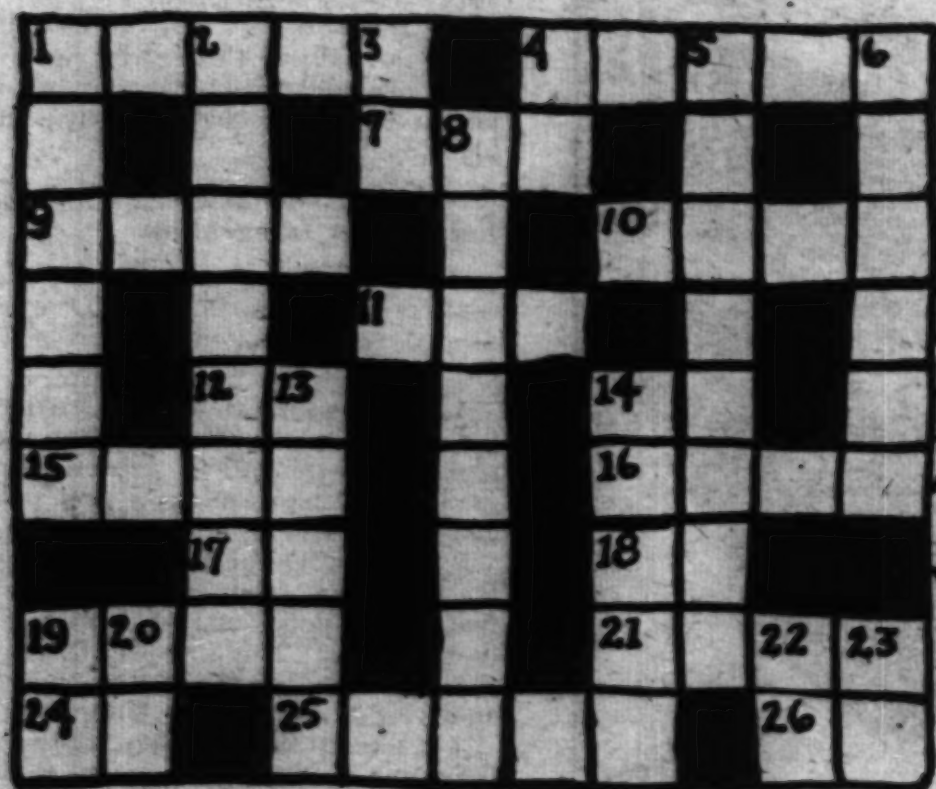
"Give me a stallion with a fine bridle and saddle, and we shall see," said the confident youth.

And when he returned to his village, it was on horseback.

Thus Takoun not only earned himself a fine gift from the pasha, but through his quick wit earned the thanks and blessings of all his people.



A Tough Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. Suggests; 4. Indian missile;
7. Strange; 9. Small piece of wood;
10. Anguish; 11. Motor vehicle;
12. Exclamation; 14. Parent; 15. Touches lightly with a brush; 16. Lying down, sick; 17. Denoting surprise; 18. The (Italian); 19. Had on; 21. To lack; 24. Printers' measure; 25. Separates; 26. Accomplish.

DOWN

1. Chopped at; 2. Next door acquaintance; 3. As; 4. Advertisements; 5. Legible; 6. Desired; 8. Female child; 13. Used coal; 14. Hurts; 19. You and I; 20. Over; 22. Editor; 23. Musical note.

SKIP-ROPE RHYME

One, two
Buckle my shoe
Three, four
Shut the door
Five, six
Pick up sticks
Seven, eight
Lay them straight
Nine, ten
A big fat hen
Eleven, twelve
Cook it well
Thirteen, fourteen
Boys a-courting
Fifteen, sixteen
Girls a-fixing
Seventeen, eighteen
Girls a-waiting
Nineteen, twenty
Girls a-planty.

From: *The American Mother Goose*, by Ray Wood. Boston, 1958.

SOME MORE FAVORITES

ELLA SCHWARTZ, Bronx, N.Y.

flower rose
poem I hear America singing
book Our Lenin
movie The Last Stop
radio program Groucho Marx
baseball team Dodgers
food spaghetti
song Solidarity Forever
hobby playing
indoor game basketball
outdoor game baseball
p.s.—my favorite paper is the Daily Worker and The Worker

MAUREEN ALEXANDER, age 8
Seattle, Washington

flower rose
poem Now we are six
book Gulliver's Travels
movie Little Women
radio program Let's pretend
food steak
song Open your hearts
hobby reading
indoor game lotto
outdoor game hop-scotch

Every once in a while some one sends in another list of Favorites. We love to get them, but please don't send any more—we are going to have another filling-in game soon. So long!

—JO.



Who is She?

Who is She

That wears a blue dress with stars on it,

Who is She

That makes children stop play, And quietly ends the day.

Who is she

That makes children go to sleep And hardly ever lets them count sheep;

When she comes it isn't light, For it is the NIGHT.

Carol Kornfeld, age 10.

THE LIGHT

"CRIPES," muttered Nancy—her pig-tailed head and crisp words almost smothered in her pillow. "Ain't none of us ever gone hungry . . ." She stopped, then waited a moment. Not hearing a reply, she defiantly called with her head half-turned and the pillow slightly raised, "Well, HAVE WE?" Nan's voice, though young in years, had a way of commanding an answer to her every question, and Kathie and Susan knew that Nancy would not let them sleep until they replied . . . and did it truthfully. So Kathie and Susan confessed . . . they hadn't ever gone hungry; and each of them sat up, held their pig-tails high, and with their left leg crossed over their right solemnly pledged to again talk things over with 'Muts,' as they endearingly called Martha, their mother, in the morning.

What Nancy and Kathie and Susan didn't know as that though they had never gone hungry—'Muts' had. While they slept blissfully unaware, 'Muts' often lay awake, and not seldom the cause of her sleeplessness was a slight gnawing in her stomach. Other nights she lay awake planning her meals for tomorrow out of the too few left-overs from today, or wondering how to pay the bills for yesterday's already consumed vittles. It was not planning balanced meals containing the proper amounts and kinds of vitamins that worried Martha, it was having enough of just any kind of food that worried her.

All changes come about slowly, and so it was a more or less happy Martha who had been able to keep her children unaware of her problems. Unaware too, were they of the change that was coming over Martha. They hadn't noticed how her glow faded day after day, they had not seen her cheeks sinking slowly, and her skin gradually becoming a little more loose and wrinkled. A merciful something, plus a mother, seems to guard children from too much pain . . . as though to save them to bear a greater pain when the time comes.

Just then the door opened, and the girls hearing the click quickly forgot their drowsiness, and started humming as their mother closed the door and came toward them. In a few steps Martha stood next to the huge iron bed on which the girls lay cross-wise. She stooped over and tenderly kissed each of her little women as she tucked the covers about them for their last night together. Then, with tears in her heart, for her eyes could no longer cry—she was over, beyond, above that—Martha sounded A and they sang.

It was their custom to sing good night songs after they had been tucked in bed and the lights were out; and though sometimes off-key, to Martha the song of angels could not sound sweeter. Kathie, the eldest, was sixteen and sang soprano beautifully. Martha thought—if only they could afford to train her voice—Susan, just turned fourteen, sang alto quite well, while Nan, whose real name was Nancy, was eight. Nancy sang as well and most of the time as LOUD as she could.

Usually Martha sang or hummed along with the girls, but tonight Martha was quiet, and as she listened she was sure that her girls sang as they had never sung before—and probably never would again, for tomorrow one of them was to be "lensed out" to uncle Dan, Jim's brother who was a doctor.

"I need an extra girl in my office, and it will help you meet your bills," uncle Dan had tried to be tactful. The bills had steadily mounted because of the high cost of living, and Jim's sickness—and the low amount of Jim's take-home pay when he was able to work.

For the girls just now to think of leaving in the "big house" with uncle Dan was a mixture of heartbreak with anticipation—mostly the latter. To even visit there had always been thrilling . . .



A Short Story By Geni Toth



there was always the ice-cream and cake-party atmosphere; but to live as one of the family! "Oh, Muts," said Susan, "It'll be heavenly!"

Dear Susan, Martha thought—how little you know of life. Then at once she was sure that it shouldn't be Susan. She needed guiding—how quickly spoiled completely Susan could become. Much more went through Martha's mind just then, but her quiet one failed to reveal her thoughts as she said, "Will it, Sue? Will it be heavenly?" and then turned quickly to hide the tears that had forced themselves to the brim and were about to trickle down her weathered cheeks. As she turned she called, "Good night, my darlings, good night, little women, then quietly closed the door.

Martha walked slowly down the stairs and sank beside Jim upon the davenport. After a few quiet moments she murmured as much to herself as to Jim, "Which shall it be?" Though she and Jim had talked it over and over night after night, the problem was still as unsolved as ever. "It simply can't be Susan," Martha said. "She's so in love with the material." Before Jim had finished this, "What's wrong with material?" Martha had added . . . "and Nancy is too young, but if we send Kathie, she would hate not only them, but us eventually." Then after a long pause . . . "I guess it will just have to be Susan."

Jim put his arm about Martha and in a spiritless, beaten monotone as if trying to convince himself of what he was saying, he said, "Well, Susan always did say that she wanted to be a doctor, and though it hurts my pride to say it, our pocketbook could never see her through school . . . not even six months of it." Yes, it was finally decided, uncle Dan should have Susan. Though often the mental settling of a problem set Martha free to sleep, tonight was to be still another sleepless one for her. A parade of pictures passed before her aching eyes. First came courtship with Jim . . . when his allowance, five times that of any other fellow who courted her, bought delicately scented orchids, and taxi and dances, and heavenly music! Then their marriage in the village church. Their lovely bungalow home that was a wedding gift from Jim's dad. Two years later . . . the death of Jim's dad . . . an untimely death that disclosed many debts that none of them had dreamed about. Then came the children, and with them sickness. There was Kathie's appendix, and Sue's fall that kept her in the hospital in a cast for so long. Then Jim's illness, which finally necessitated the mortgage on the house. Then more sickness . . .

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MINERS RIDING TO THE COAL FACE

MY NEIGHBORS ARE COAL-DIGGERS

By PHILLIP BONOSKY

WHENEVER a miner is killed or seriously injured in the mine, the diggers knock off for the rest of the day. Their wives know, as they see them coming home at an unaccustomed hour, that one of two things had occurred: a strike—or a death. If it is a death, it is probably of someone they knew, some woman like themselves, some woman who now would be setting about to survive with her children and her "compensation." There is no extra mourning or excessive sympathy as there is not among soldiers: for all partake of widowhood in the death of that other woman's man. For tomorrow is another day, another menace.

My neighbor is a miner and it was just for this reason that he was home early last week. A man in his mine had several tons of coal-cars go over his legs; he died later in the evening. As I rode on the streetcar through Martin's Ferry to Wheeling, I heard other women discussing the accident with a brooding inward look, and then dismissing it. There is no point in dwelling too much on details, for the bell tolling for this one is just as surely echoing for that one, too, somewhere, sometime.

It was against this background of death and accident that I received the barrage of propaganda against the miners and their strike. Looking out of my window just about 300 feet up a steep hill, I can see an old abandoned slag heap, the remains of a mine now worked out.

Around me live the miners. Not, it's true, in the miserable shacks of the company camps, but in houses that seem like living monuments to man's stubborn attempt to keep a roof over his head—houses that cling to hillsides so steep you walk leaning against them; houses that are built by their own hands from second-hand lumber and cared for and preserved like a tender child. These houses represent a lifetime of toil and struggle, surrounded now by withered morning glory vines and the hard green little tomatoes in gardens nipped by the frost.

If I were to take a poll among the families on both sides of this street, I would inevitably come up with something

not be able to get another job. He'll be ineligible for compensation from the mine, for he was "fool" enough to go back to work when his back healed a little. His wife takes in washing now; but there are limits.

He has worked now in the mines for over thirty years—went down in them with his father when he was thirteen years old. When he got too tired and wept, his father used to hang him up on a nail in the mine and let him weep there, suspended from the nail by his overalls, a little boy bawling because life was too tough for him. He had to learn not to bawl, or how otherwise could he become a miner?

Now he and men like him are newspaper criminals, who have in times past struck against the "government," and paid for that with millions of dollars from their treasury.

They work nine hours a day, have no time for lunch—oh, they can take lunch, but on their own time; foremen are at their heels like snapping dogs—pushing, pushing, pushing. What does it matter to them if a roof is weak? Too much timbering—too much time lost. Production, production—that's all the company wants. For if a man gets killed, it means only this: all's been arranged: the State pays off; the man goes underground for good; but meanwhile production has been upped so high it is economically profitable to kill off a man a month if this means a speedup in the production of coal.

The hunk of coal that goes into your furnace is very likely to be soaked with blood; sweat surely, but blood, perhaps, too.

The newspapers do not give a hint that this whole fair is more than another wrinkle in John L. Lewis' portentous personality. The miners are the great inarticulate mass somewhere behind the shadow of the newspaper mon-

miners going to town early in the morning. They greet each other with a kind of unspoken camaraderie, a sign indicated by no more than a slight nod, perhaps, a half lift of a hand: for there's no need of dramatics, of talk. This is not the first time, will probably not be the last. They have a quiet determination; they're sitting tight, "hunting"; they're waiting. They wait sometimes with extraordinary patience, which is deceptive because it's inarticulate; over their silence the vast shadow of Lewis seems sometimes to cast an all-enveloping blanket. But it is a mistake to see only the shadow; or worse still, to believe that the shadow is the real thing, or that the shadow is somehow the miners and the miners themselves have no real life and no will of their own.

They are not panicked. They don't bother to read the newspapers—those lying papers which have almost corrupted the English language with their lies! They prepare for a long siege, one way or another. If anything disturbs them, they don't show it. Meanwhile, they are on vacation. They have their solemn beers in the local taverns, they have their talk.

My neighbor tells me a story (which he swears is true) which is as fitting a climax for this situation as any. It is about a widow of a Pittsburgh mine magnate who left his wife with a number of mines and several boats to ferry the coal up river. One day the widow asked Charley, a captain of one of her boats, to bring a coal-digger up to the house so she could have a look at him. She'd never seen a coal-digger before and now that she was the mistress of a half-dozen big mines she felt she ought to.

So Charley picked out a young miner, got him washed and shaved and into his Sunday best, and took him up river to the estate of the widow. She was upstairs when they arrived, dressing. When Charley told her that he had the coal-digger with him just as she had ordered, she called down to him: "Tie him up to a pole near the barn and feed him some crushed pumpkin."

This amazed Charley and he waited until his boss came downstairs. When she did finally and asked for the coal-digger, Charley pointed out the nice respectable-looking young man, uncomfortable in his new suit and gaudy surroundings.

"That a coal-digger!" the old woman cried. She apologized with great confusion, then confessed: "I'd never seen a coal-digger before! You see, I thought a coal-digger was an animal!"

My neighbor tells this story wryly, still sensitive to the sting in it. "A lot of people still think the same thing," he tells me with bitterness. "They think us coal-diggers are animals!"

like an accident or death in every other house. My neighbor had his back broken once by a fall of stone. He still works but sometimes his back pains him so much he wonders how long he can go on. He shouldn't have been permitted to return to work in the first place; but now if he "quits," what will he get? He tells me wryly that it would be better if some accident were to come along—and he means this literally—better for his wife and kids, that it, for then the family would get \$7,500 from the state, at some \$50-odd a month.

For if some day the pain gets too much for him and he has to quit, he may

ster. There is not a hint that the miners have grievances.

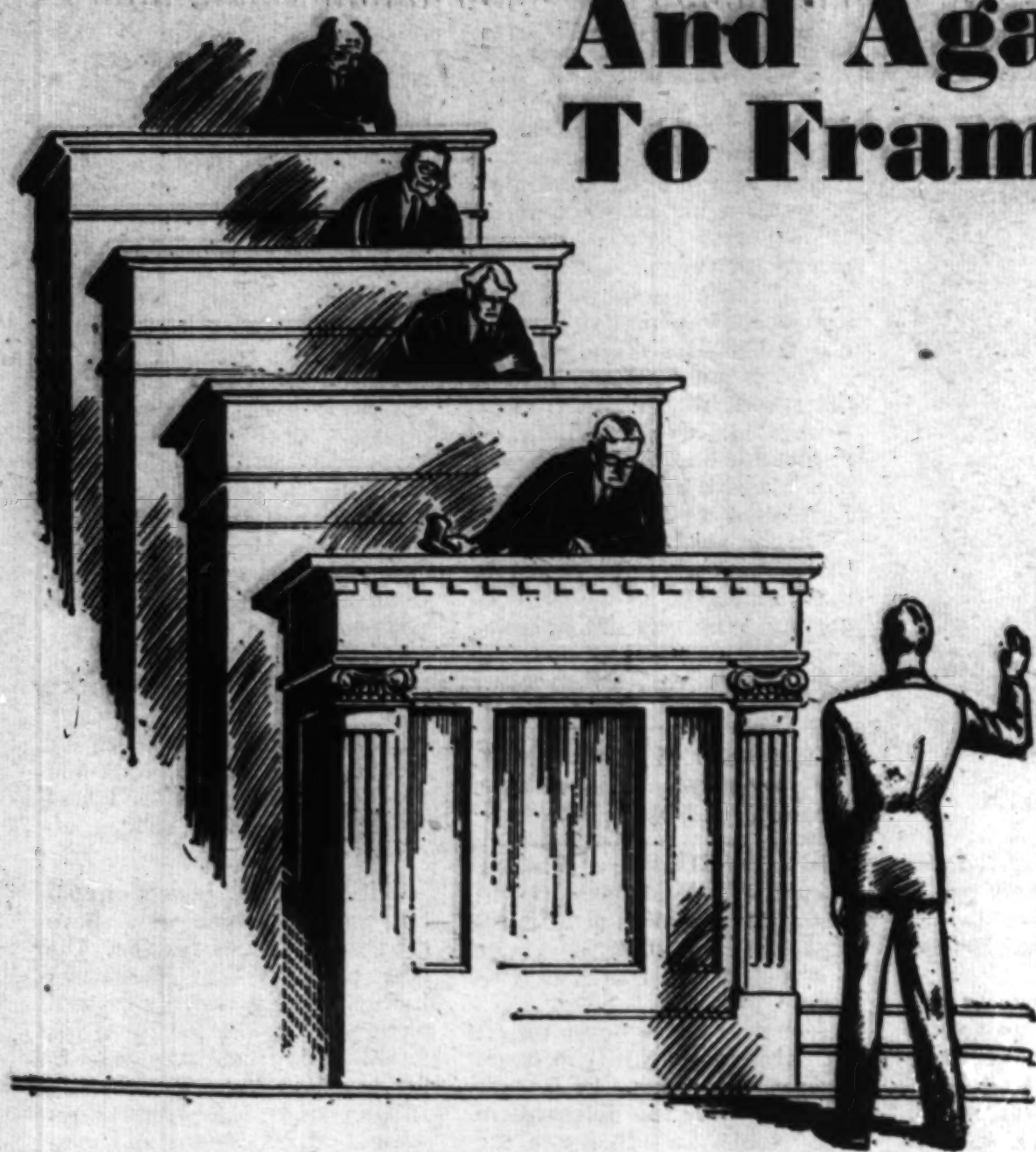
Grievance? To work in the mines is grievance enough by itself to last a lifetime. It is a degradation compounded by the scarring sense of the endless and unceasing exploitation that makes out of the mildest family man a grim, dogged defender of his hard-won rights. It would be well for Truman to know that the men who face death constantly are not afraid of whatever more ingenious threats the lords of capital may devise. The miners may be fooled or sold out; they can never be frightened or bullied.

I am unaccustomed to the sight of



RESCUE SQUADS WAITING AT A PITHEAD IN A MINE DISASTER

And Again They're Trying To Frame Harry Bridges!



It's the fourth time the West Coast labor leader has been hounded and persecuted by the U. S. Government—and for what? The plotters behind this case are after far bigger game than a trade union leader.

THERE IS pending in Federal Court in San Francisco a criminal indictment against Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and two other officials of the union, first vice-president J. R. Robertson and international representative Henry Schmidt. The indictments charge perjury and conspiracy in connection with Mr. Bridges' naturalization in 1945.

At the same time, the Department of Justice, in an action initiated by the then Attorney General Tom C. Clark, filed civil suit to cancel Mr. Bridges' citizenship and deport him.

If trial comes about as planned by the Department of Justice it will be the fourth time that Mr. Bridges has been jeopardized on the same, disproved charge; namely, that he is a member of the Communist Party and advocates overthrow of the government by force and violence.

This is not a new case. It is a continuance of a frameup which began 15 years ago. It is a union frameup, pure and simple. The aim is to weaken or to smash a union, and had the additional immediate aim of breaking the now victorious strikes in Hawaii and the San Francisco Bay Area.

The case is unique in that it keeps recurring despite acquittals and despite a Supreme Court decision. As a result of a specific demand by employers, Bridges was summoned for a deportation hearing in 1936 and given a clean bill of health. Again pressure by the employers brought about a second hearing before Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, acting as special inspector, in 1939. Landis characterized the government witnesses as perjurers and pathological liars and found Bridges not guilty.

Stoolpigeon Testimony

Chagrined at that verdict, employing interests increased their pressure to "get Bridges," even to the point of railroad-ing through the House of Representatives a Bill of Attainder ordering the Attorney General to deport Bridges forthwith notwithstanding any other laws. Unable to get such a bill through the Senate, the



foes of labor in Congress then amended the immigration laws for the avowed purpose of deporting Bridges. Under this amendment the Attorney General appointed a retired, reactionary judge of Buffalo, New York, to try Bridges again, virtually with instructions to find him guilty. The instruction were carried out and the finding of guilt was made mainly on the basis of the testimony of an avowed enemy of Bridges and a man who later served a term at San Quentin for perjury. The testimony of the rest of a large parade of stoolpigeons was incredible even to the retired, reactionary judge.

The testimony of the two witnesses to which this judge gave credence for his finding was incredible to the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the finding was reversed.

Despite this reversal the "get Bridges" pressure continued, and the then Attorney General, Francis Biddle, bowed to it. He reversed his own Immigration Board of Appeals and ordered Bridges deported nevertheless. This was the first time in U. S. history that the Attorney General overruled the Appeals Board.

The case then went to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. That court, while ruling against Bridges, narrowed the creditable witnesses down to one; namely, the sworn enemy of

Bridges—Harry Lundberg of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The dissenting minority of the court, Justices Healy and Garreht, joined in an opinion in which they said:

"No amount of philosophizing can serve to make a silk purse out of this obvious sow's ear. Rather than deport the alien on evidence which would be condemned and proscribed without hesitation by any American court it would seem a more forthright procedure to do what was proposed in the first place, deport him by legislative resolution notwithstanding the provision of any other law!"

'Monument to Intolerance'

The case then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court threw the case out, and in a concurring opinion Mr. Justice Murphy wrote:

"The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

"For more than a decade powerful economic and social forces have combined with public and private agencies to seek the deportation of Harry Bridges, who came to this country in 1920 from Australia. Emerging from the Pacific Coast maritime strike of 1934 as a recognized labor leader in that area, Bridges incurred the hatred and hostility of those whose interests coincided directly or indirectly with



HARRY BRIDGES

pose of strike-breaking and union-busting has been given by Tom Clark, who said on June 26 in a speech before the American Relief for Germany Committee at the University Club in Milwaukee:

"If we are successful in our prosecution of Bridges it may be that we can break the Hawaiian situation without any intervention."

By "breaking the situation" the Attorney General referred to the ILWU in Hawaii and the strike of longshoremen there. Still further proof that the attempt is to strikebreak lies in the added indictments of Robertson and Schmidt.

Robertson was engaged, and had been for some time engaged, in giving leadership in the San Francisco Bay Area warehouse strike and in the negotiations which led up to it. Schmidt had been representing the International in the strike scene in Hawaii since its beginning, and had directed against him there unprecedented calumny and slander on the part of the employing interests.

Both of these leaders are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government merely because they testified to the good character of Bridges when he became a citizen of the United States on September 17, 1945.

Excepting for the addition of Robertson and Schmidt in the persecution, this is the same case that began in 1936 and which grew out of the 1934 waterfront struggle. The only new gimmick in it is a criminal indictment to add to the deportation effort. As to the methods pursued by the Government, they are the very same as used in the previous deportation attempts; that is, mobilization of intimidated witnesses, stoolpigeons, confessed perjurers and others upon whom Government agents have been able to get something.

The conclusions made by the union and supported by its locals is that this attack is renewed at this time because:

- The union has continued to fight for better wages and working conditions and has refused to be intimidated or silenced.

- The union has exposed the Department of Justice as being anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-labor, and has actually caught it in the illegal act of wire-tapping.

- The union has taken a position on issues before others dared to touch them, but which always turned out to be on the right side and in the interests of the people of the United States. These included the fight against discrimination, the fight for civil liberties, the fight against sending scrap iron to Japan, the fight against sending gasoline for Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia, etc.

- The union has been extremely militant in the economic field. Along with other militant maritime unions, it

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)

the 'vicious and inhumane practices toward longshoremen' that Bridges was combatting. His personal viewpoint on certain matters also antagonized many people of more conservative leanings. Agitation for his deportation arose. Industrial and farming organizations, veterans' groups, city police departments and private undercover agents all joined in an unremitting effort to deport him on the ground that he was connected with organizations dedicated to the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. Wire-tapping, searches and seizures without warrants and other forms of invasion of the right of privacy have been widely employed in this deportation drive."

The Yale Law Journal (December, 1947), in an article titled, "In Re Harry Bridges," said:

Clark Bares Frameup Motive

"To discuss the Bridges case is to write a brief in his behalf. Seldom has an individual in American life been subjected to so relentless a hunt; and so far the law has been one of the most effective weapons at the disposal of Bridges' enemies."

Further proof that the reopening of the prosecution is directly for the pur-

Text and drawings from a new pamphlet of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee

Books:

James Allen's New Book 'Atomic Energy, Society'

ATOMIC ENERGY AND SOCIETY. By James S. Allen. 95 pp. New York. International Publishers. 50 cents.

By **DAVID CARPENTER**

In *Atomic Energy and Society*, James S. Allen gets to the root of the struggle over atomic energy now taking place throughout the world. By subjecting this great struggle to a searching Marxist analysis, Allen removes the iron curtain placed around atomic energy by the bipartisan Truman administration, which has sought to limit the people's understanding of it to an instrument of war.

Allen, in this book, gives the American people their first opportunity to see Truman's concentration upon atom-bomb manufacture in its true light—as an expression of the economic policy of the monopolists in their greedy quest for profits.

Toward the end of the book, Allen quotes Friedrich Engels: "The more ruthlessly and disinterestedly science proceeds, the more it finds itself in harmony with the interests and efforts of the workers." Allen's book proves this by showing how the greed of American monopoly capital has distorted and prostituted science in the field of atomic energy so that it cannot proceed to make its knowledge and research useful for the people of our own country, and the entire world.

FIRST DISCUSSING the potential of atomic energy, he shows that "if applied on a substantial scale, it can greatly accelerate the growth of productive forces: (a) by cheapening power still further and perhaps making it more universally avail-

able than any other previous source of power (b) by conserving minerals like coal and oil for other uses with a corresponding rise in the productivity of labor in the field of fuel supply and transport (c) by the introduction of new industrial processes, automatic controls and materials, and (d) by facilitating industrialization in economically backward countries, once the political prerequisites have been won."

But, as Allen points out, the concentration by our government on the military aspects of atomic energy has imposed "severe limitations upon the science and application of atomics in general." He shows how the U. S. has taken the great contributions made by world science to the understanding of nuclear energy and misused it for military purposes only. He explains how the cult of secrecy has been a dominant factor in restricting the possibilities of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

He then proceeds to bare the reasons for this attempt at military monopoly of atomic energy. He writes: "As long as atomics is devoted to weapon production, the spectre of additional excess capacity raised by atomic power is for the moment laid low, and a potential competitor against established investments is also temporarily removed."

ALLEN demolishes the myth of the government ownership of the industry involved in the production of the atom bomb as a form of socialism. He bares the purpose of this government ownership as a means of placing the burden of the billions of dollars needed for research and the initial experimental plants upon the



JAMES S. ALLEN

people. He reveals that the government intends finally to permit private industry to use the results of this work for its own enrichment.

He then shows how the monopolists even today control the government-owned atomic industry and determine its policies.

Allen exposes the fallacy of the monopolists, who see the atom bomb as a means of resolving in their favor the competition between dying capitalism and the growing socialism of the Soviet Union.

The revelations made by the Navy admirals, in their squabbling for control of the armed forces, have already demonstrated the correctness of Allen's exposures.

The basis of the atomic competition between these two world forces, Allen makes clear, is not the war use of the atom bomb.

"It is this: The system of society which can make the maximum constructive use of atomic energy, alongside other significant technological innovations, will emerge the victor in the fundamental historic sense of demonstrating the superiority of one social system over the other."

This is put most succinctly in the speech of the Soviet leader George M. Malenkov delivered at Moscow on the eve of the celebration of the October Socialist Revolution on Nov. 6:

"In the hands of the imperialists atomic energy is a means for the production of lethal weapons, a means of intimidation,

an instrument of blackmail and coercion. But in the hands of the Soviet people it can be and must be a mighty instrument of technical progress on a scale never witnessed before, an instrument for the further rapid development of the productive forces of our country."

Allen's book, by revealing the economic issues involved in the struggle over atomic energy, gives the American people the basis for a program whereby they can halt the suicidal atom bomb policies of the Truman Administration and turn the production of atomic energy to peacetime uses.

Stone's Passionate Journey

THE PASSIONATE JOURNEY. by Irving Stone. Doubleday. New York. 352 pp. \$3.

IRVING STONE, who hit the jackpot with a fictionalized version of the life of an artist in his *Lust for Life* some years ago, is trying it again in *The Passionate Journey*.

The new Stone novel suffers not only because his hero is not another Van Gogh. In it, telling the story of Kansas-born John Noble, he adheres to the hoary stereotype that the measure of an artist's genius is in his uniqueness, his vices and eccentricities.

There is nothing in *The Passionate Journey*, beyond the author's decision to tell Noble's story, to indicate that his art's importance merited the telling.

It is true that there is meaning in all men's life. And surely, whatever the merit of John Noble's painting, there was a story and a significance in the life of one whose journey was

one, long despair, relieved by moments of wild exultation and prolific work, punctuated and finally ended by a sudden alcoholism.

But Stone only hovers around the conflicts which must have driven throughout his life. The best parts of *The Passionate Journey* are the scarcely original picture of the life led by artists who flocked from everywhere in the world to Paris in the early 1900's, and the tremendous amount of persistence and courage it took to take up a life of art in the booming Midwest of the years just preceding. However, Stone's main interest is not in the material sources of the artist's difficulties. Instead *The Passionate Journey* is worldly, but nonetheless ineptly concentrated on Noble's muddled search for a "God" he could neither depict nor define. The hero's mysticism is thus not illuminated by the novel, it is merely recorded as if, by itself, it can explain the pattern of his life.—R.F.

Movies:

'All the King's Men' Fails In Study of Political Racketeer

By **JOSE YCLESIAS**

TWO new movies recently have dealt, as very seldom happens, with an openly political subject, in particular with political leaders who out of personal ambition have sold out the causes which first gave them power. One was the English film, *Fame Is the Spur*, about a Labor Party renegade closely resembling Ramsey MacDonald. Soon after, *All the King's Men* followed it to Broadway. It is interesting to note the ideological differences that make the first a great film in the treatment of its subject and the second a failure.

All the King's Men has certain easily identifiable virtues. It deals recognizably with the fascist career of Huey Long, presents a surface picture of American political life that is critical, but not basically so, and, from a formal, filmic point of view, Robert Rossen has made an exciting movie to watch. But whereas *Fame Is the Spur* dealt with its hero from a working-class point of view, showing always what his betrayal of his own ideals meant to the working class and how it aided social and economic injustice, *All the King's Men* has no such ideological gauge for its hero.

Contrasted to the moral and political corruption of its hero, Willie Stark, *All the King's Men* advances in a mechanical, unprepared manner, an innate moral sense of Honor, found here in members of the "Southern aristocracy," as the social forces which will fight Stark. Such a point of view means that the material has been obscured, that the political and economic



forces that prop up a fascist leader have not been consistently revealed. And that, having come to such a gratuitous conclusion, the movie cannot teach us how to combat this evil.

THE PRODUCERS of *All the King's Men* had the philosophical weaknesses of Robert Rossen's novel to deal with. His purely ironic view of Huey Long, his scarcely disguised longing for the magnolia days of the Southern Bourbons, has been modified in the film by Rossen. But if the "original sin" philosophy of Rossen has been made only a special philosophy of Willie Stark ("We are born in sin, bred in corruption,") Warren's plot elements were kept, so that it became almost impossible to widen his portrait of the demagogue.

Thus, Willie Stark's career is pictured almost solely in the relentless close-ups of his egoism, and the parallel story of the reporter of "good family" who is deceived by the mechanical materialist view that one only builds great out of bad is the single

other story contrast. In dramatizing the Joycean style of Warren's novel, Rossen has dropped, too, one of the best elements in the novel—the omnipresent, compassionately seen, dirt farmers on whose votes Stark, as Huey Long, built his regime. But in the main, following the story elements of Warren's book meant constricting the social portrait of the fascist leader.

THAT ALL THE KING'S Men opens up new content for the screen is laudable. But if a film is to be valuable to the American people, if it is to be true to the theme it takes up, we must make these demands of it. It is not too much to say that the moneyed forces, sketchily seen in *All the King's Men*, should be recognizable to the audiences as the same forces that are the mainstay of a Harry Truman campaigning on a "civil rights" program, as they are of Willie Stark promising a free hospital. Further, in this openly political film it is the essence of reaction to show the people only as a mass manipulated by a demagogue.

An argument usually advanced against such criticism is that we are only interested in political correctness. Yes, we are interested in political correctness. But this political correctness is also our interest in good art. A picture of a Huey Long planted in the reality of his environment would be richer—the political timidity of *All the King's Men* has diluted from it the special flavor of the South, the speech, mannerisms and mores of its people. Just as it has not made the rise of a fascist leader understandable.

Around the Dial:

Peace and Walter Winchell

By **BOB LAUTER**

AT 9: p.m. every Sunday night on WJZ, a radio commentator who has used cheap sensationalism and cheaper gossip to attract an audience, attempts to push the American people into war. If ever the Administration's delegates to the UN stand up before that body and deny that warmongers are having a field day in the press and on the air, let these delegates read aloud one or two of Walter Winchell's scripts. The political and moral irresponsibility of these scripts is beyond imagination.

LET US TAKE one recent Winchell broadcast as an example. We will omit choice bits about weddings and divorces.

The program I have in mind took place right after the recent CIO convention. Winchell began with a pompous "memo to the FBI." The memo? He claimed that "Communist" labor leaders who were expelled from the convention were then meeting in a Philadelphia Hotel. I have no idea whether they were or not. But I do know that should labor leaders of any political conviction meet in a hotel, it's none of the FBI's business. Winchell's clear implication was that such a meeting is illegal.

From this, he jumped to Moscow where he charged that rival political factions are rubbing each other out on the streets, in the style of the Chicago prohibition gang. The purpose of this not was to identify Soviet leaders with Chicago gangsters in the public eye.

Then he warned of what he claimed was the presence of Rus-

sian submarines in the Mediterranean. Here again, his technique of implication was thoroughly dishonest. I have no idea where Russian submarines may have been at the time, but I do know that they have a perfect legal right in the Mediterranean or any other waters. Kaiser-Frazer, Winchell's sponsors, do not own the Mediterranean.

HAVING warmed up to his subject, he then described the manner in which he declared the Soviet Union would make war on Yugoslavia. This was to establish the Soviet Union as a war threat, and it led naturally to another of his pompous items, a "letter to the President." In this he charged that "information is being withheld from the people on the gravity of international affairs." Consequently, said Winchell, any cut in any arms service would be "national suicide." He practically begged for hysteria.

Then he came up with the item that people are moving safe deposit boxes to the midwest. But, warned Winchell, this is no good because the midwest is closer than the east to the Soviet Union!

IN BETWEEN these items Winchell tried to head off a strike of N. Y. Post employees by warning that the paper's owner would suspend publication in such an eventuality. And he described the police attack on the Ben Davis street meeting in Harlem as an effort of the police to "keep law and order."

As long as a Winchell remains on the air, it takes a lot of guts to deny the charge of warmongering.

World of Labor

The Murray-Reuther Pension Formulas

By George Morris

THE GRACE-MURRAY (Bethlehem), Ford-Reuther pension formulas are pretty much the basis upon which the rightwing leaders of the CIO agreed to settle the so-called "fourth round." To justify what amounts to a complete abandonment of this year's wage demand and a two-year wage freeze in the bargain, these leaders boast of the pension plans as historic gains.

There is no doubt of a widespread demand for old age security. It is evidence of the insecurity jitters that hold workers in constant fear in our rich land of "free enterprise." Those jitters increase as the unemployment curve rises and as those in the higher age brackets grow doubtful of ever being re-employed.



The inadequacy of Social Security now averaging \$26 monthly has forced the workers to seek pensions in contracts with employers. But what kind of pensions are they getting under the leadership of the Murrys and Reuthers?

Murray's people boast that the old Bethlehem plan, as now amended, is better than Reuther's Ford formula. They point to the 25-year service by 65 required in steel to qualify for the pension against the 30-year requirement under Reuther's plan. They note that in Ford a year is meant an average of 1,800 hours of work which actually requires one to have about 40 years of employment with the company; while in steel no such minimum of hours per year is set. Also, in steel, the company guarantees \$100 minimum and in the very high wage brackets it is possible for a few to rate a little above \$100 a month. In Ford, the \$100 is maximum.

THE MURRAYITES and Reutherites can argue and pull each other's hair over which plan is better, but the fact remains that the basic features of both of their plans are not built on progressive objectives for the workers; they are borrowed from the reactionary company paternalism schemes of the open shop twenties, and only slightly reformed. I'll cite only a few examples.

(1) The worker's pension is tied to one company. For 25, or possibly 40 years (in Ford's), he must be tied to the one company, like a serf to a landlord, to qualify for the golden harvest.

For the vast majority of the workers, who are forced to shift to other jobs or trades or to migrate in search of work, the pension plan means absolutely nothing. It only sets a premium to be awarded to the few who may prove "lucky" to last long enough with a company and survive its speedup and other killing tests, and still live after 65 to collect a pension check.

(2) Those pensions and other benefits last only as long as a contract with the union. Those on pensions are not guaranteed for life, or against a firm's bankruptcy.

(3) The plans provide for some joint union-management say on the qualification of workers for benefits. But, as in Bethlehem, the company has sole responsibility to administer it. That leaves the union's representatives pretty much in the role of "consultants" and little more.

(4) There is no protection against the hundred and one schemes the companies have in eliminating workers nearing 65. With the pension plans the companies have a greater incentive than ever to use those schemes. They seize on the slightest infraction of the rules to fire; they use every layoff period for that purpose; they especially invoke physical examination of employees to disqualify them from work, and it isn't hard to find something wrong with a man near 65 who has put in a lifetime in an auto or steel plant.

(5) The prize-money at the end of the rainbow is expected to keep many rainbow-chasing workers in constant fear lest something happen to disqualify them before the deadline. They are expected to be servile to the company, take any abuse and injustice to insure their pension right. They are expected to be yes-men for rightwing union officials who may have some influence on their pension right. They are expected to be a conservative influence in the shop—a base for labor-management collaboration or the company-union type of unionism.

They are coming through with pensions. But they are actually prize-money in a lottery. The price of participation in that lottery is sacrifice of basic union principles and militancy. Those were precisely the kind of plans companies offered voluntarily to workers in past days to steer them away from real unionism. The workers certainly need and want pensions. But the kind based on the Grace-Murray-Reuther-Ford formulas, and at so heavy a cost, won't meet the problem.



MICHAEL REDGRAVE (right) in a scene from the powerful British film *Fame Is The Spur* now in its second week at the Little Cinemet Theatre. It's the story of the moral and political degeneration of a labor misleader.

Hollywood:

Born in Laboratory Reared in a Bank

By DAVE PLATT

SPYROS SKOURAS, the 20th Century Fox tycoon, speaking on the need for careful selection of films for distribution in western Germany, said:

"The Germans are a suspicious people, and we must show to them a representative selection of our films . . . films which truly depict the democratic way." Skouras added: "We should show films to them that show us as we are." Agreed. Shall we start by sending them Frontier Films' *Native Land*, Ford's *Grapes of Wrath*, Kramer's *Home of the Brave*, Capra's *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, Lang's *Fury*, Leroy's *They Won't Forget*, Wellman's *Oxbow Incident*, Donald Ogden Stewart's *Keeper of the Flame*?

ACTUALLY what Skouras has in mind for Germany is a group of carefully selected films co-starring Betty Grable's legs and Victor Mature's muscles in which it is pointed out that every American boy, regardless of race, color, creed or economic position has an equal opportunity to become head of General Motors.

The kind of film that Skouras would like to send overseas by the score is one which shows that every American housewife, no matter what economic group she's in, prepares dinner in a streamlined kitchen equipped with every type of electrical gadget or pushbutton.

Hollywood should stop making films of this type, said Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, head of the American Information Dept. British Foreign Office in London: "It is things like this that create misunderstandings between British and American women."

BUT, INSISTS Irving Brown, European representative for the American Federation of Labor: "Hollywood movies are a vital and indispensable force in spreading American democracy abroad."

What are some of the ideas of "American democracy" being spread by Hollywood films these days? Everybody knows from the movies, Vladimir Pozner once pointed out in *The Screen Writer*, "that America is the land of plenty where secretaries do have luxurious wardrobes and hotel suites, and do marry their millionaire bosses. It is a strange land where suicide and adultery are never committed, but crime is always punished, a land where a couple who has been in love for many years without being married may not enter a bedroom, but where it is perfectly all right for a female agent of the State Department to marry a Nazi suspect and go to bed with him in order to get incriminative evidence, a land which boasts more newspapermen than industrial workers, more gangsters than trade-unionists, more psychoanalysts than dentists—an altogether outlandish land!"

This is the kind of hokum that passes for ideas of democracy in Hollywood films.

Of this type of film, Robert Boothby, member of Parliament, also wrote: "Anyone who says American films portray the American way of living is an enemy of America."

SAMUEL GOLDWYN SAID: "What the American people want is not pure escapism in their pictures, but some reflection of their own emotional turmoil." Is that why Goldwyn is preparing to film *A Day in the Life of a New York Cop*?

BUT WALL STREET'S need today is to create and sustain a war fever and to extract unquestioning support, moral and material.

And so we get a film like MGM's *Red Danube* in which the Soviet Government is represented by a "Boris Karloff" caricature played by Louis Calhern. . . . And since redbaiting and war-mongering—the Siamese twins of the profit system—go hand in hand—we get a film like *Task Force* on the importance of building up huge war armaments to destroy the evil caricature they have invented. . . .

WORTH REPEATING: "For almost 25 years the screens of the world have been filled with pictures of hate. For 12 years the real issues have been ignored and evaded by a censorship which bans all treatment of social, political or economic problems. In the U. S. (as in Germany, Italy, France and Britain), newsreels, service films, and historicals have united in depicting war as glorious, heroic and romantic. Many of these have been made with the active cooperation of government bureaus and officials. In the so-called historicals, war is usually the decisive moment. In the endless service films, the training of men for war is portrayed frivolously, with an accompaniment of football, pretty girls and dance routines, that in no way suggest the dark and destructive ends that are being served. . . ." (Winifred Johnston, *Memo on the Movies*, 1939).

As We See It

Socialism Challenges Capitalism To Peaceful Competition

By Milton Howard

PEACEFUL COMPETITION between the socialist and capitalist system is what Soviet Union leaders repeatedly propose as the best way of keeping world peace.

The latest such offer was made by George Malenkov, vice-premier, who said that his country welcomes any such trial before the peoples of the world as the alternative to the horrible schemes of the "inevitable war" maniacs over here. Malenkov pointed out that though the Soviet Union has the atombomb, it persists in its efforts to get the damned thing outlawed and destroyed as a menace to civilization.

Remember all the silly and lying drivel of the Baruch-Plan boys who said see how nice we are because we are ready to "share our secret" of the bomb sometime in the dim future if all the nations of the world agreed to lie down and let us put our heel on their necks? Well, the Soviet Union says right out in plain language, they have the bomb and don't want it and they want everyone to agree never to use these criminal weapons and let us throw them all into the ocean right now.



SO YOU SEE, the USSR is not the least bit scared of anybody and refuses to let anyone sell it the criminal philosophy of an "inevitable war." The postwar socialist reconstruction has been a miracle. Industrial output is soaring in a way that is simply impossible in a capitalist state.

Socialist collectively planned labor is so far superior to the system of private capitalist ownership simply as a means of getting things done—of producing goods for human welfare—that even a country which lost more than 15,000,000 of its people five years ago and had 10,000 towns and cities burned and destroyed, can swiftly and easily outdistance any capitalist state in reconstruction.

You can't imagine what an advantage it is to a nation not to have Stock Exchanges, private bankers, private landlords and "successful businessmen" around. No doubt, the private profit hogs had their historically useful function back in the 18th and early 19th centuries. They wiped out the sacred and time-honored institutions of feudalism in a burst of force and violence (the American and French revolutions) which makes historians pale even to this day.

BUT THEY HAVE long since outlived their social usefulness, having turned into their opposite as the parasitic minority which has soaked up most of the national wealth and now sees no hope for profit or power except in what they anoint as the "inevitable war."

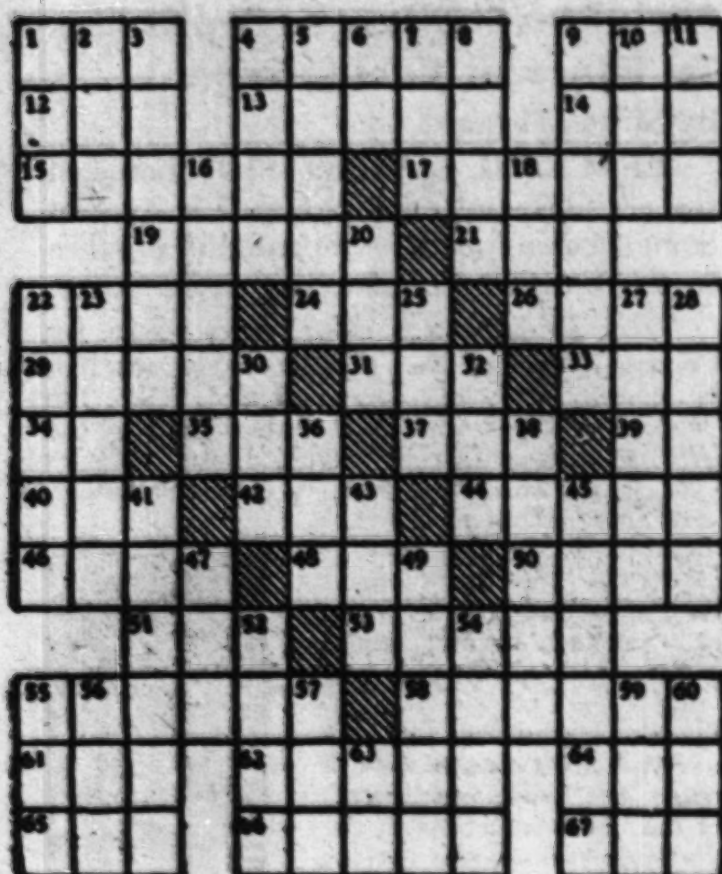
Their cynicism is such that they slap this idiocy of the "inevitable war" upon the Soviet Union and the Communists as an alleged refutation of Marxist philosophy. Many and coarse have been the forgeries committed by them in fake quotations and in the spurious testimony of hired stoolpigeons to slip over this pro-war doctrine on the Marxists.

But their efforts are grotesque and futile. At the same moment that they cry in alarm at the "inevitable war" doctrines of the Soviet leaders, they clamor in equal fear at what they call the "Moscow-inspired" world peace movement. They warn in serious tones of the "peace offensive" of the world's Communists. And when the Soviet Union offers to destroy its atombombs and sign a peace settlement based on worldwide disarmament, their teeth chatter.

THAT IS BECAUSE though their admirals and scientists keep on telling them they can never win an atomic war, these profit-hogs dread even worse than such a war a prolonged peaceful economic competition with the lands of socialism. They know in their hearts (this is just a figure of speech, for they have no human sentiments as a class) that in a peaceful competition as to which system—socialism or monopoly capitalism—can produce better homes, better goods, greater happiness they are sunk and doomed.

Their system is choking because they don't know what to do with the marvelous machines which human labor and ingenuity have produced in the past 100 years. They don't know what to do with atomic power except to make bombs with it. But socialism envisions a humanity freed of all exploitation, conquering nature with electric and atomic power, to make a garden of our tiny planet as it swings around the sun.

THE WORKER CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | VERTICAL | 27-A dressing for meat |
| 1-Atmosphere | 1-Philippine island | 28-Culla |
| 4-Former Russian rulers | 2-Electrified particle | 30-Turt |
| 9-Metal container | 3-To elevate | 32-Sailor (slang) |
| 12-Part of foot | 4-Job | 35-Humorist |
| 13-Farewell (Hawaii) | 5-To slumber | 38-To feel one's way |
| 14-To be indebted to | 6-Naga Hills tribe | 41-Softhearted |
| 15-Implant | 7-Greek letter | 43-Bright saying |
| 17-Unemployed | 8-To satisfy | 45-A meteor |
| 19-Place writing fluid upon | 9-Covered | 47-Measure of length |
| 21-To consume | 10-Beard of grain | 49-Succinct |
| 22-Body of water | 11-Seine | 52-Cried |
| 24-Small depression | 16-Beneath | 54-To join |
| 26-A headland | 18-Scotch for John | 55-To shake |
| 29-Molding in form of letter S (pl.) | 20-Noise | 56-A wing |
| 31-Horse | 22-Balance | 57-English river |
| 33-Philippine tree | 23-Paholous monsters | 59-First woman |
| 34-Symbol for iridium | 25-Reckoning | 60-A kind of bird |
| 35-Propel a boat | | 63-Article |
| 37-March | | |
| 39-City in Chaldea | | |
| 40-To place | | |
| 42-Obacure | | |
| 44-Part of a flower | | |
| 46-Danish weight (pl.) | | |
| 48-Small child | | |
| 50-A number (pl.) | | |
| 51-At this time | | |
| 53-To entice | | |
| 55-Padded | | |
| 58-Wound up a fishline | | |
| 61-A beverage | | |
| 62-Pea (pl.) | | |
| 64-The yellow bugle | | |
| 65-A kind of fish | | |
| 66-Dogma | | |
| 67-Moisture | | |

SOLUTION

AIR TEARS CAR
TOE ALORA ONE
TIPUAT ORTAT
INKEE EAT
POED PET FESS
OONES EAG DAO
IR ROW BOG UR
SET DIN BRAC
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GAR TERT DEE

VIRGIL—As Time Went On

—By Len Kleis



The Light

(Continued from Page 5)

more bills . . . more sickness . . . and more bills. Like huge waves they rolled upon them, Martha thought . . . like waves they engulfed us . . . like waves . . . like waves . . . like waves . . . like waves and then finally sleep came.

It was almost morning when Martha heard the door click ever so quietly. She jumped up—startled to find Jim already dressed and ready to go out. "Jim, where are you going?" In the stillness it seemed that she almost shouted.

"To Dan's," he replied, "To tell him we've changed our minds. I've a plan, we won't have to take charity from him. And besides I can't bear to have Susan . . ." Martha interrupted at this point, and with all of the calmness she had gathered in her few short hours of rest, said, "Dear Jim, no more plans." Martha had heard of so many other plans . . . many of them fine she thought, but always something interfered to keep them from working. It was one thing to plan and another to make the plan work. Usually they seemed to lack one thing or another, either health or money. It is sure to fail, Martha thought, but she was too kind to say that to Jim. Instead she said, "If Susan really wants to be a doctor, Jim, what better place for her than at your brother's? Access to all of his fine books . . . Jim, pocket your pride, and for Susan's future, as well as our own let's let her go."

Susan was quiet, as were the other girls when Jim and Martha told them the next morning that it was she who was going to live with uncle Dan. Finally came a break in the silence, as Susan sobbed, "Oh, Muts, it will be nice, but I'd rather . . ." Then she stopped, sensing the pain in the mother's expressive eyes, and said, "O.K. If that your druthers. . . Then Nan and Kathie can sleep straight in the bed like other people do."

The days went swiftly for Susan at the big house. There were shopping trips, long drives, parties, new clothes . . . there was that "Perfectly lush" rusty red-plaid taffeta dress that Susan had seen in Brandy's store window one day on a trip to town with Muts and the girls. Kathie had spied it first and it was she who had wanted to "just touch it," but now it was Susan's and she had it on that very moment! It rustles so musically Susan was saying to herself as she looked in the long full-length mirror. Then there was uncle Dan to talk about school.

But at home the days did not pass so swiftly. Kathie and Nan didn't like sleeping "straight" in the bed. At home Susan was missed. The trio did "not blend so well," as Nan politely put it. In other words, the timbre of Mother's life was noticeably not as youthful and light

sounding as Susan's had been, and the singing did not get on so well. Each night the songs became fewer and fewer until they stopped altogether. "It's a childish thing to do," Mother, Kathie said one evening. "We are young ladies now, Mother, and must put away some of our childish things." As she said it Kathie thought that it did not sound as good as it did when she had read it—perhaps she did not quote it correctly? But she had said it now, and it was most difficult to alter something after the words had left one's mouth. It seemed sort of what Muts had said about a newspaper correction . . . it never quite caught up with the first misstatement. Kathie glanced at Martha. She had not meant to put it so bluntly. But Martha understood and quickly came to Kathie's rescue as she said, "Yes, Kathie dear, we must not stand in the road of progress, and though it seemingly hurts to give up something for the moment, we must not hesitate. If singing is standing in the way of your maturation, we shall put it aside for a while, some day—when—Susan—comes back—and then she broke—"

It had been coming for a long time, but bravely Martha had fought it off. Now she could no longer fight. She was down. She must stay in bed with what the doctor labeled nervous fatigue. Her sickness might well have been labeled overwork, worry and malnutrition, but whatever the label—Martha was in bed.

It was hard for Kathie and Nan now with mother unable to do anything and dad still not fit to work. "How do you get along?" questioned Susan one day as she stopped for a brief visit. The girls were seated in the garden, and Susan looked pretty and pink—though she had been careful when selecting a dress that morning—not to choose the rusty-red-plaid taffeta. I'd love to be home and help, but uncle Dan says I'll be more help if I stay with him, and besides he can't spare me. Since I am there he has let one of the office girls go, so I must be there to answer the phone and to make statements.

Until now, Nancy had been quietly living in another world as she shifted her gaze from Susan's newly set permanent to the ruffles on her skirt that just now she was busily caressing and counting. As Susan said the word statements, she at the same time gently but firmly pulled at the waist-band of her skirt, hoping to loosen Nancy's fingers which was musing the neatly starched and ironed ruffles.

The gentle but firm pull had the desired effect for Susan, and at the same time brought Nancy back to this world of statements. "Statements?" asked Nan, "What are they?"

"Dear Nan," replied Susan in her most affected and sophisticated tone. . . . acquired mainly to impress Nan on these visits. "DEEEERRR Nan, statements are . . . well . . . well statements of bills due, you rear unworlly darling."

"Bills like these that keep coming in

the mail to mother and daddy, Sis?" asked Nancy.

"Yes, I suppose. What kind do mother and dad get?"

"Oh, I see all kinds now, Sue, since mother is too ill to go after the mail. And they keep coming. One day after mother opened one she said, 'What will we do?' And then dad said, 'Mother, maybe you were right about socialized medicine, I am beginning to disagree with Dan. I think it would be the best thing for everybody. For people like us and for the doctors too. For one thing, Martha, you wouldn't have waited so long for help—almost too long. Nor would I. If I'd had the means, I'd have seen a doctor long before I did. Then I heard mother say, 'Oh, Jim, you've seen the light. It cost us our daughter, our home, doctor and hospital bills of almost \$3,000, but you've seen the light!'

"I heard them talking too," interrupted Kathie, "And dad said, 'Oh, I saw the light a long time ago. I saw it when the shop laid us off, and I thought—here I am—just recuperated enough to go back to work—I've an enormous doctor and hospital bill staring me in the face—a family to feed and clothe—and I am laid off after the first week!'

They Try to Frame Bridges Again!

(Continued from Page 7)

fought for and won the hiring hall. It fought for and won the 6-hour day in the longshore industry. It resisted speed-up and fought for the right of men to keep their jobs in industry. Together with other maritime unions it broke the open shop in 1934 and stopped the open shop drive in 1948. It is now fighting depression by fighting the speed-up in the maritime industry and fighting for better purchasing power for its members.

• The union has always fought for democracy in the labor movement, with the clear declaration that democracy means rank and file control.

• The union has insisted on the right of independent political action for members, and performance on promises by politicians.

• The union has consistently fought for international labor solidarity.

• The union has always respected the picket lines of bona fide trade unions, even when threatened with cancellation of its own contracts.

The fight against the union comes to a head in this form of indicting the leaders of the union at this time because all other forms of union-smashing have failed, and all other methods of removing leaders or alienating them from the rank and file have also failed. Unable to defeat the union on the picket line or in any just and open contest, resort has again been made to frameups, stool-pigeons and political spite.

Time and time again efforts have been made by the enemies of the union to

"It's a funny thing," continued Kathie, "When daddy wanted to quit because he was so sick, he had to give the company two weeks notice, but later on they laid him off without any notice at all!"

"You know what?" said Susan—suddenly grown much older . . . "I think that uncle Dan had seen the light, for I heard him tell Aunt Lily the other day, that he believed in socialized medicine too, but that he didn't want it to come about too suddenly. . . . at least not until he was able to make some of that easy money to pay for the big house an to pay back all of the money he had borrowed to go through medical school. And then I heard Aunt Lily say, 'Heaven help us if it comes too soon but then what if we have a recession and people can't pay their doctor bills—what if we have a depression and people can't pay?'

Suddenly Susan shivered. It had become quite dark and chilly there in the garden. She stood up. Slapping Nancy and Kathie on their shoulders she cried, "It must be later than we think. Come, I'll race you to the house. I want to talk to Muts and Dad a little more before I go back to Uncle Dan's."

separate the rank and file from the leadership, and every effort has failed. Failing this, the enemies resorted to frameup, and now are again resorting to frameup, and though this, too, will fail again, the union and its members will be made to suffer the unnecessary harassment.

At no time in all the many hearings was there ever put into the record the slightest evidence of any undemocratic or racketeering practices upon the part of the union.

However, some of the things put in the Government's charge—to prove Bridges a Communist bent on overthrow of the government by force and violence—were these:

• His union advocated industrial unionism, unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

• His union advocated racial equality.

• His union advocated the right of soldiers and sailors to vote.

• His union advocated minimum wage legislation.

All of these things are now written into laws of the land—and the Government still has not been overthrown. But the interests who were out to put Bridges' union out of business were of the opinion, and no doubt still are, that such advances amount to overthrow.

Another proof that Bridges was subversive—he and his union actively fought the shipment of scrap-iron to Japan, and gasoline and airplanes to Mussolini and Hitler!

Ask any CI if that was against the U. S.!



By Jo Lynn (Federated Press)
THE SPICE OF LIFE AT THE RANGE

One of the joys of cooking is the opportunity offered for experimentation.

You don't have to have a shelf of cookbooks and a diploma from a cooking school to give variety and spice to your meals. But you can take away the boredom of endless meal planning by varying your usual routine with an occasional different recipe you have picked up from a friend or clipped from a newspaper.

You soon learn that most recipes are essentially the same, differing only in the herbs, spices or condiments used. Don't be afraid of these different seasonings and dismiss the recipes as containing too many ingredients for everyday use.

Herbs and spices are available on every grocery shelf these days. They are the cheapest way of feeling extravagant that we know, and they last for so long that their eventual cost is inconsequential.

There is no great art to the use of spices or herbs either. You can use them anyway you choose. Usually you will stick to a few general principles but after you become familiar with the flavors there is no reason why you cannot originate your own uses.

GINGER, DILL, CELERY AND CARAWAY SEEDS, BASIL

Ginger is an example of a seasoning sometimes confined to desserts. It is used in Chinese and Hawaiian meat cooking. Hungarian cooks like to rub ginger over roasts. German cooks use it in gravy.

Nutmeg, another dessert flavoring, adds to the taste of many vegetables, especially spinach and sweet potatoes, if you use a very gentle touch.

Dill, fresh if you can get it and dried if you cannot, is a favorite of Scandinavian and Jewish cooks. It has a delightful flavor in fish, tomato juice, chicken soup, mashed potatoes, or squash.

Celery and caraway seeds are good in many salads.

Try basil in tomato dishes and in heavy soups. Put it in the water in which you boil your spaghetti and sprinkle it on meats. **MARJORAM, OREGANO, ROSEMARY, SAGE, TARRAGON**

Marjoram is fine with veal, roast beef, chicken or turkey. It's good in cheese dishes and omelets too.

Oregano plus olive oil can make almost any dish taste Italian. Use it in veal, spaghetti, and minestrone. You can put it in clam chowder too, instead of the traditional thyme.

Rosemary is good in meats and stews. Some people like it with green beans and in chicken.

The old reliable sage shows up in dressings of course, as well as with beans, tomato and cheese dishes.

Then there are savory, a good herb for any variety of bean; tarragon, famous for fish and eggs; and thyme, which can be put into almost anything.

New on the market is mono sodium glutamate, which has long been used in restaurant cooking but is just being introduced for home cooks under a variety of commercial names. It is supposed to accent the natural flavor of foods. We, frankly, can't detect much difference with its use—but then maybe your palate is more discriminating than ours. It's worth a try anyhow.

SOAPS AND SYNTHETICS

Watch Out for Overstatements in Claims on the Package of Detergents You Buy

No one soap or synthetic detergent is best for all laundering purposes despite wild claims in ads under soap packages. The mild soap, satisfactory for fine fabrics and easy on the hands, may not get work clothes as clean as "general purpose" laundry soap. The product which keeps shirts and sheets so white may fade colored clothes and shrink or harden wools and silks. Soap that washes well in soft water may do a poor job in hard water. A detergent which leaves wool socks and sweaters soft and clean may be a disappointment when used for cottons.

This is why you need to know more about the different types of soaps and other detergents. As a guide to buying, it pays to read what the wrapper or package says about the product—whether it is recommended for fine washing or general laundering.

Both soaps and synthetic detergents today are of two main types—the "unbuilt" and the "built"—whether they are bars, flakes, chips, beads or liquid.

Unbuilt soaps generally are recommended for delicate fabrics. They are almost pure soap with a little moisture and common salt mixed in, and are best used in soft water. Built soaps, in contrast, are soap built up with alkaline salts, like borax or washing soda, to aid the cleaning action and help soften water.

They are for badly soiled cottons and usually are advertised for general laundering.

The unbuilt detergents are pure detergent with neutral salts but without alkaline builders. Recommended for washing hose, wools or fine underwear, they may be used in either hard or soft water. Built detergents contain an alkaline builder, designed to improve the washing of heavily soiled cottons.

CLEANING FELT

Old felt hats are easily rejuvenated—or used for other articles.

Old felt hats often are discarded just because they look dingy or battered—or have gone out of style. Yet clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that wool or fur felt is easy to clean, press, re-block or remodel—or to use in making slippers, children's headwear, handbags, belts, mittens or other useful and decorative articles.

To remove dust and brighten felt, first brush with a stiff brush or very fine sandpaper, then sponge with dry cleaning fluid. Steaming makes felt easy to mold to the size and shape desired. To press, cover felt with a press cloth and use a hot iron. Handle felt gently when damp, the specialists caution, because it is pressed together, not woven, and therefore easily broken or pulled apart.



These youngsters are obviously more interested in the world about them than in the fact that one happens to be Negro and the other white. Together they are learning that there are many varieties of people and as we come to know and understand one another our lives become broadened and enriched.

Children and Bigotry

THERE IS A METHOD of approaching pre-school children on the color question with which I am in disagreement. Since I came across this method in two progressive households, in one week, I wondered how general it might be. In one household, for example, the mother suggested that her child play with the "lovely black doll." The other was a similar idea, the parent picked out, for pleasant comment, the one Negro in a picture of many people.

There is no doubt that these parents are well meaning, but obviously anxious. Their very anxiety, to instill in their children an acceptance of all people, may actually be working in reverse. The child is told the doll is lovely, to indicate, I suppose, the mother's acceptance of Negro people. But the mere fact that she is impelled to single out the doll with the adjective "lovely" and give it a color (which she does with no other doll as a rule) immediately marks the doll as different and an alert child may begin to wonder why.

IT IS THE SAME with the picture. The Negro was drawn in to begin with, so that the child would see a crowd of people, some short, fat, redheaded, dark-skinned, freckled and so on. To single out one, however pleasantly, is to attach special significance to him in the eyes of the child. Since he is special, there is a possibility that he may be different. In general it is wiser to let a child see what he sees in a picture and ask questions, but usually when a parent picks something out to mention it has some personal meaning for the child, such as "Look at this little boy, he has overalls like yours." To say "how pretty this girl is," simply because she is a different color, not only has no personal meaning, but accents the difference between her and the pretty white girl in the picture as well.

CHILDREN learn, in this case, by example. When a child lives in a home where all people, regardless of appearance, are accepted easily, and without comment, they learn to do the same. Where people are classified by the way they look, this becomes a habit with the child as well. There is no doubt that if children grew up by themselves it would never occur to them to find normal appearances, regardless of variety, as different or

strange. The only strangeness would be physical disability, such as a legless man. Parents are largely aware of this so they never say to a child "Margaret is a lovely child," or "why don't you play with the white girl with the red hair." It's simply "Mar-

BUTTER?

Lower incomes use cheaper substitutes—price rise has cut sharply into use.

How much butter city families use varies much with higher or lower income. Income has less effect on total amounts of fats and oil used than most types of foods families buy. But income does affect the use of certain fats and oils, such as butter and margarine.

These are among findings just reported by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, based on Bureau's 1948 food consumption studies in 68 cities.

The survey indicates that only 42 percent of city families with incomes under \$1,000 use butter one or more times a week, compared with 82 percent of the over \$7,500 income families. Forty percent of the families with over \$5,000 income used margarine in the week of the survey, while half of the under \$5,000 families used margarine.

City families are using less butter and lard, but more margarine and other shortenings since 1942. The families interviewed in the recent survey consumed less than two-thirds as much butter, but three times as much margarine, compared with similar city families surveyed in the war year.

In 1942, when butter was about 44 cents a pound and margarine 22 cents, city families were using 6 times as much butter as margarine. By 1948, with butter at 89 cents and margarine at 44, city families were using only 1 1/3 times as much butter as margarine.

SCOURING PASTE: MAKE IT AT HOME

Those scraps of soap which accumulate in every household can be put to good use in making a cleaning and scouring paste. Shave or grind the scraps and dissolve in boiling water. Then add enough whiting or powdered chalk to make a paste. The so-called Spanish whiting is

"garet," or "the Jones child," or the "boy next door." Probably at a later date there will be some discussion on the subject, but the pre-schooler, whose parents accept all people, with a genuine friendliness, had a head start in real democracy.

TRY KALE

This hardy leafy green vegetable is a valuable source of vitamins and minerals. How to cook.

Kale deserves to be on the table more often than it is. It comes on markets during the winter and spring when other green leafy vegetables often are scarce. It grows well in home gardens in most parts of the United States. Because it is very frost-resistant it can be harvested in winter until the plants are covered with snow. It also is resistant to heat and drought in summer, so is an all-year vegetable.

Though kale rates high for vitamin A, calcium and iron, it deserves a special boost as an inexpensive source of vitamin C, especially valuable to northern families whose diets are more likely to run low in this vitamin in winter and spring than in any other nutrient.

Small leaves of kale are even richer in vitamin C than large leaves. Nutritionists suggest stripping the leaves from their tough midribs and then tearing or cutting them in inch-size pieces for cooking.

How to cook kale so that it will be appetizing and also conserve vitamin C?

Boiling 9 minutes in enough water to come half way to the top of the kale is best. Kale which had been tenderized in the field by heavy frost, however, is better when boiled only six minutes. Little difference in flavor is noted between kale cooked in a covered and an uncovered pan.

Fortunately, kale cooked this way showed no destruction of vitamin C, but about 40 percent was dissolved in the cooking water. Thus, it is important to save and use the water drained off after cooking.

a fine chalk which cleans without danger of scratching porcelain or other surfaces. It usually can be purchased at hardware, paint or drug stores. Whiting may be used as a powder for cleaning but the addition of soap often makes the job easier.

Ted Tinsley Says....

The National Association of Manufacturers, publishes a neat, medieval little magazine called *Trends*. Trends contains a section called "Science in Action."

The October issue of *Trends*, in its "Science in Action" department, tells the following story:

"A couple of years ago the Crown Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket (R.I.) claimed considerable attention when it adopted the title of Crown College during an employee recruiting drive. The idea was quickly adopted by the textile company's employees and they were soon calling themselves 'students,' their mill manager 'dean' and their supervisors 'professors.' Its president, Joseph H. Axelrod, cooperated by starting leisure time periods, provided college bus transportation and opened a monthly student magazine. . . ."

See? There are no social classes in America. There are only students and professors! The students, I suppose, get long vacations without pay. Whoever heard of a student getting paid? I suppose Crown College doesn't give severance when a man gets laid off. That's because he's not really laid off. He just flunks out. And whoever heard of paying a student for flunking out?

Some of the men are now studying Speed-Up I, Speed-Up II, Advanced Speed-Up, and Post Graduate Speed-Up.

This idea of changing the name of the working

HAIL TO THEE, OUR ALMA MATER!



class to something else ought to solve all the nation's industrial problems. Why have a working class at all? If you have no working class in coal, for instance, you won't have any strikes.

You can take any coal mine, let's call it Pennsylvania Coal, and decide it's not a coal mine at all. It's just a museum. The operators are "curators," the foremen are "attendants." The workers? O, they're just exhibits, that's all. And who ever heard of an exhibit getting a pension?

This Crown College idea, says *Trends*, "is now expanding on a national scale with meetings in the textile field already scheduled in Maine, Massachusetts and North Carolina." If this keeps up, I know a couple of textile union leaders who will probably receive honorary degrees from Professor Boss.

A few questions remain unanswered in all this. When, for instance, will Bethlehem Steel have its Junior Prom? Is it true that fraternities will be banned in Ford University? Will dating be allowed on the campus of General Electric? And when will Professor Fink stop clocking the students of Alcoa U. when they use the washroom on University time?

We await the answers. In the meantime, students of the world unite!

Impresario of the Spirituals

DETROIT

IT IS in tones of deepest respect and affection that Paul Robeson world renowned artist and anti-fascist, before he speaks and sings, introduces:

"Larry Brown, my friend and accompanist who is with me in what I am doing today—Larry was at Peekskill.

The two men, the singer and pianist, fighting for the freedom of their people, are given great ovations everywhere they go.

The friendship of the two artists—their joint determination and use of their great talents to end second class citizenship for 14,000,000 Negro people of America is being supported by millions not only in the United States, but in every country in the world.

In 1913 in Jacksonville, Fla., 19-year-old Larry Brown, whose father was born a slave, determined to become a musician. In the town of Jacksonville, as all over the South, Jimcrow, segregation, lynching faced a Negro youth who wanted to be more than a field hand.

Larry Brown started out on the long road to becoming a musician. First to North Carolina, there to wait for three months until one could earn enough money to get further North. Always with the brutal oppression of white supremacy ready to strike down and destroy the Negro people who sought to break free.

Finally he reached Boston; got a job as an elevator operator. He saved the scanty wages to pay for lessons in music, to take in the ballet, the opera, to hear the music of the masters, to live for a few enchanted hours in the world of music. Larry Brown during these years played for Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes, great Negro artists whose glorious voices could only be heard in Negro churches because of Jimcrow.

Finally Roland Hayes got an engagement in London, England and Larry Brown went too. For 14 years Larry was in England. Then one day a Command Performance before King George V. Both of the great Negro artists were penniless, didn't have enough money to pay transportation to the performance.

They walked to Buckingham Palace. Both were given tokens of appreciation in the form of medallions by the King. Both still had to walk back to their lodgings.

In 1922 Paul Robeson and Larry Brown met in London. Robeson was playing a part in a show together with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the foremost English actress of her time.

At the after theatre party Paul Robeson sang a number and Larry Brown heard it. "You have a great voice," he told Robeson. But it was not till 1925, three years later when Robeson met Larry in New York, and they got together at the piano did there begin the combination of singing and playing that was to become world famous.

Robeson tells how Mrs. Robeson, hear-



LAWRENCE BROWN

The man who found Paul Robeson's voice and has accompanied the great baritone for 23 years came to fame the hard way. His is a story of the Negro battling for recognition. But Larry won that battle and now is side-by-side with Paul in a greater one—to bring down the walls of Jimcrow.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

ing the combination for the first time, insisted that both of them sing and play for a party of friends that night that included the late Heywood Brown, at that time the most widely read newspaper columnist in New York.

The informal concert was a huge success. Paul tells how a concert was arranged in one of New York's largest halls, how Larry skillfully and with the touch of the master picked the songs, how Heywood Brown wrote and thousands of New Yorkers read, "If you haven't heard Paul Robeson sing and Larry Brown accompany 'Joshua, Fit the Battle of Jericho' then don't ever talk to

Brown again."

The public concert which sold seats at \$50 apiece was sold out three weeks before the opening night. The night of the concert, says Robeson, saw Larry the calmest man in the hall. The next morning both of them woke up famous.

The years that came on were no easy road. From country to country, with Robeson singing and Larry playing the great Negro spirituals that the people have come to recognize as expressions of struggle. The music of the European masters was handled with the same delicate interpretation by both artists in all their concert.

Larry Brown tells how in Scotland, the Scottish works in Aberdeen described Robeson as Scotland's favorite concert singer. In Ireland, the Irish said he was their second favorite singer. In Norway the workers and farmers wanted to hear mostly the spirituals.

Probably more than any one artist Larry Brown has unearthed and brought the Negro spirituals to the concert platform.

"The spirituals, their words and music, are of the people, their struggles, their oppression, their great fierce desire for freedom, that Paul today fights for."

"That's why what Paul is doing has my complete support. Someone had to do it in these times when Fascism presses down—when Peekskill's happen—and I know of no one man more capable to lead that fight for the freedom of the Negro people, than Paul Robeson," said Larry Brown.

"I will always be by his side to play the songs of the people, which together with the fighting words of Robeson are helping to unite the people—where else could I be—or where else would I want to be."

America is losing tremendously in the field of music, the arts, the sciences, literature by its practice of discrimination, and Jimcrowing of Negroes, says Larry.

He tells of his and Robeson's trips to many lands. Of how the workers, the plain people, free from the prejudices, discriminatory divisive practices of a dying capitalist system are building new worlds that include the fields of the arts and sciences.

With great feeling Larry Brown tells of the great strides and growth of culture in the Soviet Union and the new democracies where man and woman is free.

A thoughtful look comes over Paul Robeson's face when he talks of Larry Brown.

"I remember these many years, what an avid reader Larry was. How he used to speak to me of what was going on in the world, and I would many times reply, 'Larry I am just a singer.'

"But today thanks to Larry and many other things, I know now what I want to do, and I am doing it—I am fighting that my people shall be free and Larry is right with me, just like he has been the last 23 years.

"Whatever is our lot, what we have, Larry and I will share it, as we have always done—because we are fighting now for what we both know must be won, first class citizenship for every Negro boy and girl, yes every white boy and girl too.

"That's our path and if music helps, then it must be put to the service of this great battle for freedom," Robeson said.

Such men, truly People's Artists, that millions have heard and millions more will hear, are striking hammer blows at reaction and are calling on you and me to join them together with such men, we cannot lose.

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



DEBUNKING BUNK ON JETHROE

—See Page 12

Look Who's Gonna Play Paige!

—See Page 2-A

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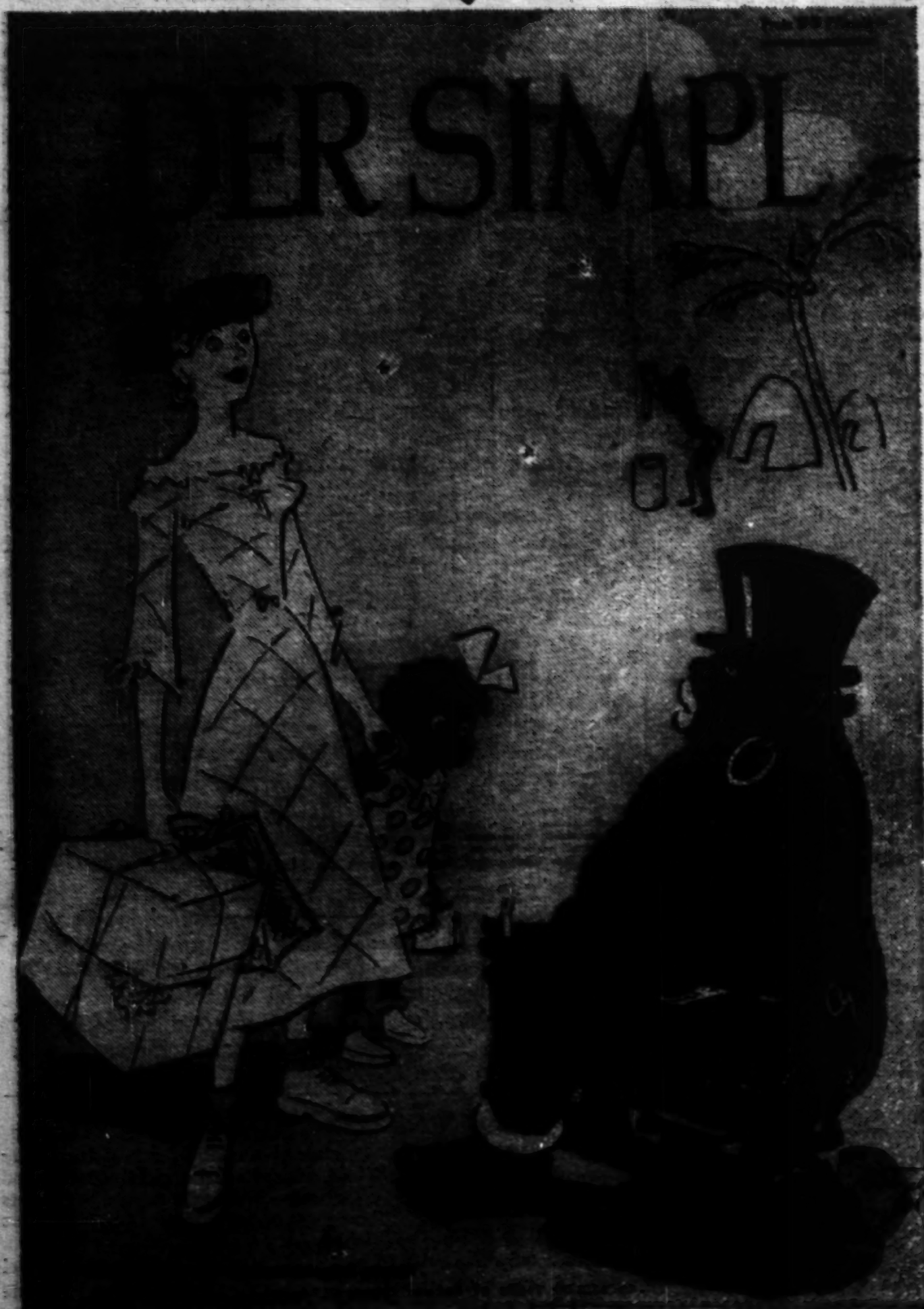
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CLEAR COP WHO SHOT YOUTH

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American Way in Germany



**Flay BWI
'Federation'
As Deceit**

—See Page 2-A

**CIO Purge Hits
Negro Rights**

—See Magazine

**Peekskill in Chicago;
Cops Aid Mobsters**

—See Page 11

This front page cover from the German magazine *Der Simpl*, published in Munich in the American zone, carries a sly insult to American Negro Occupation troops, and heaps scorn on German women who fraternize with them. Thus one of the by-products of the Marshall Plan cold war is the export of race prejudice, a la the good old USA. See page 2-A for story.

DISUNITY'S BITTER FRUIT:

Discrimination Gains in C. I. O.

CLEVELAND, O.—A survey of Negro leadership representation in two large right wing CIO unions in Ohio has disclosed that anxiety expressed in the Negro press over the expulsion of left-progressive unions is well founded, and the fight against discrimination greatly weakened.

An examination of the CIO auto union in Toledo and the steel union in Youngstown shows that these internationals, led by Walter Reuther and Philip Murray, have made no effort to draw Negroes into top policy making bodies.

In addition, Negroes hold very few offices in the various locals.

Commenting on the CIO convention held here, the Pittsburgh Courier's Ohio edition said:

"Many of the Negro leaders, although publicly on record against communism, admitted that it was the left wing leaders who constantly kept the race issue alive and were in a great way responsible for the recognition of Negroes in all unions."

"This was most obvious when it was learned that of the 20-odd Negro delegates, none, with the exception of the UTSE-CIO, headed by (Willard) Townsend, represented right wing unions. Steel and auto were most apparent in the absence of Negro representation, although the largest number of Negro workers are included in these bodies."

IRONICALLY, the Courier in an editorial in the same issue applauds the Murray purge.

The Cleveland Call & Post, another Negro weekly, has an article, stating that:

"Although there are few Negroes in the favor of CIO president Murray, Negro delegates and visitors to the convention claim that the right wing unions do not give the race an adequate voice in the affairs of the organization."

The Call & Post discovered that a number of Negroes wearing delegate badges were ushers or visitors.

This article, too, finds the Call & Post in a contradictory position. One of its staff members, Simon Booker, Jr., a member of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, has lent his services to the extreme right wing in the Cleveland CIO which has written off even the pretense of opposing discrimination.

It is anticipated that in such right wing unions as steel and auto that the Murray - Reuther forces will not hesitate to move against the advocates of full rights for the Negroes as "reds."

Thus the expulsion of the left wing at the CIO convention undoubtedly will weigh heavily on the Negro worker in the shop where he already is subjected to priority on the layoff list because of his inability to gain employment on an equal level with other workers.

Murray Lincoln Slurs Negroes

CLEVELAND, O.—Murray Lincoln, Ohio Farm Bureau leader who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for United States senator against Robert A. Taft, disgraced himself before the national CIO convention by relating an anti-Negro "joke." Lincoln is being pushed by Jack Knoll, national PAC director, and other CIO leaders.

DEFEAT ASSESSMENT

A motion to reduce the per capita set by the convention of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) to finance the convention-approved program was defeated in a referendum. The final count showed that the motion, sponsored by the Cincinnati Guild, was defeated by a vote of 5,069 to 5,131.



PHILIP MURRAY



WALTER REUTHER

Discrimination Rife in Auto, Steel Unions

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Negroes make up approximately 20 percent of the working forces in the steel mills here yet the CIO steel union has only one Negro on the full time staff.

He is John Thornton, international representative. Like all serving on the international payroll, he cannot step out of line with the union's do nothing policy on discrimination originating from the Pittsburgh headquarters without facing immediate discharge.

One of the outstanding Negro steel unionists in Youngstown was repeatedly elected to office at Republic Local 1331. But this leader, J. R. Moore, was removed from his elected post by an order from Murray's office in Pittsburgh.

He had committed the "crime" of waging a militant fight for the Republic workers, both Negro and white.

JOHN NELSON holds the position of secretary of the local at Commercial Shearing. There are a few elected stewards but most of these come from departments that are wholly Negro.

The district office here under James Griffin has never taken any steps in the interests of the special problems of the Negro unemployed.

In the formative days of the CIO here, progressives and Communists placed great stress on not only giving the Negro worker full rights in the union but encouraging the development and training of leaders.

The response of the Negro workers in these early days enabled the mill workers to build the kind of unity that created the large industrial union that exists today.

Prominent in the work of cementing Negro-white unity in the mills was Gus Hall, chairman of the Ohio Communist Party and then an organizer for the steel union. Hall is back in Ohio now having been freed on bond following the conviction of the national Communist leadership in a framed up federal trial.

Cleveland Party for Defense of Twelve

CLEVELAND, O.—A party was to have been held this Saturday, Nov. 19, at the Ukrainian La-

TOLEDO, O.—Region 2-B of the CIO United Auto Workers sent 70 delegates to the last international union convention but not a single Negro was among the delegation.

This is in line with the policy of Richard Gosser, international vice-president, who rules the auto union in the Toledo area.

It was the left wing unionists who in 1945 forced Gosser to place a Negro on the Region 2-B staff after bringing him up on charges of Jimcrow before the international executive board.

Gosser, who has been allied with the right wing from the beginning of the CIO, hired Rueben Harper. Last month, Harper was fired by Gosser and the staff is again completely Jimcrow.

IN THE large Local 12, there is one Negro on the executive board, Ray Thurman. Out of almost 100 unit officers there is a single Negro, Herbert Harris who is secretary of a small shop unit.

Out of over 400 committee members in these units, there are three or four Negroes.

Not one of the major shop committees in Local 12 has a Negro member and this includes Auto-Lite where of the 6,000 workers about 10 percent are Negroes, and Willys-Overland with 4,500 workers and the same percentage.

In the recent municipal election Gosser joined the conspiracy to defeat J. B. Simmons, Jr., Toledo's only Negro councilman. This was through the backing of Emmett Wheaton, Jr., whose candidacy drew the condemnation of practically the entire Negro community.

Thus the UAW right wing here is Jimcrow both in union politics and municipal politics.

There is no fight for upgrading in the shops. In fact, Local 12 has had what amounts to a Jimcrow hiring policy worked out in cooperation with management.

bor Temple for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party.

Held under the auspices of the West Side Defense Committee, the affair was to have been held in the evening. The Temple is located at 1051 Auburn Ave.

CIO Council Seen Deserting FEPC

CLEVELAND, O.—With a new city council taking office, the fight for a municipal Fair Employment Practices ordinance is about to open again but there is considerable doubt if the CIO Council, firmly in the grip of the right wing, will play any part.

The CIO Council went on record last year for the Carr-Jaffe ordinance, but this measure was killed when Mayor Thomas A. Burke adopted the Chamber of Commerce "voluntary" plan.

Burke named Sam Sponseller regional CIO director to the Chamber of Commerce committee whose campaign had produced reams of publicity against discrimination but no jobs.

Sponseller accepted the appointment, although no authorization had been granted by the CIO central body.

James Quinn, secretary of the CIO Council, sent out a letter back-

ing the Chamber plan which has been vigorously criticized by nearly every Negro leader in Cleveland.

Quinn was the director of the CIO steel union in the Youngstown district. When he was ousted from office by the workers, Murray appointed him as CIO administrator in Cleveland. Both he and Sponseller, aided by decrees from Murray, set about to capture the Cleveland Council. After they finally succeeded, the Council, once an active center in the fight against discrimination, became silent.

Not Negroes Alone

WHEN THE Congress of Industrial Organizations was founded, the Negro worker, for the first time in the history of the trade union movement, saw that a door was being opened that promised him equality in the conduct of unions.

That door did not open automatically.

It was forced in great measure by the Communists who realized that the large basic industries would remain unorganized unless white and Negro worker achieved unity in the struggle for economic gains.

In words but never in deeds, the right wing went along. It became so evident to millions of workers that this program was correct that the forces represented by Philip Murray and Walter Reuther did not speak against this policy of outlawing Jimcrow.

★

BUT THE RIGHT WING never practiced the principles to which it gave lip service.

And now, with the expulsion of the left wing unions, the original CIO program against discrimination is to be reduced to the passage of an occasional resolution to "keep a record."

The splitting of the CIO by Murray and his associates has resulted in a hard blow against the slowly constructed foundations of Negro-white unity.

Let no white worker think that the Negro alone will suffer.

In the game of playing one group of workers against another, the corporations reduce the living standards of all.

Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors and Auto-Lite want to cut the wages of ALL workers.

Ohio's working class, despite the Murrays and Reuthers, will not discard the lessons learned on the value of unity.

★

THE FIGHT against discrimination will be continued—for thousands of workers in steel, auto and other industries have found that the oppression of the Negro people is a part of the general oppression of all wage earners.

In every shop and factory, the progressive white worker must explain again and again to his fellow white workers that DISCRIMINATION MUST GO.

In so doing he will protect his own interests and effectively counter the shameful retreat by the officialdom of the CIO.

Two Thousand Scramble for 20 Jobs

WHEELING, W. Va.—Those Washington economists who paint a rosy picture of economic conditions would have learned some shocking truths if they had been present at the Wheeling Downs race track here one morning.

The track advertised for 20 men as maintenance workers for the winter season.

The following morning nearly 2,000 men rushed to the track to

apply for the jobs. As early as seven in the morning, the crowd was so large that the attendants had great difficulty in getting the doors open.

It was not the coal and steel strikes alone that were responsible for the huge throng. Unemployment has been rising steadily in this area for some time and is expected to continue to climb.

'American Way' Comes to Reich

German racism, spurred by the Jimcrow attitudes of American occupation authorities, flared up anew this week when a German magazine featured an anti-Negro cartoon on its cover. Current throughout the American zone of Germany is an ever increasing amount of anti-Negro prejudice culminating in the social ostracism of German women who associate with Negro G.I's.

The cartoon, printed in a mag-

azine called Der Simpl, pictured a caricature of an African naked except for a loin cloth, sitting in front of a grass hut. In front of him stood a German girl holding the hand of a young Negro child. The caption read "Housemaid needed in other countries." And after a glance at the caricatured girl, the native says, "Oh, you did work for us already."

DEVELOPED UNDER AMG

In a country comparatively free of anti-Negro feeling when the

Americans first entered, this cartoon typifies the racist thinking that has since developed. As one German informant stated, "Only few Germans really like Negroes and invite them to their houses. How can it be different, if there is still segregation in the Occupation forces?" Mothers of Negro babies, this woman said, are now treated like outcasts by the German people.

At Bamberg, a Negro soldier,

Sgt. 1/c Alonzo Waddell, sharply criticized articles carried by the Pittsburgh Courier on Negro personnel in Germany. Negro fathers, Sgt. Waddell declared, "are not the shiftless, happy-go-lucky type, irresponsible and a member of the lowest form of animal life. In those articles there are some people who seem to think that the father does not love his child. They are wrong. They also seem to forget that his hands are tied to a certain extent."

Sgt. Waddell insisted that many Negro fathers would like to marry and bring their German wives and children to the U.S.A. His remarks were reinforced by Walter Dawson, 30-year-old soldier from Wyanoke, La., who declared his willingness to give up his American citizenship to marry his German fiancée.

Said Dawson, "With a white wife, my lot would be much better in Germany than in Louisiana."



The Flamingoes, Gene Mogley, Lindy Allen, George Davis and Dave King. As they sang at the wedding party for East Harlem Youth leader Joe Tarantella and his bride last Saturday night at Lower Harlem Communist headquarters, 1582 Lexington Ave.

Snap Caps With Glee As 'Four' Bops the Be

"I wish I didn't love you so," sang the Flamingoes, East 103 St.'s own quartet, at the Apollo Theatre's amateur not long ago. The gallery burst into applause. At the end of the show, the Flamingoes walked off with the second prize. When they got back to East Harlem, nearly a hundred fans were waiting on the wet street corner to welcome them.

It all started more than three years ago, when a group of young fellows used to pass hot summer evenings singing in front of the candy store in the middle of the block between Second and Third Avenues. They'd drum on boxes and tin cans for accompaniment, and all the kids would save the nickels they usually shoved in the piccolo, and jitterbug to the singing, all the way across the street.

Four of those young fellows, George Davis, Lindy Allen, Dave King and Gene Mogley, have become the Flamingoes. A guitar has replaced the tin cans. Their singing is full of bounce. Leader Davis vows audiences with his breaks, and King and the others

are right in there with a fresh set of harmonies.

In addition to the popular favorites, "Blue Moon," "Begging for Love," and the rest, the group has a set of new tunes of their own composition. Then, when the mood hits them, they go back to things like, "Go Down Moses."

With their young manager, Eddie "Butch" Newland, the group are getting around. They've already sung at a number of Harlem night spots, including Small's Paradise and the Embassy Ballroom, Club Harlem and have entertained twice for the East Harlem Labor Youth League.

Negro Girl's Arrest Outrages Community

PHILADELPHIA.—Negro and white parents in Southwest Philadelphia were outraged last week by the action of the Misdemeanors Court in finding Victoria Johnson, 16-year-old Negro girl, guilty of "disorderly conduct."

Miss Johnson, who lives at 1327 S. Markoe St., was put on probation. She was one of seven Negro children arrested and manhandled by police in an anti-Negro outbreak, instigated by white supremacists in Southwest Philadelphia, Oct. 27.

The police did not arrest any whites participating in the affair, confining themselves to hounding and arresting Negroes.

A committee of Negro and white community leaders is pressing for official action against police brutality in the area.

TELLING ALL TEENS

By Vega Rivington

I TOLD YOU ABOUT RUTH WARNIC a few weeks ago. Well, she sent me a letter. Here's what she has to say:

"I'm Ruth, the aunt of the Warnic triplets and I'm 18 years old. I have to stay home and let my sister-in-law go out and work to help support me and her five children. I tried to get a job, but it was a waste of time. Why, I could have kept the money I spent going out looking for a job and put it in my home for good use. I would like very much to have a job to help my family. What do you think I should do besides burping the babies while my sister-in-law works?"

Will everybody please put on his thinking cap and see if you can find an answer to this question? I know a lot of kids have been—and are—in the same pickle. After looking for a job for a while you find out you could have bought a week's groceries with the money you spent.

IT'S GETTING TO BE A HABIT with me to write about school every week—when something comes up I just have to say my piece.

A few weeks ago in class we were handed a little leaflet telling us all about how the Board of Education wants to make us "happy, intelligent, successful, decent and loyal American men and women." Of course they don't tell us how they're going to go about this project, but anyway it sounds all well and good. EXCEPT. They should put a little action behind them—big words! Like less crowded classrooms in Harlem, for instance. And more Negro teachers.

As far as I'm concerned, all the leaflet is good for is wallpaper. My teacher ought to use it, since she says it's her favorite color combination, chartreuse and black.

I want to hear from everybody, so let's go, kids! Start writin'.

BWI 'Federation' Hit as Scheme Against Freedom

Reported plans for a West Indian "federation" of six Caribbean colonies were denounced last week by influential West Indian quarters here as a "false scheme to set back the movement of the Caribbean peoples for self government." Richard B. Moore, secretary of the United Caribbean-American Council and a leading expert on West Indian affairs, said the British plan is not a "plan of federation which would establish a union of independent sovereign states," but a scheme to extend imperialism by ruling the six colonies centrally.

The proposed British "Federation" would include Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and British Honduras.

It would give the possessions near-dominion or commonwealth status such as is enjoyed by Canada. The catch is Great Britain's retention of control over defense, foreign policy and finance—backbones of government.

The framework of the proposed "federation" which would include more than 2,500,000 people on a land area of 16,987 square miles, will soon be placed before the British House of Commons by A. Creech Jones, Secretary of the State for the Colonies.

Moore said the Caribbean Council last summer presented a clear demand for full independence for the colonies, and that until these demands are met, the Caribbean peoples will continue to carry on the struggle for freedom from the oppressive British imperialist rule.

AFL WOMAN WINS KENTUCKY HOUSE SEAT

LOU SVILLE, Ky., (FP).—Mrs. Thelma Stovall, 30, an AFL leader, was the only woman elected to public office in the Nov. 8 election in Louisville and Jefferson county. She will represent the 38th district in the Kentucky House.

International Rep. Harold Colvin of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers (AFL) was elected alderman from the city's 5th ward.

Film Owners Eye Fetchit for Caricature of Satchel Paige

A bush league film on the life of big league Satchel Paige is in the making. Somebody wants to transform an all-time baseball great into a shabby stereotype by asking Stepin Fetchit, who has been happier playing "Shuffling Sam" for Dixie audiences, to act the title role.

That will be news to those who remember the Cleveland Indian star for his long war against major league Jimcrow as well as his amazing skill with a baseball.

Welcoming a movie on Paige's life, the New York Age recently suggested Juano (Intruder in the Dust) Hernandez or James (Home of the Brave) Edwards for the role in place of the servile Fetchit.

Negro baseball fans have yet to be heard from on this projected celluloid insult to the dignity of Paige and his people.

The movie makers would probably do better by casting Mickey Rooney as Abraham Lincoln. What do you think?



Council Ordered to Withhold Davis Pay

Acting U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol last week ordered the New York City Council to withhold Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' paycheck. The action came as the government attempted to attach all of the assets of the 11 Communist leaders who are victims of the here-sy trial recently held at Foley Square.

ISSUE SUBJOENA

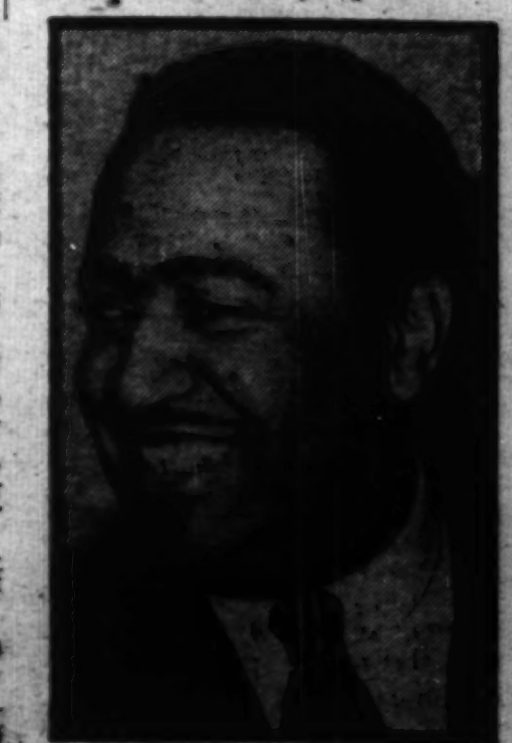
Attorney Saypol issued subpoena which would restrain any of the eleven from disposing of any of their property, in an attempt to secure the payment of the \$110,000 fines imposed on them.

Davis, who ran for reelection to the City Council in the recent election, hit the action as "one more example of the petty persecution, which the government is using against me."

When Councilman Davis went to pick up semi-monthly paychecks due him, he received the one for the period ending on October 15, but was told that the check for November 1 had been "held up" on orders from Attorney Saypol. The checks were in the amount of \$168 each.

Referring to the action as a "cheap, petty bit of harassment by a cheap Tammany clubhouse politician who suddenly finds himself temporarily appointed as United

State Attorney General in New York City. This is the kind of harassment which has been imposed not only upon me, but upon all the eleven leaders of our party who were the victims of the Nazi frameup trial at Foley Square.



DAVIS

O'Dwyer Machine Wanted--A Councilman Begins Maneuver For the People of Harlem! For Fare Raise

By Michael Singer

The O'Dwyer administration, despite its denials, has already set the fuse for another fare bomb which may explode in 1950, authoritative sources indicated this week. The increase, say these informants, will hike bus fares and early preparations indicate the new surface fare may be as high as 10 cents. But any new increase on city-operated buses must include a combination fare deal that automatically boosts subway rides. The current fare formula is a 12 cent surface-subway combination.

Real estate spokesmen who helped finance Mayor O'Dwyer's campaign and were instrumental in his re-election are reported anxious to boost the fare quickly before the 1950 gubernatorial campaign gets under way—long enough in advance, they hope, to blunt the opposition attack next Fall.

THE TAMMANY MACHINE, emboldened by the O'Dwyer victory and linked to the monopolistic property interests, is said to be squeamish about a three cent bus increase—some see the outcome of current Third Ave. and New York City Omnibus Corp. talks with the transit union as the key to the rate of fare increase on city buses—and leading Democratic spokesmen believe a penny or two-cent increase to be the most they can get away with.

The fare exposure by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party mayoralty candidate, throughout the recent campaign, was a blow to the O'Dwyer machine. Neither the mayor nor his top strategy board are eager for another showdown with Marcantonio and the people on a new fare boost. Especially is this so since O'Dwyer is definitely eyeing the governor's chair in Albany next year.

Marcantonio warned the voters that both the Democrats and the Republicans intended to raise the fare to 15 cents. A penny bus increase to eight cents a ride will force a subway combination formula of 13 cents instead of the present 12 cents and there is every indication that this formula will be closer to 15 cents.

But with the city buses operating on a 10 cent rate as appears very possible, the subway ride will probably go up two cents making for a 22 cent burden on passengers forced to use routes where there are no combination transfer points. The Board of Transportation in 1947 had already prepared tokens for turnstile operation when it looked as if the new fare would be eight cents. The same tokens can be easily "re-coined" for 12 cents and even 14 cents once the higher fare plans are completed.

MAYOR O'DWYER last week at a City Hall press conference denied reports that the administration intended to raise bus fares to 10 cents. The question hasn't come up and I don't expect it to come up," he said. Board of Transportation chairman William Reid, however, made it very clear a few days earlier that such a question had already come up.

"I am not predicting any increase in the present fare," he told a Brooklyn Rotary Club gathering. "but I do say we cannot tell now what our financial and operating picture will be next year."

What Reid did not reveal was that a deal with Michael J. Quill, CIO Transport Workers Union president, similar to that worked out in 1947 on the dime fare, is a definite probability. The TWU is demanding a 21 cents an hour increase, a 40-hour week, a 3-week vacation and 11 paid holidays instead of seven. The total cost of

this to the city would be about \$72,000,000.

The ALP repeatedly pointed out in the last election that a realistic assessment of big property would return an additional \$160,000,000 to the city. This would be enough to cover the \$35,000,000 transit operating deficit and restore the nickel fare and still leave a balance sufficient to grant the transit workers their justifiable demands.

Quill, however, is continuing his line of compromising militant union struggle for deals with O'Dwyer. Only the rank-and-file temper for wage increases, a lower work week and other demands for improved conditions has moved Quill to place these demands before the Board of Transportation.

A report already being heard is that the city is willing to provide five extra holidays and the three-week vacation if Quill gives up the 21 cent an hour pay rise and 40-hour week demands. The forty-hour week would cost \$40,000,000 and Reid contends that a 10-cent bus fare would only net the city \$20,000,000.

The danger of another fare rise which would sell out the TWU members as did the 10 cent fare deal is obvious from Reid's approach to the problem. Unless the rank and file of the union wage a really militant fight which can ally the great masses of consumers and straphangers for their demands without fare increases, the 1947 betrayal will be repeated—for transit workers and public alike.

Mr. Brown's 'Program' Unlikely to Stir Tammany Council

By Abner W. Berry

Unless something is done between now and January 1, 1950, to present Earl Brown, the Councilman-elect from Harlem, with the community's mandate, the area will not be represented in the City Council.

Brown's present program, as winnowed from an interview this week in his apartment at 745 St. Nicholas Ave., adds up as follows:

1. Vote with the 23 other Democrats who were elected along with him.

2. Oppose Communism.

3. Fight Jimcrow with facts.

Now this hardly represents a program for Harlem where every fifth family head is jobless, more than half the houses are old law tenements and where cops are notorious for beatings and killings.

Brown works as a newspaperman for an uptown newspaper and for Henry Luce's Life. But he professed a complete ignorance of the political facts of Harlem life. For example, he said he will bring acts of police brutality to the attention of the Council "when, and if, acts of violence are established beyond doubt." And he emphasized, "I'm trying to drive at this thing as a reporter." He knew nothing of Councilman Davis' resolution against police brutality.

As to Mayor O'Dwyer assigning a city attorney to defend the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town contract against the suit of two Negro veterans, Brown didn't "know the facts." And his ability to obtain the facts will not be helped by his being in the Mayor's corner of the council.

BROWN'S OPPOSITION to Communism was backed by some widely separated facts he had gathered during the war. Before the



EARL BROWN

war, he said, the Communists "were champions" for the Negro. But when America joined the war against the Axis, he thinks, the Communists "dropped Negro problems."

His fact-gathering on the Communists seems to have stopped in 1944, but he is still operating on the basis of those he had then plus a few ideas which can be recognized as coming from Social-Democratic sources.

Brown gives one the impression not of an elected official but one who was dragged into an office. He would add himself up to a nice friendly zero, properly insulated against the witchhunters on one side and the popular, progressive leaders on the other. And as a ZERO he is perfect for Tammany purposes: The vote of the gentleman from Harlem is safely in the pockets of the majority leader.

BROWN WOULD PREFER

being a nice, quiet anti-Communist. "I never look upon Ben (Councilman Benjamin J. Davis whom he defeated in a three-party gang-up) as anything but a friend ever since Ben was at Amherst and I was over at Harvard."

He "abhors" those who "go along with the tide and hit the Communists over the head." "I have inveighed against hysteria and the irrational attitudes of those who conduct witchhunts," he said, describing some columns he has written in the Amsterdam News.

Pressed for an outline of his program, he said he looked upon his office as a "civic position." He would like to establish an office and "hire a fact gatherer," and use the facts in the interest of the community. He would like to improve the physical conditions and develop a "civic spirit."

For a community used to the vigorous representation of Ben Davis, there is a big let-down in store unless something is pumped into Earl Brown—but quick!

FIGHT RENT HIKE

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Efforts to raise rent control run into stiff labor opposition at a City Council hearing. Heading the fight against grasping Portland landlords and their lobby, the Oregon Apartment House Association, was Secretary Gust Anderson of the Portland Central Labor Council.

MONOPOLY GRIP

WASHINGTON (FP).—Economic concentration has advanced much farther in the U. S. than it had in Germany during the 1920's when the big industrial combinations were formed, the House monopoly subcommittee was told by Prof. Philip C. Newman of Pennsylvania State College.

WHAT TRUMAN DOCTRINE MEANS TO GREEK WOMEN



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the taxes of the Ameri-

can people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officials. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.

How They Celebrate Armistice Day in Dixie

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A white Armistice Day parade was held here to celebrate the glories of democracy gave no representation to Negro citizens who are about 40 percent of the community's population.

Instead it glorified the Confederate slave-state flag, the Greek Fascist-Monarchist flag, and an aggressive spirit of war profaning the sacred, peaceful meaning of the holiday.

The old Confederate flag, emblem of the slave owners and

hated by Negroes and whites alike, was hoisted out. Many whites in Alabama know how their fathers were hounded with bloodhounds and guns to join the big mules slave-state armies. Many of them remember how Northern Alabama wanted to stay with the democratic union and the flag it loved.

A United Nations display of flags was small, but a large Greek fascist-monarchist flag was

brought side by side with the American flag. The Greek blue and white fascist emblem is a symbol of a gang who has killed union men for organizing to better working conditions.

When speeches on "democracy" were made no mention was given of the lack of rights of Negro citizens. General Joseph Lawton Collins, chief of staff of the army, and formerly of Birmingham, did not mention the fact that Negroes in Alabama

cannot express their basic American rights.

The parade lasted almost an hour and a half but only a small dozen of Negro servicemen marched with the hundreds of white soldiers and sailors. It was a white man's parade celebrating supposed democracy.

While there were bands representing almost all the white schools in the community no Negro schools were represented. White Boy Scouts and Cub

Scouts marched, but no Negro Scout or Cub Scout was allowed representation.

The American Legion boasting "Americanism" was represented only by white veterans. There were no Negro veterans on parade.

The Armistice Day Parade in Birmingham yesterday lacked much of "democracy" because about 40 percent of its citizens were not even in it. Represented however was Jim Crow and a fierce spirit of war.

Citizens Fight Threat to Negro Housing Project

AUSTIN.—Protests are mounting against an attempt in Austin by the City Council, spurred on by the Austin Real Estate Board and rich landowners, to deprive Negro citizens of a Negro housing development. A 290-acre tract of land owned by the St. John's Baptist Association, a Negro organization, has been optioned to Lombard's Crescent Industries for the development of a 500-unit Negro subdivision under the Federal Housing Authority plan, located outside the present Negro ghetto.

At a meeting of the City Council which tried to sidetrack the issue, representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Baptist Ministers Union, and the Progressive Party, expressed their opposition to Council policy. Mr. W. Astor Kirk presented a resolution from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter.

The Rev. Harold T. Branch, representing the Baptist Ministers Union with 10,000 members, emphasized that they would not stand by and see Austin Negroes "victimized." He pledged full support of his organization to the housing project.

Mrs. Faye Lowry, speaking for the Progressive Party, said that the proposal to buy the tract "can be considered nothing more than an attempt to force the Negro people to remain in overcrowded and run-down shacks which yield exorbitant profits for the real estate interests." She stated that University of Texas students have been hired at 10 cents a signature to fill up petitions against the project which use the subterfuge of asking for the land for a white high school.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY statement continued: "The racist nature of the campaign against this new housing development, veiled behind every technicality possible, is a further exposure of the true nature of the interests behind it. This is not a controversy between white and Negro people. It is a fight between the common people of Austin to secure better housing conditions and the real estate interests to prevent anything which would reduce their profits."

A conference sponsored by Negro and white youth has been called to organize support for the housing plan. The call to the meeting was signed by John Womack, University of Texas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Othello Golden, Young Progressives of America; Howard Linnard, Methodist Federation for Social Action; Prof. W. M. Collins, Tillotson College, and others.

Nursing Association Invites Negroes

CADSDEN, Ala.—Negro nurses were invited to join the Alabama State Nursing Association, formerly an all white group. This is the first professional organization in the state to vote such action.

The organization at its annual meeting here voted to invite the Alabama Association of Colored Nurses to affiliate.

Ask Protection for Negroes Trying to Vote

TAMPA.—In a strongly worded protest, prominent Negro leaders visited Governor Fuller Warren at the state capital, demanding action against county and city officials who have terrorized and denied Negro citizens from registering as voters in a number of counties.

While Florida has no poll tax, white supremacists through the KKK and Dixiecrat county officials have found means of keeping the Negro people from voting. In some cities fiery crosses have been burned in Negro communities; homes have been visited threatening Negroes who have registered as well as victimizing and beating of others.

The Negro delegation declared to the Governor that there were many cases of registered Negro voters being warned to stay away from the polls. In Waulnulla County Negro teachers were intimidated against voting.

Headed by Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP and Milton Rooks, state

director of the Progressive Voters League, the delegation demanded the suspension of county officials responsible for police brutality and terrorizing of Negro people.

They cited a number of counties where because of terror and Klan violence there was not a single Negro registered voter despite the fact that there were thousands of Negro citizens ready to register and vote. Governor Warren was forced by the delegation to take these reports "under advisement."

At a recent meeting of the Progressive Voters League, a campaign was outlined to register 250,000 Negro voters in the state. According to Mr. Rooks, who heads the League, there are now over 104,000 registered Negro voters in Florida. This represents a gain of over 25,000 in the past year.

Besides Mr. Moore and Mr. Rooks, the delegation consisted of President A. C. McKinney; Edward C. Norwood and L. C. Jenkins of Tallahassee; the Rev. A. D. Richardson of Clearwater and Edward F. Davis of Ocala.

Carolina City's Slum Called 'Den of Disease and Crime'

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Poor slum conditions breeding disease and crime were disclosed here this week. A section known as "Palmer's Alley" was described by some authorities as "like nothing we've ever seen before . . . a den of disease and crime."

Local citizens are asking that the real estate interests who have property in this slum section consider improvements and more than "just the rentals they receive." They also ask that the city through its health and fire departments have

more frequent inspections and require strict conformity to city ordinances.

Many feel the only solution to slum areas is abolition of the slums but the legislature has failed to provide money for this purpose. No low-cost housing has been built here in the last eight to ten years.

The city toyed with the idea of 400 low-cost homes for Negroes, who are in great need of better housing. Yet the real number of homes for Negroes that are needed is something like 1,500 or 1,800.

Review of County Schools Ignores Education for Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In celebration of American Education Week the Birmingham News devoted a full page to pictures and items on schools in Jefferson county—yet not one of them was on Negro education.

The paper said a good deal about "democracy at work" yet did not practice this democracy by the exclusion of news from Negro schools on this page.

Democracy is also not working when \$116.64 more is spent to educate a white high school stu-

dent than a Negro high school student in Birmingham.

In Dothan, Alabama, and Houston, Texas, the book, "American Government," by Dr. Frank Magruder has been banned because it did not fit Dixiecrat tastes.

The book explains that the poll tax is a means used to keep Negroes and some whites from voting. It also says that the postal system is a form of socialism in the United States. This last fact was found objectionable by the House school authorities.

The South in Struggle

Tuberculosis Takes Huge Toll Although Cure Is Available

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM

MORE THAN 1,000 persons will die this year from tuberculosis in Alabama because of a poor state program to cope with this disease. These deaths are completely needless, because TB can be controlled if the right measures are taken.

A high number of those to die will be Negroes. In Jefferson County alone 74 percent of the death from TB in the last 10 years were Negro deaths.

A program that just tinkers with the surface and refuses to get down to basic needs is responsible for the continued high death rate in the state from this great killer. Of course, statistics show that the death rate has gone down, and it is true that a lot of work has been done to control TB.

However, TB workers admit that unless the people and especially the Negro people can get better living conditions, TB will go on killing. It takes a sound body and good health to resist the development of TB.

POOR HOUSING, as is the case in Alabama, makes for poor health. How can bodies be healthy when there is no toilet inside of the house or outside as is the case in many Alabama homes? The 1940 census figures show that there are about 15,000 Negro homes in Alabama's capital city, Montgomery. Half of these need major repairs; 6,723 have no running water, and 10,777 have no electric light.

A good home is not all that is necessary to good health. It takes good, wholesome food, clothes and medical attention. All these would keep the body from getting into a run-down condition and making it a possible victim for killer TB.

Yet how much good health, food and housing can a sharecropper's family buy on \$278 a year? A committee to investigate sharecroppers' conditions, appointed by the governor in 1944, found that this was the average that the sharecropper family lived on. What about the many that have less than this?

The average income in Alabama is less than \$1,000 a year. With the high cost of living, how much can the white and Negro family buy to provide good health? Is it any wonder that 1,000 persons will die this year?

RECOGNIZING THESE NEEDS, the Birmingham Health and Negro Tuberculosis Association said in its last annual report:

"From the Negro health point of view, several items of grave concern have had too little attention. Of these, the need for better housing, more adequate education, better recreation facilities and a general improvement in his social and economic life, are danger areas, which quite obviously slow our progress in accomplishing our ultimate goal of controlling tuberculosis in the area."

In spite of this admission by leaders trying to control TB, nothing basically effective is being done to improve living standards of the Negro people. Nor is anything being done by those who would control TB to improve poor white living standards.

This is especially hard to take considering that TB can be controlled, since the important facts about it are known to medical science. It is not like cancer about which little is known—at least not enough to save lives.

It is a danger to others to allow anyone with a case of far-gone TB in the community. They can spread it easily through spitting, handling of food and many other ways. Some, because they can't afford a doctor and fear its cost, don't report their TB illness. These cases should be put in sanatoria so they can't spread TB to others.

NOW THE ONLY WAY to find out who has TB is to have everyone take a check. Alabama has just such law requiring a blood test of everyone as a check for venereal disease. Such an important thing can't be left to a voluntary checkup. A voluntary check won't catch everyone—and everyone has to be tested.

Yet the state has only a voluntary checkup to find out who has TB. Many are the TB cases left unfound in the community to infect others. One official of the Jefferson County TB control organization said it would be too much like "socialism" to have everyone take a TB check. Yet unless such checkup on all citizens can be taken, some spreaders of the germs will be out in the open spreading TB to others.

The state legislature gives only 36 percent of the funds needed for TB sanatorium beds. And even these beds are only a quarter of the number bare needs demand. Hundreds of cases must be taken care of at home because the state does not have enough sanatorium beds.

Pity the family whose breadwinner has TB, especially when it must depend on welfare. It gets \$30 a month to live on. Just how a family can manage on that is no secret puzzle. It doesn't manage. These cases are increasing, not decreasing in the state.

TB continues to kill more than 1,000 Alabamians every year, yet those who govern our state refuse to recognize basic requirements necessary to control the disease. Many state officials bask comfortably over the fact that the state has "done a great deal in the past." It is true that the death rate is down. But it is still most grave.

If the Negro people could vote they would soon change the means of attacking this problem. There would be better living standards, and proper attention for everyone, white and Negro. That day will come.

Whitewash Trigger-Happy Cop

By Elihu S. Hicks

Samuel Rubinfeld, the trigger-happy cop who shot and seriously wounded 20-year-old Herminio Miranda in East Harlem was given an official whitewash this week by District Attorney Frank Hogan's office and Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien. With

A Call to Protest Police Violence

MRS. MAJESKA SIMPKINS, of South Carolina, was right when she called New York City, "up South." For where else but in Georgia and Mississippi, or in places not much better, do the police callously shoot down citizens as did 23rd Precinct Patrolman Samuel Rubinfeld when he pumped bullets into the prostrate body of Herminio Miranda in East Harlem, Thursday a week ago?

The Puerto Rican youth was shot two days after the Democratic machine led by Mayor O'Dwyer won the election. Eyewitnesses have related the utter needlessness of the shooting. It was so brutal, priests and other ministers of the gospel were moved to march on the precinct to protest. The San Juan, Puerto Rico newspaper El Mundo rapped the act and demanded justice from Mayor O'Dwyer.

BUT FOUR DAYS later, with utter contempt, Police Commissioner O'Brien and District Attorney Hogan's office declared they had found "no reason for criminal action," against the quick-trigger man Rubinfeld!

FOR MANY YEARS NOW, the strong voice of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, backed up by the Communist Party of Harlem, has been raised against what he called, "Lynching-Northern Style." When his office documented over 30 cases of cop violence, presented them to Mayor O'Dwyer and demanded action, the then Commissioner of Police Wallander cried a "campaign of calumny" was being directed against his Kluxer-minded, trigger-happy cops. In Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant, the story is the brutal same. There the NAACP documented scores of similar cases and demanded justice, but so far the terror goes on.

Now we think it is time every Negro, Puerto Rican and other citizens loudly demand to know from Mayor O'Dwyer if his reelection means more terror, as one of his cops (badge number 10113) implied election night. Likewise, we think the people of Harlem should demand that the Democratic leaders speak out on this question, and that includes Councilman-elect Earl Brown, the district leaders like Joseph Ford, Joseph Pinckney, J. Raymond Jones, Hulan Jack, as well as the strong but silent Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

IT IS A MATTER of whether you can walk down the street in peace and safety. And we warn that if other New Yorkers turn their heads away from what's happening in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and other Negro and Puerto Rican communities, the day will come when nobody's person will be safe from the flying nightstick and belching service revolver.

Act now! It is a matter of your life and death!

Abyssinia Church Host to 38 Visitors From Vermont

As guests of Harlem parents, day morning services at the church where Rev. David Licorice, assistant pastor, said in his sermon, "If peace is to be made possible in the world, we must learn together that God's world is large enough for all to live together." The Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell also spoke. Both sermons were devoted to the celebration of the church's 141st anniversary.

At the dinner, Rev. Dortha Ann Weaver, of Jericho, Vt., presented a picture of the late Rev. Low to the church. Six years ago Rev. Low initiated the plan which gives two-week summer vacations in Vermont homes for Harlem children between the ages of 9 to 12. The money for the plan is given by the Abyssinian Baptist Church. The visitors attended the Sun-

Nehru Joins NAACP

Indian Prime Minister Nehru, while visiting here seeking U. S. capital for the exploitation of Indian workers and industry, was made a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

the announcement of the whitewash, a second attack in East Harlem was revealed when the Police Department and the District Attorney announced that two detectives who beat up Carl Bellon, 18, were also "cleared" of criminal charges.

Following as it did protests by the East Harlem community and a sharply worded statement by the San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper El Mundo, the whitewash was seen as a deliberate slap in the face to the Puerto Rican and Negro people and an indication that the police department intends to step up its brutal and often murderous policies in Harlem.

The community of East Harlem, led by 15 Protestant churches, held special services Sunday, to pray for Miranda. Ministers preached against the spreading cop violence in Harlem and later led a protest march of over 100 to the 23d Precinct on 104 St., where a petition was read to the police.

Wednesday night, a mass rally at the Park Palace, 110 St. and Fifth Ave. sponsored by several community groups protested the shooting, demanded the suspension and trial of Rubinfeld and mapped plans to stop police brutality in Harlem.

Details of the Nov. 17 shooting of Miranda, pieced together from several eye witness accounts, revealed that Patrolman Rubinfeld first terrorized a group of Puerto Rican youths, then singled out Miranda and shot him without cause.

Miranda, who lives at 129 Columbus Ave., was shot after Rubinfeld told a group of youths to "break it up" and move on from an alleged dice game at 110 St. and Lexington Ave. Rubinfeld walked away, then looked over his shoulder and seeing the youths slow in moving, charged into the group causing them to run. Rubinfeld then yelled for them to halt, and pulling his gun, shot Miranda in the thigh.

Eyewitness accounts are unanimous that Rubinfeld then walked up and shot him in the body. A crowd gathered and the owner of a nearby store, Enrique Calderon, demanded that Rubinfeld search the youth for a weapon. Rubinfeld at first refused, but seeing the hostile crowd, did so and found nothing.

In typical Harlem police procedure however, the wounded Miranda was booked on two charges of felonious assault, and Sullivan Law violation.

Miranda was taken to Beth David Hospital where he was found to have two bullet wounds. Newspaper reporters were not permitted to see him, and hospital authorities were ordered to keep mum about the wounds.

The immediate action of the churches, political parties, and civic groups indicated, that if police took Mayor O'Dwyer's reelection as a signal for mass terror in Harlem, they will meet heavy opposition.

The churchgoers carried signs reading "East Harlemites Have Rights" and "Clean Up the Force," as they marched to the station house last Sunday.

The ministers included the Rev. Cornelius Berry, pastor of the Church of the Savior; the Rev. Archie Hargraves, pastor of the 110th Street Church of East Harlem; the Rev. Donald Benedict, 102nd Street Church of East Harlem; and the Rev. Edicer N. Rodriguez, pastor of the First Spanish Evangelical Church.

Other organizations including the Civil Rights Congress, the Communist Party, the American Labor Party and the Liberal Party have demanded an investigation of the case and the dismissal of the cop.

Eyes on Africa

IT'S GETTING DIFFICULT to distinguish police brutality in Harlem from violence against the African in Johannesburg, South Africa. On Harlem's Lenox Ave. when the people lined the sidewalks to greet Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, just released from jail, mounted police rode down and clubbed scores.

Recently in Johannesburg, one African was killed and scores wounded when police attempted to smash a boycott of segregated street cars in the western part of the city because of increased fares. And there as in New York, the newspapers screamed that it was "the Communists" who caused the brutal police attacks.

JUST A FEW DAYS before the police attacks against the peaceful demonstrators, the South African Minister of Justice spoke of taking steps to "enable quicker use of revolvers by policemen in danger." This reminds one of former New York Police Commissioner Wallander's "muss 'em up" police policy for Harlem citizens, and his cry that the Communists were directing a "campaign of calumny" against the bluecoats!

AS BRITISH WEST AFRICAN GOVERNMENT terror against militant newspaper editors mounted last week and the number jailed rose to five, The Gold Coast Press Association, headed by J. W. Tsibow of the Ashanti Pioneer, called a conference to combat the intimidation.

R. K. Afriyee, editor of the Morning Telegraph, was recently arraigned on charges of contempt of court, for allegedly sending a threatening telegram to the Governor. It was in reality a plea that the Governor withdraw libel action against Kwame Nkrumah, a leading citizen. Afriyee was jailed for four months when he failed to pay a fine of 300 pounds (\$840). He was later charged with sedition, and was scheduled to be tried some time this week.

SEDITION CHARGES ARE LIKEWISE held against G. K. Amegbe of the Gold Coast Express. And huge fines were levied on editor of the African Morning Post and the acting editor of the Spectator Daily, for articles which exposed the local courts as being influenced by the imperialist government.

Editor G. K. Gbedemah, of the Accra Evening News, was jailed for six months, and denied the alternative of a fine when he exposed the British government's sending of warships, marines and troops to suppress rising African resistance to British oppression.

Prof Bares 'Deal' in CCNY Bias Case

An invitation to testify before an alumni committee investigating charges of anti-Semitism against City College Prof. William Knickerbocker was turned down this week by

Prof. Ephraim Cross who demanded an immediate trial and not a further probe.

At the same time, Cross made public for the first time terms of a proposed "settlement" which would remove Knickerbocker as Chairman of the Romance Languages Dept. but keep him on the faculty.

In a letter to Harold Wisan, chairman of the Alumni committee, Prof. Cross said the investigation is unnecessary because a request for a trial is incorporated in a procedure now pending before the State Commissioner of Education.

Both Knickerbocker and Instructor William C. Davis, who has been charged with anti-Negro policies, have long been under attack by the student body and Prof. Cross. The City Council, led by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, last year found Knickerbocker guilty of anti-Jewish conduct. Justice Hubert T. Delaney resigned from the Alumni Committee which was formed to investigate the charges, declaring that it was packed and ineffective.

The two cases forced the students to go out on the now famous City College strike last April.

Cross declared that he and the students have been given the run-around and charged that "misrepresentation, intimidation, abuse and insults have been freely used against us."

HARLEM

EDITION OF

THE WORKER

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... Not So Funny

QUOTE: "Things have been improving in the economic field ... for colored people."—From a column by Eleanor Roosevelt, Nov. 3, 1949.

UNQUOTE: "Of 16,000,000 U. S. families and individuals who live on less than \$2,000 yearly, 800,000 or one-eighth are Negroes. This is 'considerably greater than the proportion of non-whites in the general population.'"—From a joint Congressional Committee Report, Nov. 13, 1949.

Peekskill Pattern in Chicago: Cops Aid Mob

—See Page 11

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— KINKAID —

Peaceful Use of Atom Stirs Sharp UN Debate

—See Page 6

Hague's Out: The People Aren't In

By Martha Stone

(Chairman, New Jersey Communist Party)

The 1949 election campaign was conducted in an atmosphere that was charged with witchhunts and redbaiting hysteria whipped up around the trial at Foley Square. Through all these attacks on labor and progressive forces, the vote of the people in this election shows that they are for social progress, civil rights, economic security. Wherever clear-cut reactionary candidates were on the ballot, the people voted them out.

NEW JERSEY'S results, while giving the Republican party control of the Governor's seat, are not contrary to the general trends that showed up in the elections.

In the campaign between Driscoll and Wene, the people did not see a choice between a reactionary and a progressive. Wene capitalized on his old record of support to Roosevelt and the New Deal, and Driscoll campaigned as a "New Deal" Republican.

The votes show that it was no clean sweep for the Republican party. Driscoll won the state by a plurality of only 80,327.

This is directly due to the "upset" in Hudson County. Usually the Hudson Democratic Party rolls up some 75,000 to 90,000 majority. This year Wene's county-wide majority fell to 3,000. The Kenny machine of Jersey City gave its support to Driscoll; Kenny's own second ward was carried by Driscoll.

The Republican Party carried only 9 out of 21 counties in the State.

COLD FACT is that Driscoll today would be ex-Governor of New Jersey if Kenny had not decided to sacrifice Wene to Kenny's own bid for leadership of the Democratic Party in the State.



FRANK HAGUE



ALFRED DRISCOLL

Missing Link: John Kenny

day after the election, Democratic leaders of Middlesex County sent Kenny a 7-inch kitchen knife dipped in ketchup with the note: "Dear John—we just pulled this out of Elmer's back. You may have further use for it."

THE KENNY-DRISCOLL maneuver was not at all unprecedented in New Jersey politics. As a matter of fact, it sharply recalled the Hague-Hoffman combinations of the mid-thirties. And Kenny was not alone. In Newark Ellenstein rolled up a vote for Driscoll in the wards where he has greatest influence.

State CIO president Carl Holderman, always friendly to Driscoll, saw the Kenny proposition as

an ideal way of aiding Driscoll's election and strengthening Holderman's own position in the state Democratic Party by tying in with the ascendant Kenny forces—all under cover of "neutrality" and "anti-Hague" slogans. It must be remembered that when Kenny first challenged Hague last May in the Jersey City elections, the CIO did not take up the fight against Hagueism in Jersey City. But once Kenny was in, they jumped on the bandwagon.

In Camden, Middlesex, Mercer and Passaic, the Democratic Party carried the counties. In Paterson, for example, it was the campaign of Mayor Michael De Vita for reelection—backed by the textile unions, ADA and the "regular" Hague Democrats alike—that gave Wene his majority in Passaic County.

TWO MAJOR FACTORS enabled Kenny and Ellenstein to achieve success in cutting Wene down:

First, Wene carried the stamp of Hague. The longstanding anti-Hague sentiment among labor and the people generally runs deep. Hague has always been a reactionary force. Since his defeat in the Jersey City mayoralty election, the people generally runs deep.

(Continued on Page 13)

ELWOOD DEAN

Driscoll's Campaign Buried the Six; The People Must Free Them

THE ENEMIES of the Trenton Six (that is to say, the enemies of the people) have put over a slick trick. At least it worked for a time.

They managed to bury the Trenton Six during the entire election campaign.

New Jersey's Scottsboro was and is the Achilles' heel of the Driscoll administration. The organizers of his campaign knew that. Therefore it came to pass that the biggest civil rights case in the history of New Jersey was not even mentioned in the entire election campaign of the man who could have done more than any other single individual to bring freedom to the now world famous six victims of Jersey justice.



ELWOOD M. DEAN

DRISCOLL has been given widest acclaim for his civil rights program. There is little doubt that no previous Governor of New Jersey has received equal prominence in this respect. Yet he managed (so far) to successfully dodge the biggest civil rights case in New Jersey history.

The fact is that New Jersey is better known throughout the world for its treatment of the Trenton Six than for its new constitution, its state FEPC, or its Freeman Act. (That truth might well be pondered by the Governor, for the weight of world opinion and world history is against him.)

BUT HOW did the most well-known "civil rights" Governor in the United States manage to evade one of the most widely-known civil rights cases in the world?

The first step was to pass the buck to the State Attorney General, and then, through him to claim non-interference with the courts.

That's an old capitalist stunt and it impresses too many American people. The truth is that the Governor has quite wide authority to "interfere" with all appointed officials. Since he is the elected executive and the judges are appointed by him, it is he who is responsible to the people. Driscoll dodged the responsibility.

THE SECOND PHASE of the dodge was accomplished by people in the Governor's camp who really understood the issue involved. These included many Negro leaders who helped keep the pressure off him. They served as buffers protecting him by engineering a series of testimonials and banquets, at which he was awarded plaques, scrolls and other tributes for his civil rights program.

Both the 1947 Constitution and the Freeman Act are of importance to the people of New Jersey. These documents have been displayed as an example for other states. But there's a gimmick in the deal.

To begin with, every legislative action which emphasizes equal rights is a concession wrung from the ruling class. Such legislation tends to make capitalists' profits more difficult and less secure. Discrimination against various sections of the population exists only because it splits the working class and makes larger profits easier for the capitalist class.

IT STANDS TO REASON that forcing the rulers to put freedom's guarantees on legislative paper is not the same as forcing the rulers to carry out those guarantees with their state machinery.

On the contrary, they will do everything in their power to prevent the enforcement of such guarantees because of what non-enforcement means to them in dollars and cents. To put it bluntly, capitalists and their representatives fear equal rights and civil rights because these things strengthen the workers and weaken the bosses.

But the bankers, industrialists and their political representa-

(Continued on Page 13)

N. J. Silk Workers Feel MacArthur's 'CIO Policy'

By George Taub

PATERSON.—That big red egg that George Baldanzi laid in top "CIO policy" circles is hatching in this textile metropolis—and it doesn't smell so good. Instead of "chickens in every pot" the egg means unemployment in every family.

You'll remember Baldanzi, CIO Textile Union boss, and one of president Phillip Murray's ace hatchet men at the recent CIO convention. You'll also remember him as the gent who told a Negro woman delegate "you must be one of the southern organizers from Harlem," a slur for which he later has to apologize.

IT WAS BALDANZI who got red in the face whooping it up for the Marshall-planned, anti-red cold war—which Secretary of State Dean Acheson (one of the chief speakers at the CIO convention) unsmilingly said was bringing "democracy" to Germany and Japan.

Let Baldanzi and Acheson—tell that to Paterson's silk workers—if they dare. The latter face grim unemployment thanks to General MacArthur's CIO-supported "iron-fist control of Japan."

A RECENT DECREE by the trumpet-voiced General abolishes the "floor" under Japanese silk prices beginning Jan. 1. The obvious result of this order will be to flood the American market with cheap silk goods, sweated out of Japanese labor at semi-slave wages.



GENERAL MACARTHUR No Left Winger

This will mean the shutdown or serious curtailment of American textile plants—and catastrophic unemployment for the Paterson area.

That's not all. The MacArthur policy, so dear to the State Department's heart, is also spreading misery in Japan itself. Confirmation of that fact was recently published in the conservative magazine, *Business Week*.

THIS IS HOW *Business Week* (Continued on Page 13)

N.J. WORKER
NOV. 20, 1949

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Western Electric Xmas: Layoff and Speedup

KEARNEY.—There have been no layoffs among top echelon public relations men at the big Western Electric plant here. No less than five personnel and publicity officials were brought to the phone on one call this week to answer the New Jersey Worker's questions about mass layoffs among production workers.

Not one of the five was willing to give a straight yes-or-no answer.

Denial of personnel referred the answer to Factory of personnel, who passed it to Chairman of public relations, who decided it to Bureau of publicity, whose secretary said Austin of public relations was the man to speak authoritatively.

Austin said he couldn't say. But the fact—verified by workers' hunches and corroborated after decades of service by the telephone equipment monopoly—is that Western Electric had layoffs in Christmas Eve's previous week for 2,000 workers this week.

Not all were laid out at a clip. The bulk of the 2,000 are slated to

WE Layoffs Confirmed

But Official Denies They Will Continue at 500 Monthly

Staff Correspondent.

KEARNEY.—A Western Electric official today confirmed reports of heavy layoffs at the plant here. But he insisted that the reduction in personnel would continue at about 500 a month for the rest of the year. The official said the reduction

It'll be a cold Christmas for Western Electric workers this year—as it was last year, when the New Jersey Worker revealed the company's big Kearney plant had embarked on a policy of ruthless layoffs for 1949.

When the news appeared exclusively in this paper last December, plant officials and the capitalist press issued evasive denials (above, left). Now the company finally admits the facts printed in *The Worker* were true, and the Newark News headline of Oct. 28, 1949—10 months later—concedes: "WE Layoffs Confirmed" (above, right).

The Worker story also exposed the company policy of speedup, studiously ignored by the News. It took the News almost a year to catch up with *The Worker's* scoop, but it's doubtful the News will ever catch up with Western Electric speedup and other grim realities that are evidently not "fit to print" in the capitalist press. The Worker's exclusive Western Electric "pre-

dictions of things to come" highlight its current circulation campaign and dramatically illustrate this paper's irreplaceable value to the workers of New Jersey.

It proves again what is being proven every single week: that only in *The Worker* can you get the real news—the vital "bread and butter" facts about current conditions. More than that, *The Worker* is the only paper that helps the people organize against unemployment, Jimcrow, anti-Semitism—and for housing, jobs and peace.

Right now *The Worker* is in the midst of a drive to gain a minimum 40,000 new subscriptions and renewals by Jan. 15. First reports on New Jersey's 1,500 slice are due at a press conference Nov. 28, when county organizations are expected to announce substantial progress in their goals.

Subscription campaigners are telling readers . . . "Remember, you saw it first in *The Worker*. You saw it last—if at all—in the capitalist press!"

WESTINGHOUSE WORKERS TELL IT TO SWEENEY

TRENTON.—Westinghouse workers here, members of UE Local 443, spiked the biggest guns in the Central Jersey's CIO's union-busting campaign Sunday when they took over a meeting intended to stampede their membership into seceding.

The "mass rally" was called by CIO Sub-Regional Director James Sweeney as a key action in the drive to split UE workers off into the paper "IUE" set up by right-wing raiders at the CIO convention.

But the 150 Westinghouse workers who answered Sweeney's call turned out solid and loyal to the union they had built over the years.

AS THE MEETING got under way, the crowd shouted: "Get on up there, Walt!" And their own UE president, Walton Criscuolo, took the chair.

With big-shots from CIO's auto, steel, textile and rubber unions doing a slow burn, Criscuolo recognized Steve Musak, UE shop steward, who treated the crowd to a bit of "recent history."

HE TOLD THEM of a grievance, which would have cost the local GE plant \$1,200 in back pay. He said "it was sold out" by Roy Mifflin, one-time president of the GE local, who now heads the right-wing secession group which UE termed "I.U.E.—Imitation U. E."

While Musak was talking, Fred Clarici, CIO Steel official, interrupted with a plaintive reminder to Criscuolo, "We're paying for the meeting."

Criscuolo told him: "Wait till Musak is through talking." Clarici waited.

ARRAYED before the group were the biggest guns in the local CIO apparatus—besides Sweeney, and Clarici there were John LaEzza and Milan Bogdan from Auto, Edward Brick from Textile, Frank Ziomek from Rubber.

But they were stopped cold by Westinghouse workers:

Carey, Cops, Priest Don't Budge RCAers

CAMDEN.—Twenty-five cops and a Catholic priest didn't do CIO secretary James Carey any good here today after a minority of Carey supporters disrupted a giant membership meeting of 3,000 RCA workers, members of UE Local 103. Carey, flanked by CIO



JAMES CAREY
Cops Don't Pay Dues

payrollers Al Barkin, Arthur Chapin and Daniel Arnold together with Father Gordon of Villanova College, was escorted by the 25 city cops who forced their way through the shocked membership meeting to gain a place on the platform for the uninvited CIO national secretary.

FOR 15 MINUTES before Carey's arrival John Leto, local 103 president, pounded for order as 500 to 600 Careyites—obviously enraged by the large membership meeting—howled and booed to prevent the RCA workers from voting loyalty to UE.

Then—right on schedule at 4:45—the cop-flanked Carey retinue showed up and muscled its way to the platform.

Leto asked Carey to leave. Carey refused.

He asked the cops to ask Carey to leave. They refused.

Only remarkable discipline among the progressive-led workers prevented a first-class riot as the membership shouted: "Throw him out!"

At 6:30, with Carey and the cops doggedly hanging on, Leto declared the meeting adjourned.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, Mike Cahill, anti-UE Carey lieutenant, grabbed the gavel and tried to open a rump meeting.

The members stayed, spontaneously enraged by the 3,000-strong hill sat down.

Carey himself took the gavel. He never got further than "In the name of the CIO—"

"You busted up CIO!" the workers shouted. "Get out and take your cops with you!"

"WE WANT UE!"

Carey left at 7:30. So did the cops. So did Father Gordon.

One worker asked the priest: "What are you doing here?"

"A policeman invited me," Father Gordon replied.

SAID LETO after the meeting: "The officers and members of Local 103 will continue to fight to preserve our local and our contract against those who seek to disrupt the RCA workers' union and destroy the working conditions we fought over the years to gain."

'Scottsboro' Play Opens In Bayonne

John Wexley's fiery drama against anti-Negro persecution, "They Shall Not Die" opens Saturday night, Nov. 19 at 8:15 in the Bayonne Labor Lyceum, 75 W. 25 St.

Produced by People's Drama, the thrill-packed play is being sponsored by the New Jersey Cultural Committee on a state tour. Based on the famous Scottsboro frameup of 17 years ago, the play has been revised to suggest New Jersey's current "Scottsboro," the case of the Trenton Six.

Admission prices are from 75 cents to \$1.20. The play will be shown as follows: New Brunswick, Nov. 21, at 8:15 p.m. (Roosevelt Jr. High School, Livingston Ave.); Trenton, Nov. 22, 8:15 p.m. at Trenton Labor Lyceum (169 Mercer St.); Elizabeth, Nov. 26, 8:15 p.m. at Russian Home (408 Court St.); Newark, Nov. 22, at 2:15 and 8:15 p.m. at Newark Opera House (Washington and Court St.); Paterson, Nov. 29, 8:15 p.m. at Public School No. 6 (Carroll and Fair St.).

George III Didn't Make It, Either

East Orange.

Editor, New Jersey Worker:

The Newark Star-Ledger has space to print over and over again every day the small list of UE locals that have been talked into breaking away from UE, but it cannot find space to mention anything about the Edison shop. I hope your paper is different.

Edison workers are absolutely opposed to this campaign to break up our union. Even before the CIO convention we voted to back our leadership 100 percent.

We have set up a Committee on Information and Organization and you can be sure Murray's favorite yes-man, Walter Reuther, will not get anywhere among the workers here. The UAW tried to start a break-away movement here last year and didn't get anywhere past the company office.

Our country defied the King of England on the issue of Taxation without Representation. What makes Murray and Reuther think they can get away with it?

—Edison Worker.

Health for The People?

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The outfit that modestly rates itself "New Jersey's most liberal employer" isn't so "liberal" that it's willing to swallow compulsory health insurance for its workers.

Johnson & Johnson, producers of first-aid products, sent a letter to each of its 2,500 employees warning them that health insurance "will lead to socialization . . . of American life." The letter signed by company president George F. Smith, urged the workers to tell their Congressmen to oppose the health aid bill.

RIGHT-WING CIO leader Simon Saller, manager of the Central Board of the Textile Union, said the boss-produced letter was OK with him—even though the union favors the bill.

The letter, harping on the "socialization" shibboleth, reaches into the J & J medicine chest for an alleged quotation from Lenin, that "socialized medicine is the keystone to the arch of the socialized state."

Although the quotation is NOT Lenin's it IS true that complete health insurance and an all-around medical program are provided without any charge for everybody in the socialized Soviet Union.

Aside to J & J workers: Is that bad?

As Soon as Possible

One week after the election, totals for Communist Party and Progressive Party candidates still had not been released by most county clerk offices.

The New Jersey Worker will publish the returns as soon as they are made available.

Classified Ads

ATTRACTIVE room for rent in Newark suburb; use of kitchen. Mitchell 3-1277, or write N. J. Worker, 20 Park St., Newark.

The Cancer Spreads

This is a night-stick.

You have seen it before in this paper. You will see it again.

It represents more law, in the cities of New Jersey, than all the printed copies of the new state constitution.

The Negro people of New Jersey know it well.

Now—because state and city authorities have never lifted a finger to end police thuggery against innocent Negroes—it has begun to run hog-wild against white workers as well, and especially against young people.

Dunellen City Council has suspended a cop charged with bludgeoning a 15-year old Plainfield boy. It is to be congratulated.

That boy is white. In all the bloody history of police lawlessness in New Jersey, no cop has ever suspended on the charge of a Negro.

Police brutality has become a cancer in this state. It must be fought at its root—in the brutal, unrestrained official violence against the Negro people.



IN DUNELLEN: They Suspended

DUNELLEN.—Patrolman Norman Schuyler was suspended by the borough council last week pending trial on charges of blackjacking a 15-year-old Plainfield boy.

Tri-Boro Local 93 of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association—the statewide police company union—immediately rushed into print with a defense of Schuyler against "false accusations." So did Police Chief Patrick Tarpey.

But standing behind the youth's accusation is the man whose car-window the boy was arrested for smashing.

Francis and Edward Omert of New Market, originally complaining witnesses against the boy, told Judge Klemmisen they saw Schuyler club the boy in police headquarters while another cop held the teen-ager.

"He dropped like a sack of potatoes," Omert said.

Schuyler's suspension pending trial was due to the fact that the investigation was ordered by Judge Kalteissen as a regular criminal proceeding instead of the usual "departmental investigation."

IN NEWARK: They Promised

NEWARK.—Richard White has been unemployed for the last nine weeks, so his wife had to take a night job at the Duraware plant. To protect her in a lonely neighborhood, he's been in the habit of walking her to work.

But last Tuesday night there was nobody to protect him from John Keenan's club-happy cops.

The cops—Lieut. Maguire and Detectives Bailis and De Carolis—grabbed him, threatened to kill him, drove him to a private home and there, in the parlor, rubber-hosed him into a brain concussion. Then he was handcuffed and "questioned" at police headquarters on suspicion of stealing a car.

Two hours later he was released. All a mistake, the police said. It seems they were looking for two other fellows.

"It was De Carolis who hit my husband on the head with a rubber blackjack," Mrs. White said.

On the spot, Director Keenan "promised an investigation"—the usual departmental affair, with no cops suspended.

Direction of the "probe" began to take shape this week when the police department authorized this statement by Lieut. Maguire: "We treated him like a gentleman."

IN NEWARK: A Whitewash

NEWARK.—Pre-election promises by Public Safety Commissioner John Keenan faded into thin air two days after Election Day when two Newark cops were "absolved" in magistrate's court of the brutal beating of a Negro citizen.

Fourth Precinct Patrolmen Edward Rowinski and Frank Corbett were judged not guilty by Magistrate D'Aloia. But Cary Bronner, Negro victim of the cops' attack, was fined \$10 for "creating a disturbance."

Competent witnesses said they saw the cops kick and beat the 132-pound Bronner outside the Avon Diner. A physician, Dr. Emanuel Yadowsky, had reported the day after the beating that Bronner had sustained "contusions and abrasions of the face, a lacerated left knee and a possible fractured jaw."

Magistrate D'Aloia based his decision on testimony of another cop, Patrolman Frank Elsie, jailer at the Fourth Precinct cellblock, who blandly said Bronner had "hurt himself when he fell out of his cot in his sleep."

AND IN TRENTON...

The Trenton Six are still in jail.

O'Dwyer Machine Wanted--A Councilman Begins Maneuver For the People of Harlem! For Fare Raise

By Michael Singer

The O'Dwyer administration, despite its denials, has already set the fuse for another fare bomb which may explode in 1950, authoritative sources indicated this week. The increase, say these informants, will hike bus fares and early preparations indicate the new surface fare may be as high as 10 cents. But any new increase on city-operated buses must include a combination fare deal that automatically boosts subway rides. The current fare formula is a 12 cent surface-subway combination.

Real estate spokesmen who helped finance Mayor O'Dwyer's campaign and were instrumental in his re-election are reported anxious to boost the fare quickly before the 1950 gubernatorial campaign gets under way—long enough in advance, they hope, to blunt the opposition attack next Fall.

THE TAMMANY MACHINE, emboldened by the O'Dwyer victory and linked to the monopolistic property interests, is said to be squeamish about a three cent bus increase—some see the outcome of current Third Ave. and New York City Omnibus Corp. talks with the transit union as the key to the rate of fare increase on city buses—and leading Democratic spokesmen believe a penny or two-cent increase to be the most they can get away with.

The fare exposure by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party mayoralty candidate, throughout the recent campaign, was a blow to the O'Dwyer machine. Neither the mayor nor his top strategy board are eager for another showdown with Marcantonio and the people on a new fare boost. Especially is this so since O'Dwyer is definitely eyeing the governor's chair in Albany next year.

Marcantonio warned the voters that both the Democrats and the Republicans intended to raise the fare to 15 cents. A penny bus increase to eight cents a ride will force a subway combination formula of 13 cents instead of the present 12 cents and there is every indication that this formula will be closer to 15 cents.

But with the city buses operating on a 10 cent rate as appears very possible, the subway ride will probably go up two cents making for a 22 cent burden on passengers forced to use routes where there are no combination transfer points. The Board of Transportation in 1947 had already prepared tokens for turnstile operation when it looked as if the new fare would be eight cents. The same tokens can be easily "re-coined" for 12 cents and even 14 cents once the higher fare plans are completed.

MAYOR O'DWYER last week at a City Hall press conference denied reports that the administration intended to raise bus fares to 10 cents. "The question hasn't come up and I don't expect it to come up," he said. Board of Transportation chairman William Reid, however, made it very clear a few days earlier that such a question had already come up.

"I am not predicting any increase in the present fare," he told a Brooklyn Rotary Club gathering, "but I do say we cannot tell now what our financial and operating picture will be next year."

What Reid did not reveal was that a deal with Michael J. Quill, CIO Transport Workers Union president, similar to that worked out in 1947 on the time fare, is a definite probability. The TWU is demanding a 21 cents an hour increase, a 40-hour week, a 3-week vacation and 11 paid holidays instead of seven. The total cost of

this to the city would be about \$72,000,000.

The ALP repeatedly pointed out in the last election that a realistic assessment of big property would return an additional \$160,000,000 to the city. This would be enough to cover the \$35,000,000 transit operating deficit and restore the nickel fare and still leave a balance sufficient to grant the transit workers their justifiable demands.

Quill, however, is continuing his line of compromising militant union struggle for deals with O'Dwyer. Only the rank-and-file temper for wage increases, a lower work week and other demands for improved conditions has moved Quill to place these demands before the Board of Transportation.

A report already being heard is that the city is willing to provide five extra holidays and the three-week vacation if Quill gives up the 21 cent an hour pay rise and 40-hour week demands. The forty-hour week would cost \$40,000,000 and Reid contends that a 10-cent bus fare would only net the city \$20,000,000.

The danger of another fare rise which would sell out the TWU members as did the 10 cent fare deal is obvious from Reid's approach to the problem. Unless the rank and file of the union wage a really militant fight which can ally the great masses of consumers and straphangers for their demands without fare increases, the 1947 betrayal will be repeated—for transit workers and public alike.

Mr. Brown's 'Program' Unlikely to Stir Tammany Council

By Abner W. Berry

Unless something is done between now and January 1, 1950, to present Earl Brown, the Councilman-elect from Harlem, with the community's mandate, the area will not be represented in the City Council.

Brown's present program, as winnowed from an interview this week in his apartment at 745 St. Nicholas Ave., adds up as follows:

1. Vote with the 23 other Democrats who were elected along with him.

2. Oppose Communism.

3. Fight Jimcrow with facts.

Now this hardly represents a program for Harlem where every fifth family head is jobless, more than half the houses are old law tenements and where cops are notorious for beatings and killings.

Brown works as a newspaperman for an uptown newspaper and for Henry Luce's Life. But he professed a complete ignorance of the political facts of Harlem life. For example, he said he will bring acts of police brutality to the attention of the Council "when, and if, acts of violence are established beyond doubt." And he emphasized, "I'm trying to drive at this thing as a reporter." He knew nothing of Councilman Davis' resolution against police brutality.

As to Mayor O'Dwyer assigning a city attorney to defend the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town contract against the suit of two Negro veterans, Brown didn't "know the facts." And his ability to obtain the facts will not be helped by his being in the Mayor's corner of the council.

BROWN'S OPPOSITION to Communism was backed by some widely separated facts he had gathered during the war. Before the



EARL BROWN

war, he said, the Communists "were champions" for the Negro. But when America joined the war against the Axis, he thinks, the Communists "dropped Negro problems."

His fact-gathering on the Communists seems to have stopped in 1944, but he is still operating on the basis of those he had then plus a few ideas which can be recognized as coming from Social-Democratic sources.

Brown gives one the impression not of an elected official but one who was dragged into an office. He would add himself up to a nice friendly zero, properly insulated against the witchhunters on one side and the popular, progressive leaders on the other. And as a ZERO he is perfect for Tammany purposes: The vote of the gentleman from Harlem is safely in the pockets of the majority leader.

BROWN WOULD PREFER

being a nice, quiet anti-Communist. "I never look upon Ben (Councilman Benjamin J. Davis whom he defeated in a three-party gang-up) as anything but a friend ever since Ben was at Amherst and I was over at Harvard."

He "abhors" those who "go along with the tide and hit the Communists over the head." "I have inveighed against hysteria and the irrational attitudes of those who conduct witchhunts," he said, describing some columns he has written in the Amsterdam News.

Pressed for an outline of his program, he said he looked upon his office as a "civic position." He would like to establish an office and "hire a fact gatherer," and use the facts in the interest of the community. He would like to improve the physical conditions and develop a "civic spirit."

For a community used to the vigorous representation of Ben Davis, there is a big let-down in store unless something is pumped into Earl Brown—but quick!

FIGHT RENT HIKE

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Efforts to raise rent control ran into stiff labor opposition at a City Council hearing. Heading the fight against grasping Portland landlords and their lobby, the Oregon Apartment House Association, was Secretary Gust Anderson of the Portland Central Labor Council.

MONOPOLY CRIP

WASHINGTON (FP).—Economic concentration has advanced much farther in the U. S. than it had in Germany during the 1920's when the big industrial combinations were formed, the House monopoly subcommittee was told by Prof. Philip C. Newman of Pennsylvania State College.

WHAT TRUMAN DOCTRINE MEANS TO GREEK WOMEN



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the taxes of the American people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officials. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.

Up'n'Down Jersey

WHADDYA READ?

MANY YEARS AGO—15, to be exact—the editor of the New Jersey Worker put in a stretch as a reporter for the New Brunswick Daily Home News.

That was quite a year, 1934. Out in California, a man named Harry Bridges was leading a history-making general strike that laid the solid foundations for unionism on the West Coast. In Ohio, a bunch of reds led the Toledo Autolite workers in a movement that quickly mushroomed over into Michigan, where another bunch of "reds" were building an organization that came to be known, not long after, as the United Auto Workers Union (CIO).

Throughout the country—which, in spite of Frank Hague and Harold Hoffman, included New Jersey—tens of thousands of textile workers joined in a nationwide general strike. Newspapersmen were cocking their ears to the words of the late great Heywood Brown, and many—including your Up'n'Downer—started an organization known as the American Newspaper Guild.

It was a year of ferment, and out of it was to grow a mighty organization called the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

NEW JERSEY'S newspaper publishers didn't like it. They weren't bashful about saying out loud they didn't like it. They called it "communism."

IN NEW BRUNSWICK, that year, there was a strike at the Aplo Clothing factory, then part of the Bond chain. Your reporter was sent out by the New Brunswick Daily Home News to cover the strike.

He saw hired strikebreakers heave bricks through the plant windows, and he saw cops arrest strikers for what the strikebreakers had done.

He wrote that in his story for the New Brunswick Daily Home News.

It never appeared in print.

Instead, the Home News story tagged the strikers for the company finks' violence.

Your reporter promptly raised hell.

The Daily Home News management promptly fired him.

ANCIENT HISTORY? Sure. But there's compelling reason for recalling it now, 15 years later, in the wake of the CIO convention at Cleveland.

Maybe the former Aplo strikers—now members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers—remembered it when, last week, they read a Daily Home News editorial joyously hailing the CIO convention's wild assault on the United Electrical Workers as "Communist."

THEN THERE IS John Borg's Bergen Evening Record. The Record is a scab paper, has been ever since a crew of trained strikebreakers was brought in by the Open Shop Division of the American Newspaper Publishers Association nearly 20 years ago to bust the typographical union wide open in Bergen County.

The Record, too, lauded the CIO right-wingers' "statesmanship" in splitting CIO by the attack on UE.

THE TRENTON TIMES is a scab paper. Typographical Union pickets are still walking up and down before the Times building in Trenton.

The Trenton Times ran a lead editorial rejoicing in the CIO convention's accomplishments.

THE PATERSON EVENING NEWS is a scab paper. The ANPA trained finks busted the union there in 1935 and 1937 in a bitter, two-year company-forced strike.

The Patterson Evening News hailed the CIO's labor statesmen, too.

THAT'S THE RECORD in New Jersey, 1949. It ought to help New Jersey's steel workers, textile workers, auto workers, rubber workers—and electrical workers—get an idea of the forces actually at work behind the right-wingers' current Operation Union-Bust against UE.

When those very workers struck and organized their unions in the 1930s—many of them under Communist leadership—the workers were red-baited, called "Communists" by New Jersey scab press . . . not because they were Communists, but because they were organizing unions.

The workers haven't changed. They still want union organization. They're still against scabs and union-busters.

The scab newspapers haven't changed, either. They're still against the workers, still hollering "Communist!" to split the workers, and still congratulating the union-busters.

Just where that leaves the CIO right-wing officials—that's a question the workers themselves are going to have to decide.

'CIO Policy' Hits Silk Town

(Continued from Page 1A)

outlines MacArthur's "democratization" of Japan:

"Severely depressed consumption at home to provide dirt-cheap labor for the lowest possible export prices; monopoly control of raw-material production and distribution in order to control export prices and profits; complete

suppression of the trade union movement as the only domestic political force able to thwart these objectives."

These conditions, means the business organ, are causing the growth of the Communist Party in Japan. However, it consoles itself with the fact that "Blocking Communism is so much the No. 1 U.S. policy . . . that the Yoshida Liberal Democratic government is sure occupation authorities are in complete sympathy with its aims."

LOOMING PARALYSIS of the Paterson silk industry, which CIO-supported State Department policy has begun to bring about, is causing concern among rank and file unionists, as well as local manufacturers.

Members of the Paterson Silk Commission Manufacturers' Assn.

Thomas' Advisor Turns Up As Thomas' Judge



J. PARNELL THOMAS
Found a Friend

JERSEY ELECTION: Hague's Out, But People Aren't In

(Continued from Page 1A)

removing him entirely as a state power.

The second reason for Kenny's success is the popular approval Driscoll won in the Negro and Jewish communities because of his support to the Freeman anti-discrimination bills.

This, plus his extreme demagoguery, led many Negro people to vote for a Republican governor—and then pull down the lever for local Democratic candidates. Newark's 3d Ward, a key Negro community, gave Truman an overwhelming majority last year—but this year Driscoll carried the Ward with a 1,383 plurality.

HAGUE'S DEFEAT in the Democratic Party is a positive development in that one of the most reactionary forces in the state has been eliminated.

Likewise, it is significant that the Catholic hierarchy suffered a defeat in Hudson County when it was unable to dictate the vote of the Catholic workers for Wene on the phony bingo issue.

But replacement of Hague by a Kenny, Ellenstein, Wilentz, De Vita or Brunner does not represent any fundamental change in the policies of the Democratic Party.

THE CIO could have made a real contribution to progress in this state if its right-wing leadership had seized the anti-Hague opportunity for a battle against the bi-partisan reactionary policies of the Democratic Party and President Truman.

Under conditions where labor leaders refuse to criticize Truman's betrayal of labor, the fight around the question of leadership in the Democratic Party cannot represent

The trial of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas—if it ever takes place—will be presided over by a Federal judge who two years ago was disqualified because of his marked prejudice in favor of the House Un-American Committee which Thomas formerly headed.

The judge, Alexander Holtzoff, was former legal advisor to the FBI and worked closely with Thomas in hounding "unfriendly" witnesses who challenged the constitutionality of Thomas' thought-control campaign.

It was Holtzoff who handled the railroading of Gerhart Eisler on Thomas' favorite "contempt" charge.

An attempt by Holtzoff to sit as judge in similar proceedings against Howard Fast, Dr. Edward Barsky

and other leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was balked when a higher court compelled Holtzoff to disqualify himself on grounds of prejudice.

THOMAS' INDICTMENT and impending trial has dropped a hot potato in the Administration's lap because it dramatically points up the character of the men who organized the government's "anti-Communist" crusade.

Charge against the Allendale redbaiter is swindling the United States Government, based on alleged fraud in padding government payrolls with "clerks" whose salaries, according to the Grand Jury indictment, went right into Thomas' pocket.

Judge Holtzoff this week agreed to postpone Thomas' trial for the second time in two weeks. The indictment, a year old, was finally put on the court calendar when physicians punctured Thomas' plea that he was too "ill" to be tried.

The doctors revealed that the redbaiting Congressman was well enough to manage a daily ration of "three or four cocktails" before dinner.

expose out in a five-cent pamphlet that will run into the hundreds of thousands.

"The Story of the Trenton Six" takes the reader through the entire maze of events from the finding of the body of the Trenton furniture dealer, Horner, with his pockets stuffed with almost \$1,500 in bills, to the arrest, trial and conviction of the frameup victims, the appeal and setting aside of the verdict, and the new stage in the campaign to free them. The author paints a graphic picture of the atmosphere of police terror in which the innocent men were rounded up, the manufactured "evidence" on which they were convicted despite irrefutable proof of their innocence, and the enormous resistance movement that developed because of the flagrant character of the Trenton Prosecutor's "case."

Dean, educational director of the New Jersey Communist Party and a Worker columnist, has closely followed every development in the trial and campaign to free the six innocent men.

'6' Pamphlet Due Soon

Elwood M. Dean's "The Story of the Trenton Six"—the first complete account of New Jersey's "northern Scottsboro"—will be off the press next week.

That's the word from New Century Publishers of 832 Broadway, N.Y.C., which is bringing Dean's

DEAN URGES BAIL FOR 6

(Continued from Page 1A)

tives dare not admit this to the people. That explains Driscoll's dodge. Incidentally, it also explains Wene's disinterest in the case too.

BY IGNORING the Trenton Six Case during the election campaign, Driscoll is mainly responsible for the delay in a re-trial. Of course, the "legalists" will complain that there were many technical questions that made the delay unavoidable. But nobody can escape the cold fact that if the administration really wanted justice done they would have "cleared all decks" and gotten to it!

Furthermore, the delay made it possible for Driscoll to solicit the vote of the Negro people. Had the trial taken place in September as originally planned, Driscoll would have been forced to take a position on the case.

Well, now the election is over. Driscoll is the winner and still governor.

THE PEOPLE must not permit him to dodge the issue any longer. His dodging is direct support to the active perpetrators of the case.

The demand now must be, GRANT BAIL TO THE TRENTON SIX! There is enough in the decision of the N. J. Supreme Court to show the lack of any real evidence of guilt. The prosecution proved nothing during the trial except its desire to railroad six innocent men. The Six have already spent about fifteen months in jail.

The "legalists" will say: "But bail to men charged with murder is hardly proper." That's booby-trap reasoning. These men are not merely "charged" with murder. There is court evidence that proves their innocence. That is not the case in an original indictment when no trial has yet been held. Here the prosecution has shown beyond a reasonable doubt that its case is barren, void, and dead.

MAKE DRISCOLL FACE HIS RESPONSIBILITY! DEMAND BAIL FOR THE TRENTON SIX!

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a whopping big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak." But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-hating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's argument against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HELL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle misery would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDN'T be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the fiasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prewar and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base stealing champion; second run batter in the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish).

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive fielder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor which has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

MCGOWAN SAYS flatly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both.

He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 16 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

ROBBY N.L. MOST VALUABLE

Jackie Robinson, great Brooklyn Dodgers second sacker, climaxed a big year by being officially voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1949. He will receive the Kenesaw Mountain Landis award. Twenty-four writers, three elected from each city, voted, listing ten players in the order of their value. Robinson received a total of 264 votes, followed by Musial with 226, Slaughter with 181, Kiner with 133 and Reese with 118. Jack notched 12 first place votes to five for Musial.



games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marion Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstutted the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns, who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a gruelling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO, THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have playoff hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago. Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pittsburgh.

Two Platoon System Under Coaches Fire

Harvey Harmon, Rutgers football coach and a member of the national coaches rules committee, revived the two-platoon controversy this week when he asserted that free substitution would have to be ruled out of football "before it destroys the game."

Harmon said that the two platoon system, inaugurated by Michigan four years ago, had separated the "haves" from the "have-nots" definitely and that 90 percent of the nation's coaches are against the system.

Concurring with him, at a meeting of the New York Football Writers Association, were such coaches as Jim Tatum of Maryland, George Sauer of Navy, Rip Engle of Brown, Ed Danowski of Fordham, Hooks Nylin of NYU and Moon Mondschein of CCNY.

Tatum, former North Carolina All-American, insisted that teams with huge athletic appropriations which could afford offensive and defensive coaching staffs had a great edge on "smaller schools." Sauer asserted that ruling out the system would provide closer games and Brown added that "if you have two factories you naturally can turn out more products than one factory."

That was a crack at schools which have two coaching staffs, and was supported by Danowski. Nylin said he favored the "old way."

"I have six boys who play 60 minutes," said Mondschein, "and what happens to them in the second half is criminal."

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hack."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average right-hand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are Jimcrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "isn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free rein on the base lines. Jethroe doesn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Braves mental

NW Coach Thinks Gophers Toughest

Bob Voigts, coach of the Northwestern football team which played the top four teams in the Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl race, rated Minnesota as the team he'd like most not to play again.

Asked to choose between the Gophers, Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin, Voigts said:

"If we had to play all four of them again, if all of them were in the same mental condition, we'd have a tougher time beating Minnesota. Defensively Minnesota is a very powerful football team. Last week, what was it Pittsburgh made rushing, I think, a minus 27 yards. As far as material is concerned," he said, "Ohio State has more depth than Minnesota, but those two are not as apt to fool you as Michigan."

"Michigan has more finesse. Ohio State and Minnesota say they're going to run off tackle, buck up the middle and run around the ends and they'll do it. Minnesota more so than Ohio State."

UPSTATE

Edition of the

WORKER

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Protests Win Freedom For Framed Negro Youth

—See Page 2

VOL. XIV, No. 47

26

November 20, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

4TH Round for the big
corporations
who got the \$\$\$
and **WINKEY**
— See Page 3 —



— Kinkaid —

Peaceful Use of Atom Stirs Sharp UN Debate

—See Page 6

Protests Win Freedom For Framed Negro Youth

BUFFALO.—An attempt by Buffalo police to frame a young Negro, Leroy Brooks, on charges of burglary collapsed last week in the face of mass Negro and white community pressure demanding the 18-year-old youth's release. This is the second time in as many

months that efforts of Buffalo to frame Negroes have misfired. Last month, a jury which deliberated only fifteen minutes found Frank Lumpkin, young Negro steelworker, "not guilty" of "interfering with an officer."

As in the Lumpkin incident, mass pressure turned the trick in the case of Leroy Brooks. The campaign to smash the frameup was sparked by the newly-formed Buffalo Civil Liberties Committee, under the chairmanship of Rufus Franier, Negro leader and steel unionist. Brooks was represented in court by Thomas L. Newton, outstanding civil rights attorney, who also served as counsel for Frank Lumpkin.

Active in the campaign were women and church groups. Particularly active were Mrs. Brooks, mother of Leroy and Mrs. Hattie Lumpkin, mother of Frank Lumpkin, who had personally tested Jim Crow violence against her son.

Following Brooks' conviction, Mrs. Lumpkin, who also is chairman of the Ellicott District Communist Party, feelingly characterized the results as "another smashing victory against police brutality and the frameup system against Negroes."

"When labor and the Negro people unite, experience proves that the rights of both can successfully be upheld," Mrs. Lumpkin declared.

CP Endorses Upstate Worker Sub Campaign

BUFFALO.—The executive committee of the Western New York's Communist Party in a special meeting held here last Sunday endorsed the circulation campaign of The Worker and pledged to obtain 500 new subscribers for the upstate edition.

This action follows on the heels of a similar endorsement given The Worker's annual sub drive by the Communist Party in the northeastern district of the state.

Among the upstate cities already adopting quotas in this drive are Buffalo, 250; Erie, Rochester 25, Syracuse 25 and the Southern Tier (Binghamton, Elmira, Albany, etc.) 25.

It is expected that Utica, Rome, Schenectady, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Westchester County and several other upstate areas will shortly enter the circulation campaign. This would insure a speedy and successful completion of The Upstate Worker's drive for 1,000 additional subscribers.

Careytes Dig Up Arch Redbaiter To Attack UE Union

BUFFALO.—At a recent membership meeting of UE Westinghouse Local 1381, the pro-Carey stooges, with much hoopla, trotted out as their featured speaker an "expert" on Communism. The "expert" turned out to be none other than Jack Altman, red-baiter galore from the now virtually defunct Retail Employees Union.

UE rightwingers evidently had great faith in Altman's ability to swing the Westinghouse local away from the legitimate parent body, so it's pertinent to inquire into Altman's past and present qualifications for the job assigned him.

Just who is Jack Altman? To begin with, Altman was part of the Welch crew which got a death hold on the Retail Union years ago. Today, that union has about enough members to make up a baseball team.

A gigantic financial swindle took place in one of the union's oldest locals, the grocery clerk's local No. 232. It came to light that \$100,000 had disappeared from the union till. An internal racket-bill up and bustled out the local's president, Murray Kudish, an old enemy of Altman's.

Later, after the matter had been hushed up, Kudish turned up in a new role—one in which he was a



ALTMAN

natural-working directly for the boss as a store manager.

Stop any New York grocery clerk today and ask him about the Altman-Kudish crowd. Only he can tell you the dirt out of the line of fire when he spits in disgust.

The grocery clerks learned from experience that a red-baiter is nothing but a boss' man.

What about it Jack—Don't you think you ought to be out organizing retail workers rather than disorganizing the electrical workers?



Rank and file trade unionists open campaign for 50,000 signatures on petition directed to President Truman demanding an end to the "cold war" and resumption of American-Soviet trade. They are shown signing the petition at a rally for peace and jobs sponsored by the Philadelphia Labor Committee for Peace held on Armistice Day in Town Hall, Philadelphia. Speakers at the rally declared that U.S. foreign policy is cutting off trade with large sections of the world, resulting in widespread unemployment here.

ELWOOD DEAN

Driscoll's Campaign Buried the Six; The People Must Free Them

THE ENEMIES of the Trenton Six (that is to say, the enemies of the people) have put over a slick trick. At least it worked for a time.

They managed to bury the Trenton Six during the entire election campaign.

New Jersey's Scottsboro was and is the Achilles' heel of the Driscoll administration. The organizers of his campaign knew that. Therefore it came to pass that the biggest civil rights case in the history of New Jersey was not even mentioned in the entire election campaign of the man who could have done more than any other single individual to bring freedom to the now world famous six victims of Jersey justice.

DRISCOLL has been given widest acclaim for his civil rights program. There is little doubt that no previous Governor of New Jersey has received equal prominence in this respect. Yet he managed (so far) to successfully dodge the biggest civil rights case in New Jersey history.

The fact is that New Jersey is better known throughout the world for its treatment of the Trenton Six than for its new constitution, its state FEPC, or its Freeman Act. (That truth might well be pondered by the Governor, for the weight of world opinion and world history is against him.)

BUT HOW did the most well-known "civil rights" Governor in the United States manage to evade one of the most widely-known civil rights cases in the world?

The first step was to pass the buck to the State Attorney General, and then, through him, to claim non-interference with the courts.

That's an old capitalist stunt and it impresses too many American people. The truth is that the Governor has quite wide authority to "interfere" with all appointed officials. Since he is the elected executive and the judges are appointed by him, it is he who is responsible to the people. Driscoll dodged the responsibility.

THE SECOND PHASE of the dodge was accomplished by people in the Governor's camp who really understood the line involved. These included many Negro leaders who helped keep the pressure off him. They served as buffers protecting him by engineering a series of testimonials and banquets, at which he was awarded plaques, scrolls and other tributes for his civil rights program.

Both the 1947 Constitution and the Freeman Act are of importance to the people of New Jersey. These documents have been displayed as an example for other states. But there's a gimmick in the deal.

To begin with, every legislative action which emphasizes equal rights is a concession wrung from the ruling class. Such legislation tends to make capitalists' profits more difficult and less secure. Discrimination against various sections of the population exists only because it splits the working class and makes larger profits easier for the capitalist class.

IT STANDS TO REASON that forcing the rulers to put freedom's guarantees on legislative paper is not the same as forcing the rulers to carry out those guarantees with their state machinery.

On the contrary, they will do everything in their power to prevent the enforcement of such guarantees because of what non-enforcement means to them in dollars and cents. To put it bluntly, capitalists and their representatives fear equal rights and civil rights because these things strengthen the workers and weaken the bosses.

But the bankers, industrialists and their political representatives dare not admit this to the people. That explains Driscoll's dodge. Incidentally, it also explains Wene's disinterest in the case too.

BY KNOWING the Trenton Six Case during the election campaign, Driscoll is mainly responsible for the delay in a re-trial. Of course, the "topists" will explain that there were many technical questions that made the delay unavoidable. But nobody can escape the cold fact that if the administration really wanted justice done they would have "cleared all decks" and gotten to it!

Furthermore, the delay made it possible for Driscoll to solicit

(Continued on Page 11)

UPSTATE WORKER LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR 1,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

All 12 editions of The Worker have started a new drive for 1,000 additional subscribers. The Upstate edition is part of this campaign with a goal to obtain 500 new subscribers by Jan. 15.

Why not get your own copy for one dollar? The Upstate Worker is a new, powerful voice of the people. It is the only paper in the state that is both a daily and a weekly. It is the only paper that is both a daily and a weekly.

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Enclosed you will find two dollars for the special offer subscription to the Upstate Worker for one year.

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AROUND THE STATE

BUFFALO.—The Labor Youth League held a spirited and very successful social here last Saturday night. When the last musical note had subsided, seventeen new members adorned the LYL's rolls.

Several new LYL clubs have been organized recently in many upstate cities including Syracuse, Buffalo, and Rochester, it was announced by the LYL New York State office.

ROCHESTER.—The Flower City Lodge No. 91 of the Elks held a Reception and Banquet last Wednesday night honoring every Exalted Ruler living and deceased.

Among those dead accolades were Cal Callaway, St. the Lodge's first Exalted Ruler who had presided when the Lodge was first organized in 1906.

The present Exalted Ruler, Stanley Thomas is a prominent Negro leader and Monroe County chairman of the American Labor Party.

JAMESTOWN.—Samuel A. Stroth, labor-endorsed candidate for Mayor of this city, was re-elected for another term last Election Day.

Stroth running as candidate of the local Progressive Party ticket in a non-partisan election, defeated the candidate of the Greater Jamestown Party, which had the backing of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Stroth had campaigned on a program of city improvements, including construction of a new sewer system, electric plant expansion, and doubling of the city's water supply. He also pledged to work for the granting of liberal paid vacations and sick leaves to all city employees.

Doyle Frameup Exposed in New Pamphlet

BUFFALO.—Efforts to win complete freedom for Charles A. Doyle, trade unionist who was recently sentenced to a year in jail on frameup charges, were stepped up this week with the publication of a pamphlet outlining Doyle's case to the public.

Issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the popularly-written brochure is called, "Charles Doyle: The Story of an American Trade Unionist." In dramatic and interesting fashion, it relates the circumstances of Doyle's arrest and leaves no doubt that Doyle was victimized as a result of collusion between management, the federal government, and reactionary officials of the CIO-Chemical Workers Union.

The pamphlet appeals to readers for funds with which to fight Doyle's case in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. It also urges that letters be sent to Attorney General McGrath, protesting the manner in which the Justice Department has handled, persecuted and framed Charles A. Doyle.

"This is the story of what has been done to one man," the brochure states, "but what has happened here should offend the conscience of Americans. It will cause no later effort, you, too, and millions of others, to stand up and challenge."

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 25 West 25 St., New York 10, N. Y. They sell at 10 cents a single copy, 25 for 100, and \$2.50 for 500.

Steel Workers Aided by Unions Ousted by Murray

SO. CHICAGO, Ill.—While Philip Murray was busy expelling the United Electrical Workers and Farm Equip-

Negro Nominee Skandered By GOP Newspaper

BINGHAMTON.—The morning after election the Binghamton Sun published an article stating that Mrs. Ella May Thompson, Negro ALP candidate for supervisor, had received no votes. The paper, which is owned by William H. Hill, Republican County chairman and relative of Charles Johnson, president of the giant Eastcott-Johnson Shoe Corp., wrote that she had not even voted for herself.

The statement was a bald-faced lie, designed to ridicule the American Labor Party and to slander the Negro people.

Many people came to Mrs. Thompson to say that they had voted for her and if she wished to go to court to fight for her votes that they would be willing to swear to it. A delegation went to visit the editor of the Sun to protest against the article. The next day a grudging retraction appeared in the pages of the paper.

The local American Labor Party organization has announced that attorneys are investigating the possibility of legal action.

Election Analysis

Voting Trends in The Capitol Area

By Harold Klein

Chairman, Communist Party of Northeastern New York.

SCHENECTADY.—The victory of the Democrats in this city, their first in 26 years, placed alongside similar showings in other parts of upstate New York, reveal that while a growing number of the people are expressing their desire for progress, they have not yet sufficiently seen through the two old parties of Big Business.

The Democratic Party cashed in on the people's disgust with the record of the incumbent Republican Party. Democratic candidates, pretending to be against Big Business and for the interests of the common people, "We're not responsible for the present state of affairs," they in effect declared. "After all, we're only the minority."

IN SCHENECTADY, the attempt of the leadership of both old parties to isolate the American Labor Party took a bad beating. The Democrats - ALP candidate for City Judge, Morris Marshall Cohen was elected by the margin of votes he received on the ALP line. Similarly, the Republican, ALP-endorsed candidate for District Attorney, William Nicol, was ahead of the winning County Republican candidate.

Nicol also was ahead of Doyle in Schenectady County. This is all the more significant since efforts had been made to get Republican votes to elect Nicol at the polls. He asked to repudiate ALP endorsement but still ran GOP line. On the eve of the election, voters received post-cards stating the following:

"John Foster Doyle, ed. It is suggested that you get some one in office who will take care of the people who have been oppressed by the Communist Party. The Amer-

ican Workers from the CIO in the convention at Cleveland two weeks ago, members of these 'left wing' unions were distributing relief to families of hundreds of striking steel workers at the Altgeld Gardens housing project here.

Members of Murray's Steelworkers Union who received relief from their union brothers found it easier to swallow the food than the attacks made in Cleveland on the unionists who were aiding them.

At the same time the South Side Negro Labor Council, composed of members from all unions-AFL, CIO and Independent-gave out

food baskets to hundreds more steel workers. In South Chicago, the 10th Ward Progressive Party organization duplicated this aid in the area around the mills.

In all cases, spontaneous committees for steelworkers' relief were established. Despite the imminence of settlement with U. S. Steel, last major holdout, the Chicago-Calumet steelworkers have serious financial problems. It will be weeks before the plants begin to operate at capacity, even in spite of the resumption of coal production. The first pay checks most workers can count on will not arrive until December.

DEAN URGES BAIL FOR 6

(Continued from Page 2)

the vote of the Negro people. Had the trial taken place in September as originally planned, Driscoll would have been forced to take a position on the case.

Well, now the election is over. Driscoll is the winner and still governor.

THE PEOPLE must not permit him to dodge the issue any longer. His dodging is direct support to the active perpetrators of the case.

The demand now must be, **GRANT BAIL TO THE TRENTON SIX!** There is enough in the decision of the N. J. Supreme Court to show the lack of any real evidence of guilt. The prosecution proved nothing during the trial except its desire to railroad six innocent men. The Six have already spent about fifteen months in jail.

The "legalists" will say: "But bail to men charged with murder is hardly proper." That's booby-trap reasoning. These men are not merely "charged" with murder. There is court evidence that proves their innocence. That is not the case in an original indictment when no trial has yet been held. Here the prosecution has shown beyond a reasonable doubt that its case is barren... a dud!

MAKING DRISCOLL FACE HIS RESPONSIBILITY! DEMAND BAIL FOR THE TRENTON SIX!

ican-Labor Party is Communist-dominated.

"In reply—Wm. Nicol, Republican candidate for District Attorney, now running for re-election said (Gazette 2/22/49): 'If I hadn't wanted their endorsement (American Labor Party) I wouldn't have accepted it, and I certainly won't repudiate it now under any circumstances.'"

IN FACE OF THIS, AS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS, WE CANNOT CONSCIENTIOUSLY VOTE FOR MR. NICOLL. Signed—Independent Republican Committee for Americans.

No addresses, nor names were given. Some observers strongly believe the anonymous postcard was sent out by the Democratic candidate.

THE ALP VOICE declared, by about 50 percent despite a letter campaign then launched. However, the ALP built up a tremendous momentum of good will which undoubtedly will reflect itself in future activities and elections.

The vote decline was due to several factors. First the ALP did not adequately expose the Democratic Party or the social party of the Communist Party and American Labor Party. Also, too, the failure to compete adequately in the "front" party, the lack of effort. For the first time in over a year, the progressive candidates were forced to make the date in the campaign, leaving the

workers subject to the confusion created by the demagoguery of the Democrats.

Finally, the absence of a U. S. Senatorial candidate without at the same time having local spokesmen approaching the status of Marcantonio and Benjamin J. Davis, caused many voters who feared a Dulles victory to remain on the Democratic line after voting for Lehman, instead of immediately going down to line C to vote for the local ALP candidate.

NOW that the Democrats are in, pledged to progress, the people who elected them, together with those whom they were never able to fool, must join together and force them to deliver on their promises.

The new Democratic City Council must be made to reduce taxes on small home-owners, to provide for real bus service at railroad fares, to take a stand for repeal of Taft-Hartley, to eliminate discrimination against Negroes in employment and housing, and to provide for new capital improvements by taxing the General Electric and ALCO companies and by obtaining more state aid.

Opponents of the New York public housing project begin slowly. The first of the Negroes will be, or will be, the Republican minority will be, or will be, the Negro families.

Farm Front

By George Cook

FARM AUCTION

ALPINE, N. Y.—There is no better way, probably, of gauging farm sentiment than attending a farm auction. Here, the seasoned farmer predicts with cash, he puts his money on his estimate of the future.

Four years ago, when I attended my first auction in this state, there was plenty of confidence. Pigs and chickens sold at well above their market value; second-hand machinery brought more than the list price of new stuff; and a pair of spirited bidders could send the price of a likely cow up to dizzy figures.

As the wartime machinery backlog was filled, though, machinery prices naturally went down. Still, as late as four months ago, any Holstein cow bringing less than three hundred had something wrong with her.

Yesterday, I attended an auction and saw six pure-bred Holsteins bring a total of \$1512. The "best cow" of the herd sold for \$250. Unbred heifers, in great demand for the future herd a year ago, sold for about what they would have brought last fall or calves. Laying hens, which used to sell at far above the meat price, brought just about what a dealer would have offered. Machinery went for a song.

It is noteworthy that hay was the only item bringing more this fall than it did in 1948, although even hay, sold for no more than dealers are offering. It must be pointed out, however, that there is a severe hay shortage in this area, and farmers are wondering how to see the herd through the winter.

The two real reasons for the bidding apathy are lack of cash and lack of confidence in the future. One man standing near me expressed it well: A grain drill was on the block and was selling at about one-third its value.

"I need a drill," he said. "That one's almost new. But if I buy anything I'll have to be a cow—one that can make me some cash this winter." We talked on.

"Money's so g-d—scarce," he said, "then cows will have to go awful cheap! There ain't no future even in milk!"

"Did you know," I asked him, "that milk is selling at 22 cents in the cities?"

He didn't buy a cow. He bid \$250 on the best one, fresh ten weeks—then shook his head when the bidding went beyond him.

CORRECTION

Due to a typographical error, the Schenectady news article published in last week's edition, did not correctly report the number of ALP votes in the recent municipal elections. The actual top ALP votes recorded in the county for the post of sheriff totalled 1,645.

Also mistakenly reported was that James Williams, ALP nominee for county coroner, was running in Buffalo. Mr. Williams was a candidate in Schenectady.

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a whopping big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak. But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-hating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's arguments against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HE'LL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle injury would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDNT be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the fiasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prey and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base stealing champion; second runner better in, the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish!).

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive fielder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor which has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

MCGOWAN SAYS flatly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both.

He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 16 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

ROBBY N.L. MOST VALUABLE

Jackie Robinson, great Brooklyn Dodgers second sacker, climaxed a big year by being officially voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1949. He will receive the Kenesaw Mountain Landis award. Twenty-four writers, three elected from each city, voted, listing ten players in the order of their value. Robinson received a total of 264 votes, followed by Musial with 226, Slaughter with 181, Kiner with 133 and Reese with 118. Jack notched 12 first place votes to five for Musial.



games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marion Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstretched the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns, who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a grueling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO: THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have play-off hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago. Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pitt.

-L.R.

Two Platoon System Under Coaches Fire

Harvey Harmon, Rutgers football coach and a member of the national coaches rules committee, revived the two-platoon controversy this week when he asserted that free substitution would have to be ruled out of football "before it destroys the game."

Harmon said that the two platoon system, inaugurated by Michigan four years ago, had separated the "haves" from the "have-nots" definitely and that 90 percent of the nation's coaches are against the system.

Concurring with him, at a meeting of the New York Football Writers Association, were such coaches as Jim Tatum of Maryland, George Sauer of Navy, Rip Engle of Cornell, Danowski of Fordham, Hooks of Cornell and Moon Mondschein of Cornell.

Tatum, former North Carolina All-American, insisted that teams with huge athletic appropriations which could afford offensive and defensive coaching staffs had a great edge on smaller schools. Sauer asserted that ruling out the system would provide closer games and Brown added that "if you have two factories you naturally can turn out more products than one factory."

That was a crack at schools which have two coaching staffs, and was supported by Danowski. Mylin said he favored the "old way."

"I have six boys who play 60 minutes," said Mondschein, "and what happens to them in the second half is criminal."

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hick."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average righthand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are juncrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buzz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "isn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free ride on the base lines. Jethroe didn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Brave scout! bugh.

NW Coach Thinks Gophers Toughest

Bob Voigts, coach of the Northwestern football team which played the top four teams in the Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl race, rated Minnesota as the team he'd like most not to play again.

Asked to choose between the Gophers, Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin, Voigts said:

"If we had to play all four of them again, if all of them were in the same mental condition, we'd have a tougher time beating Minnesota. Defensively Minnesota is a very powerful football team.

Last week, what was it Pittsburgh made rushing, I think, a minus 27 yards. As far as material is concerned," he said, "Ohio State has more depth than Minnesota, but those two are not as apt to fool you as Michigan."

"Michigan has more finesse. Ohio State and Minnesota say they're going to run off tackle, buck up the middle and run around the ends and they'll do it. Minnesota more so than Ohio State."

'The Prisoners Were the Victors'

CLEVELAND, O. — "We were the prisoners but we were the victors."

With these words of confidence, Gus Hall, state chairman of the Communist Party, greeted a crowd of nearly 1,000 persons who filled the Towne Club on Prospect Ave. to give the Ohio working class leader a homecoming reception that was notable for its warmth and fighting spirit.

Hall, who spent more than six months in jail after he was imprisoned by Judge Harold R. Medina, returned to the state after being released on \$20,000 bail by a higher court.

"I'm supposed to speak to you without thinking," Hall opened.

"That's done every day by some people. But I don't like to be like Harry Truman."

Describing the events in the courtroom, Hall said: "The thieves and bandits aren't having it so easy. Slowly they are being driven away from all parts of the world. That's the essence of this trial — the looters are losing."

Hall cited a newspaper article about Frank Costello, the New York gangster, who asserted that he "only used business methods."

"That's capitalism. You can't tell where the racketeering ends and government begins."

"But it's not so hard to be a prisoner," he continued.

(Continued on Page 1-A)

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Fascist Pattern Marks Violence In Cleveland

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND, O. — The fungus of fascism is being nourished in this city both openly and secretly with the result that outbursts of violence, directed in the main against the Jewish and Negro people, are mounting in frequency.

The latest episode came with the brutal assault on Councilman Joseph Horwitz. He was assaulted by thugs on election night after it had become evident that he had defeated his opponent, Abe LaMarca.

Horwitz was badly beaten and taken to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment.

In the area where the beating took place, E. 118th St. and Kinsman, there were numerous individuals who privately said that the identity of the assailants was known. Witnesses, however, feared to step forward publicly because they feared reprisals and asserted that they could not depend on the police for protection.

Only a short while before in the same section of the city, a gang of hoodlums, believed to have ties with the same persons who attacked Councilman Horwitz, beat a Negro student at John Adams High School.

The hoodlums were not students at the school.

The indifference of the city administration of Mayor Thomas A. Burke was apparent.

While Safety Director Alvin Sutton makes the headlines with his so-called campaign against policy operators, the police have never announced whether they have made any progress in the "investigation" of the attempt to burn down the headquarters of the Jewish Welfare Federation in downtown Cleveland.

The alleged "law and order" drive by Sutton against gambling is regarded as a move to force one group of policy and numbers operators out of the lucrative field and place another combination in power.

THAT THE city administration is more than willing to permit fascist advocates to spread their poison in the city was seen when Mayor Burke's Board of Control made the public auditorium available to Gerald L. K. Smith, the Ku Klux Klan advocate.

The Smith rally on city property drew no protest from Burke, who was busy denouncing a meeting addressed on the same night by Paul Robeson, the central figure in the shameful Peekskill assault on Negro, Jewish and progressive people.

At the same time, fascist propaganda was injected into the city from another point.

Tibor Eckhardt, wanted for trial in Hungary as a member of the Horthy gang, spoke at Town Hall before a middle class group. Eckhardt was a leading promoter of fascism in Europe and, like many others of his kind, has found shelter in the United States.

Eckhardt is representative of a stream of displaced fascists being brought to Cleveland in a campaign to stir up hatred for the Soviet Union and the eastern democracies in line with the U. S. government's plans for war.

A rebellion was reported in Catholic circles against the demand that families take financial responsibility for European fascists who dare not return to their homelands because of their participation in the war on the side of the Nazis.

THERE IS considerable resentment against the insistence by church authorities that Catholic families, largely from the increasingly impoverished working class, shelter, feed and clothe the one-time allies of Hitler.

Even the top leadership of the CIO is being drawn into the broad pattern of sponsoring those elements who were violently opposed to winning the war against the Axis.

At the last meeting of the CIO Council, leading officials thrust through a resolution of backing and a financial contribution for James Kutchner, a member of the Trotskyite "Socialist Workers Party." The Trotskyites denounced the war against fascism as "unjust." Kutchner was dismissed from a government post.

The same CIO Council has been vigorous in denouncing the Communists while it lends support to a representative of a fifth column group that parades as "radical."

The rise of violence and the increase of fascist propaganda in Cleveland has run parallel with the government's attempt to outlaw the Communist Party. Ironically, the Communists are falsely charged with being advocates of force and violence while the evidence is clear that widespread violence is directed and inspired by reactionary forces.

One of the most serious problems is arising in youth circles. War veterans and others, embittered over the lack of employment, are looked upon as constituting a fertile field for the spread of anti-democratic movements.

4th Round for the big corporations
who got the \$\$\$
and WHY
— See Page 5 —



— KINKAID —

Greet Gus Hall at Homecoming

(Continued from Page 1)

"You reflect on the events in China where 475 million people have turned from capitalism to socialism."

"You look now upon half of Germany, the former seed belt of reaction, that has taken the path to peace and prosperity."

Hall then related how in a federal prison the inmates are never called "Mister," but that one morning he was addressed by this title. In addition he was asked if he wanted another plate of beans.

"Then I read the paper later and saw where President Truman had announced that morning that the Soviet Union had the atomic bomb."

The Ohio Communist chairman dwelt on the development of atomic energy in the Soviet Union for peaceful purposes and contrasted this with the



GUS HALL

war preparations in the United States.

Furthermore, we have the vote of nearly 57,000 for Anthony Krcmarek, the Communist candidate in Cleveland, almost 8,000 for Bernard Marks, the Communist candidate in Akron. We have the reelection of Councilman Simmons in Toledo, the

only Negro in that body, a non-Communist who prevented the Toledo council from adopting a resolution praising the stool pigeon, William Cummings.

Recalling other labor and political frameups, Hall said: "It wasn't so long ago when you could stay in jail for quite a while."

Hall gave a description of the courtroom scenes.

"It's impossible for any man who is sincere to be selected for a jury in that federal court. We thought that one juror was paying some attention to the case. He was the only one who was sitting on the edge of his seat. Then we learned that he had hemorrhoids."

The ruling by the higher court in favor of bail was "the first big slap in the face for the poodle dog of reaction, Judge Medina," Hall asserted.

"We are in a winning fight."

Hall branded the Cleveland newspapers, who kept the proceedings of the trial from the public, as "four-flushers and liars who are a real source of fascism."

He urged his audience to insure the success of the drive for 2,000 new subscribers to the Ohio Edition of The Worker and "make it the organ not only of the Communists but of the masses in Ohio who have demonstrated a rising democratic spirit."

With Hall at the reception were his daughter, Barbara, his son, Arvo, and his wife, Elizabeth, who was presented with a bouquet of flowers. On the stage an electric sign read: "Welcome Home Gus Hall, son of the working class."

One of the speakers at the informal meeting presided over by Robert Campbell, Cleveland Party chairman, was Yetta Land,

hailed by Hall as "one of the finest constitutional lawyers in the country." Mrs. Land served throughout the trial as Hall's legal advisor.

More than \$1,100 in cash was donated to the defense of the Party leadership with pledges for additional amounts.

Hall, a one time leader in the Young Communist League, was presented with an honorary membership card in the Labor Youth League.

The meeting closed with songs by a youth chorus from Canton and the audience joined in the last number, "Solidarity Forever."

Earlier in the day Hall was the guest at a breakfast launching the press drive in basic industry. Detailed plans were mapped out for the renewal of 600 subscriptions to The Worker at the Fisher Body plant.

Workers Vote Against Outlawing Communists

CLEVELAND, O.—The November elections took place in Ohio not long after a hand-picked jury and a prejudiced judge brought in a pre-arranged verdict of "guilty" against the national leadership of the Communist Party for the "crime" of thinking about and advocating socialism.

For the most part, and particularly in Cleveland, the testimony that was placed on the record in the lengthy trial was carefully concealed from the Ohio public by the press.

It was only when the verdict was handed down that columns of publicity appeared. Screaming headlines announced that for all practical purposes the Communist Party was outlawed: Gus Hall, the Ohio chairman, was sentenced to five years in prison along with his associates in the national leadership.

But the people of Ohio, who have a pronounced disbelief in newspapers, went to the polls in Akron and Cleveland on Nov. 8 and proceeded to refuse to recognize this "outlawry" by casting substantial votes for two Communist candidates.

IN CLEVELAND, Anthony Krcmarek, state legislative director of the Communist Party, received 56,926 votes for the Board of Education. This was in the face of unprecedented red-baiting and strenuous efforts to keep Krcmarek off the ballot by raising false cries of "fraud."

In Akron, the results were even more amazing. The highest vote ever cast for a Communist candidate for public office was registered for Bernard Marks, who also sought a school board post.

Marks drew 7,487 votes. The

previous high had been 1,900 in 1939.

With the votes in both cities coming primarily from the working class, the Communists demonstrated not only that they are surrounded by a hard core of the people who refuse to be shaken by propaganda, but that, in addition, they are able to attract increased support at a time when they are subjected to the heaviest attack in history.

ANOTHER tremendous step forward was shown in Cleveland when Ralph Findley, local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, narrowly missed election to the school board with his 98,410 votes. Findley, the only Negro among the six candidates, attracted considerable support in non-Negro sections. Thus the white voters of the city displayed evidence that they are beginning to appreciate the role of the Negro people in the struggle for progress.

Two factors unquestionably were responsible for Findley's not being elected.

Faced with an unwillingness by Findley's advisers to reach but beyond the Negro community, progressives and liberals too easily accepted this strategy and neglected to find and develop independent vehicles of support. Krcmarek continually asked for votes for

Findley but this was not sufficient. In addition, the progressive trade unions, and progressives within right wing trade unions did not bestir themselves sufficiently to bring forward Findley's candidacy.

The second factor was that Findley's managers, principally William O. Walter, the editor of the Call and Post, insisted that the NAACP leader keep issues in the background. Practically no literature was issued and what was simply listed Findley's many organizational affiliations.

KRCMAREK's high vote was made possible in part by the earlier fight both he and the Communist Party had waged against the transit amendment in the primary election. And in the campaign before the general election, he raised the slogan of "books not bombs," assailed the loyalty oath enacted by the board and laid great stress on civil rights. In calling for Negro-white unity, Krcmarek pointed to specific acts of discrimination in the schools.

Krcmarek's campaign was hampered by the fact that no people's candidate was running for mayor in either the primary or general election. And it was true, too, that in very few words was there anything but a tweedle-dee tweedledum situation in the councilmanic contests.

IN AKRON, the Communist can-

Plans Are Important

By Martin Chancey

OUR DRIVE to secure 2,000 new subscribers to the Ohio Edition of The Worker is underway.

What better evidence could there be regarding potential readers than in the splendid Communist vote cast in Cleveland and Akron?

What better start could a campaign have than through the return of Gus Hall, the Ohio Communist Party chairman, after the people forced his release on bail?

Campaigns demand hard, detailed work. In the Glenville area in Cleveland, the supporters of the press are being provided with detailed lists of individuals from whom subscriptions can be obtained. With a quota of 200 subscriptions, some 500 names are made available.

This is the kind of planning, reinforced by a continual check-up, that can produce results.

Every city, every section must develop this efficient method of bringing the truth to the people of Ohio.

didate entered the race with Marks having already been in the public scene on three recent issues. His party had been the most vigorous supporter of a wage increase for the rubber workers. It had been in the forefront of the successful fight against the lifting of rent controls. And it had been conducting struggles for the rights of the Negro people, struggles that reached a climax over the refusal of the school board to permit Paul Robeson to speak in a school auditorium.

Thus it was not accidental that Marks got his strongest support in the wards populated in the main by rubber workers, both Negro and white.

Twice the Beacon-Journal editorially denounced Marks. But when the election was over the newspaper was forced to admit that a large number of Akron voters had "believed Marks."

THE BAROMETERS of public opinion, as expressed by the Communist vote in Akron and Cleveland, show that a splendid opportunity is present for the building of a wide coalition for the defeat

of U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft next year. And it shows, likewise, that in order to bring into activity the most devoted campaigners among the working class, it is necessary that such a coalition represents a sharp break with the bipartisan policies of the two old parties.

Election returns from other sections of the state, including such industrial areas as Youngstown, Canton, Toledo and Lorain also point to what kind of coalition is needed.

These Ohio election results and the prospects for 1950 will be discussed in more detail in a forthcoming issue of the Ohio Edition of The Worker.

MONOPOLY GRIP

WASHINGTON (FP).—Economic concentration has advanced much farther in the U. S. than it had in Germany during the 1920's when the big industrial combinations were formed, the House monopoly subcommittee was told by Prof. Philip C. Newman of Pennsylvania State College.

THE REV.

William Howard Melish

Formerly of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn

"Peace and the Atom Bomb"

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20 — 7 P.M.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HOME

4939 Broadway

504

"The Tars Family"

Auspices:

Ohio Committee on

American-Soviet Relations

Young Progressives To Open Sessions

CLEVELAND, O.—“No Jimcrow housing!”

With this as its slogan, the Young Progressives of America are appealing to Clevelanders to open their homes to 700 out-of-town delegates to the organization's second national convention.

Opening Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, the convention is due to run through Sunday, Nov. 27. Sessions will be at the Town Club, 2612 Prospect Ave., and all Clevelanders are invited to attend as visitors.

The Young Progressives explained that “our major problem in convention arrangements is to find housing accommodations that will be open to ALL our delegates. No delegate will be housed at a place that is not open to Negro delegates. We will not patronize hotels or other places that have Jimcrow policies.”

★ THE YPA added that it was launching a campaign to find free, non-Jimcrow housing because “many of our delegates are unemployed and cannot afford the high price of hotel rooms.”

“We call upon all Cleveland citizens to help prove that Cleveland is a friendly city by opening their homes to one or more of these young men and women from all parts of the country. Call PROspect 4860 and ask for Walter Loeb or Bob Wilson. Here is a simple way to strike a blow at Jimcrow.”

A Thanksgiving Day dinner will open the convention and the session that evening will concern three major points: jobs and unemployment insurance for Young America, academic freedom, and a YPA program for teen agers.

These points will also be discussed the following morning. On Friday afternoon there will be workshops on sports, social and recreational activities, and cultural activities. In the evening there will be a dramatic presentation of the fight against discrimination, “Down Freedom's Main Line.”

★ THE RESOLUTIONS and con-

stitution committees will report Saturday morning and there will be two major events in the evening, first, greetings from international youth leaders, and second, the convention ball.

An interfaith service will be conducted Sunday morning.

The convention will close with the election of officers and the launching of the 1950 membership drive.

Bankers Mourn As Weiseman Dies

CLEVELAND, O.—Six hundred members of the Ohio Bankers Association mourned the death of Russel Weiseman, chief editorial writer for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, at their 31st annual meeting.

Weiseman was a major influence in shaping the policies of the paper which fought Franklin D. Roosevelt and virtually every measure in the people's interests.

There was no record of sorrow expressed by the shop workers, the veterans, the old age pensioners, the Negro people, the foreign born or the little children who come from homes of poverty.

GET PENSION PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—The Amalgamated Lithographers (CIO) has won an employer-financed pension plan in the northern California area, reportedly the first to be established in the graphic arts industry. The Employing Lithographers have agreed to pay into the pension fund an amount equal to 3 percent of the basic weekly wage of the 1,500 workers in the northern California jurisdiction.

BOSSSES SAVAGE IN CREOSOTE STRIKE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The bitter strike at the Bond Brothers creosoting plant here, now more than eight months old, took another critical turn when Magistrate Hermann Jorris ordered 23 strikers to vacate company-owned houses within three days.

Democratic Machine Ends Toledo PR

TOLEDO, O.—The Democratic Party in Toledo has been successful in killing the proportional representation system of voting, a method looked upon as the most democratic system of insuring minority group representation.

The new charter amendment, adopted by a two to one vote, provides that the next city council will be elected at large. Nine will be selected and the ballot will be “non-partisan.”

This was the fifth and finally successful attempt to defeat PR in Toledo.

The victory of the machine politicians will make it more difficult for labor, the Negro people and other groups to elect representatives to the municipal legislative body.

The Democratic Party here has a long record of indifference to the right of the Negro people to representation.

It Could Be The Profit System

COLUMBUS, O.—A new theory, defying all the laws of economics, was put forward here at the Ohio Sales Executive Club by Dr. Kenneth MacFarland of Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. MacFarland declared that 90 percent of business failures were due to “personality flaws.”

The company attorney cited a section of the Federal Rent Control Act which permits a company to regain possession of houses reserved for employees.

Emil Lutner, representing the CIO International Woodworkers, declared that Jorris' decision would be appealed to the circuit court.

When the company filed its suit in September, the union filed charges of unfair labor practices. But the National Labor Relations Board office at Cincinnati is still investigating the case.

The Louisville Labor Management Committee and the Kentucky Industrial Commission have been holding hearings, but the Bond Brothers appear unconcerned.

The brothers, O. S. and Clarence Bond, employ almost exclusively paroled convicts from the state penitentiary at LaGrange. The threat of revocation of parole is used by the company.

Over a year ago the workers selected through a NLRB election the CIO Woodworkers Union, and shortly afterward authorized by a large majority the seeking of a closed shop contract.

★ BESIDES the closed shop demand, the union sought payment in legal tender—they are paid in non-negotiable company checks cashable only at the company owned store—, a wage scale of \$1.50 to \$1.80 per hour, installation of a time clock, and safety precautions.

The company refused to negotiate, and the strike was on.

Even the Louisville Courier-Journal has called the state of affairs “peonage” and “slavery.”

The men are expected to trade at the company store and have been reprimanded for not doing so. When the workers are forced to seek credit at this store an outrageous interest charge of 25 percent weekly is charged.

But Bond Brothers had no difficulty in securing an injunction from Circuit Court Judge Lawrence Speckman limiting pickets to two to each gate.

Union members and sympathizers from CIO, AFL and independent unions have been defying the injunction. There has been a steady stream of militant unionists going through Judge Speckman's court with convictions of contempt and accompanying fines and jail sentences.

★ THE COMPANY brought in about 70 scabs to replace the 400 men on strike.

The scabs live on company property in tents or in the plant. The company also has employed private detectives to guard the property—and the scabs.

Numerous acts of violence have been provoked by these thugs. The most notorious incident was the shooting of Schuyler Witten, a striker, by W. J. Chambliss, a company official. Luckily, Witten was wounded only slightly in the hand.

All efforts by Mayor Faraley to have the company submit the dispute to the Louisville Labor Management Committee have been rebuffed.

Infant Diarrhea Affects Hospitals

CLEVELAND, O.—The outbreak of infant diarrhea at local hospitals has spread to a fourth hospital. Doctors' Hospital has stopped admitting maternity cases after three cases of diarrhea were discovered. Other hospitals affected recently are Fairview Park, McDonald House of University Hospital, and Mt. Sinai.



FRANK J. LAUSCHE

LYL Rejects Lausche Alibi On Bowling

CLEVELAND, O.—“Entirely unsatisfactory” was the declaration by the Ohio Labor Youth League after receiving a letter from Governor Frank J. Lausche's office regarding the leasing of state property to the American Bowling Congress.

The League, through its state chairman, Herbert Nalibok, had protested the leasing of the Ohio State Fair Coliseum by the Congress which excludes Negroes from participation.

Ralph S. Locher, secretary to the governor, answered to the effect that Lausche's first information on the lease negotiations came when he saw a picture of the signing in the daily newspapers.

“Governor Lausche stated at the time this matter was first called to his attention that the lease was not already signed, and were the negotiations still in progress, he would have approved the letting of State grounds while racial discrimination is practiced,” Locher wrote.

“A governor with a sense of fairplay and a spirit of courage would find a way of canceling that lease,” Nalibok said. “This is the actual legalistic answer given by those who do not want to do anything to end discrimination.”

“It is surprising that the governor is so poorly acquainted with the business of the state—doubly surprising when it is recalled that his brother is one of the prominent figures in Congress bowling in the state and the nation.”

“The League asks that other organizations join with it in demanding that Governor Lausche take immediate steps to cancel this lease.”

Murray Lincoln Slurs Negroes

CLEVELAND, O.—Murray Lincoln, Ohio Farm Bureau leader who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for United States senator against Robert A. Taft, disgraced himself before the national CIO convention by making an anti-Negro “talk.” Lincoln is being pushed by Jack Knell, national IFAC director, and other CIO leaders.

PENSION STAND STATED BY TOLEDO COMMUNISTS

By Joe Sokol

Toledo, O.—For reasons of their own, Richard Gosser, international vice president of the CIO United Auto Workers, and his henchmen have been falsely accusing the Communist Party of joining the industrialists and the Blade and Times in opposition to the union's Toledo pension plan.

We state now for the record:

“The Communist Party wholeheartedly supports the struggle of the UAW-CIO workers against the united front of the stubborn and arrogant industrialists and bankers. It is their greed for profits that will wreck Toledo and not the mild and just demands of the auto workers.”

We Communists are opposed to anything like the Ford-Reuther pension plan for this area. First of all, it is based on a single plant. The Toledo UAW plan improves this to the extent that it includes all UAW plants in the area.

Second, we are against including federal social security in the \$100 payment figure. As social security is increased, the Ford payments are cut an equal amount. The excess money in the pension fund goes to Ford even though it is workers' money as represented through the surrender of an hourly wage increase.

The Toledo UAW plan corrects this feature by supplementing

social security in the same manner as provided in the United Mine Workers agreement. It pays the \$70 figure at all times in addition to social security.

Third, we oppose any Ford-Reuther plan for Toledo because this scheme gives complete control of the fund to management. Should a worker quit or be laid off before retirement age, he does not receive a single cent from the fund.

★ EVERYONE knows that when a worker drops an insurance policy he has a returnable cash value. We Communists hold that any pension plan must contain this feature. Otherwise the workers' contributions can be swept away.

Up to this date, the Toledo UAW pension plan fails to give this protection.

Moreover, along with the demand for pensions there should be included a proposal for a wage increase. Workers can't eat future pensions. Besides, many workers will not benefit directly from a pension plan.

The longshoremen's union under the leadership of Harry Barker has demonstrated that industrial-

wage increases can be won if a fight is waged. The longshoremen secured a 21-cent an hour increase.

The Communist Party is critical of Gosser's failure to consult the rank and file in a democratic way. This is what enabled the bosses to unite so quickly and confuse the public. But the workers, once shown that the life of the union is at stake, will unite for action and take their story to the public.

★ TOLEDO industrialists and bankers are taking a tip from the steel masters and coal barons. They are out to give the UAW-CIO a body blow. Their “Committee To Save Toledo Payrolls” is a move against the working class and not an attempt to help Toledo.

They have become emboldened by the division in the labor movement signaled by the prosecution of the Communist leadership and the splitting of the CIO by Philip Murray and Walter Reuther.

Unity and fighting determination are needed to prevent the profit-mad employers from getting away with this. The labor movement

DISUNITY'S BITTER FRUIT:

Discrimination Gains in C. I. O.

CLEVELAND, O.—A survey of Negro leadership representation in two large right wing CIO unions in Ohio has disclosed that anxiety expressed in the Negro press over the expulsion of left-progressive unions is well founded, and the fight against discrimination greatly weakened.

An examination of the CIO auto union in Toledo and the steel union in Youngstown shows that these internationals, led by Walter Reuther and Philip Murray, have made no effort to draw Negroes into top policy making bodies.

In addition, Negroes hold very few offices in the various locals.

Commenting on the CIO convention held here, the Pittsburgh Courier's Ohio edition said:

"Many of the Negro leaders, although publicly on record against communism, admitted that it was the left wing leaders who constantly kept the race issue alive and were in a great way responsible for the recognition of Negroes in all unions.

"This was most obvious when it was learned that of the 20-odd Negro delegates, none, with the exception of the UTSE-CIO, headed by (Willard) Townsend, represented right wing unions. Steel and auto were most apparent in the absence of Negro representation, although the largest number of Negro workers are included in these bodies.

IRONICALLY, the Courier in an editorial in the same issue applauds the Murray purge.

The Cleveland Call & Post, another Negro weekly, has an article, stating that:

"Although there are few Negroes in the favor of CIO president Murray, Negro delegates and visitors to the convention claim that the right wing unions do not give the race an adequate voice in the affairs of the organization."

The Call & Post discovered that a number of Negroes wearing delegate badges were ushers or visitors.

This article, too, finds the Call & Post in a contradictory position. One of its staff members, Simeon Booker, Jr., a member of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, has lent his services to the extreme right wing in the Cleveland CIO which has written off even the pretense of opposing discrimination.

It is anticipated that in such right wing unions as steel and auto that the Murray-Reuther forces will not hesitate to move against the advocates of full rights for the Negroes as "reds."

Thus the expulsion of the left wing at the CIO convention undoubtedly will weigh heavily on the Negro worker in the shop where he already is subjected to priority on the layoff list because of his inability to gain employment on an equal level with other workers.

DEFEAT ASSESSMENT

A motion to reduce the per capita set by the convention of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) to finance the convention-approved program was defeated in a referendum. The final count showed that the move, sponsored by the Cincinnati Guild, was defeated by a vote of 5,869 to 5,131.



Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1439 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.
Editor: Elmer O. Fehlbauer.



PHILIP MURRAY



WALTER REUTHER

Discrimination Rife in Auto, Steel Unions

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Negroes make up approximately 20 percent of the working forces in the steel mills here yet the CIO steel union has only one Negro on the full time staff.

He is John Thornton, international representative. Like all serving on the international payroll, he cannot step out of line with the union's do nothing policy on discrimination originating from the Pittsburgh headquarters without facing immediate discharge.

One of the outstanding Negro steel unionists in Youngstown was repeatedly elected to office at Republic Local 1331. But this leader, J. R. Moore, was removed from his elected post by an order from Murray's office in Pittsburgh.

He had committed the "crime" of waging a militant fight for the Republic workers, both Negro and white.

JOHN NELSON holds the position of secretary of the local at Commercial Shearing. There are a few elected stewards but most of these come from departments that are wholly Negro.

The district office here under James Griffin has never taken any steps in the interests of the special problems of the Negro unemployed.

In the formative days of the CIO here, progressives and Communists placed great stress on not only giving the Negro worker full rights in the union but encouraging the development and training of leaders.

The response of the Negro workers in these early days enabled the mill workers to build the kind of unity that created the large industrial union that exists today.

Prominent in the work of cementing Negro-white unity in the mills was Gus Hall, chairman of the Ohio Communist Party and then an organizer for the steel union. Hall is back in Ohio now having been freed on bond following the conviction of the national Communist leadership in a framed up federal trial.

Cleveland Party for Defense of Twelve

CLEVELAND, O.—A party was to have been held this Saturday, Nov. 19, at the Christian Li-

TOLEDO, O.—Region 2-B of the CIO United Auto Workers sent 70 delegates to the last international union convention but not a single Negro was among the delegation.

This is in line with the policy of Richard Gosser, international vice-president, who rules the auto union in the Toledo area.

It was the left wing unionists who in 1945 forced Gosser to place a Negro on the Region 2-B staff after bringing him up on charges of Jimcrow before the international executive board.

Gosser, who has been allied with the right wing from the beginning of the CIO, hired Rueben Harper. Last month, Harper was fired by Gosser and the staff is again completely Jimcrow.

IN THE large Local 12, there is one Negro on the executive board, Ray Thurman. Out of almost 100 unit officers there is a single Negro, Herbert Harris who is secretary of a small shop unit.

Out of over 400 committee members in these units, there are three or four Negroes.

Not one of the major shop committees in Local 12 has a Negro member and this includes Auto-Lite where of the 6,000 workers about 10 percent are Negroes, and Willys-Overland with 4,500 workers and the same percentage.

In the recent municipal election Gosser joined the conspiracy to defeat J. B. Simmons, Jr., Toledo's only Negro councilman. This was through the backing of Emmett Wheaton, Jr., whose candidacy drew the condemnation of practically the entire Negro community.

Thus the UAW right wing here is Jimcrow both in union politics and municipal politics.

There is no fight for upgrading in the shops. In fact, Local 12 has had what amounts to a Jimcrow hiring policy worked out in cooperation with management.

bor Temple for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party.

Held under the auspices of the West Side Defense Committee, the affair was to have been held in the evening. The Temple is located at 1651 Auburn Ave.

CIO Council Seen Deserting FEPC

CLEVELAND, O.—With a new city council taking office, the fight for a municipal Fair Employment Practices ordinance is about to open again but there is considerable doubt if the CIO Council, firmly in the grip of the right wing, will play any part.

The CIO Council went on record last year for the Carr-Jaffe ordinance, but this measure was killed when Mayor Thomas A. Burke adopted the Chamber of Commerce "voluntary" plan.

Burke named Sam Sponseller regional CIO director to the Chamber of Commerce committee whose campaign had produced reams of publicity against discrimination but no jobs.

Sponseller accepted the appointment, although no authorization had been granted by the CIO central body.

James Quinn, secretary of the CIO Council, sent out a letter back-

ing the Chamber plan which has been vigorously criticized by nearly every Negro leader in Cleveland.

Quinn was the director of the CIO steel union in the Youngstown district. When he was ousted from office by the workers, Murray appointed him as CIO administrator in Cleveland. Both he and Sponseller, aided by decrees from Murray, set about to capture the Cleveland Council. After they finally succeeded, the Council, once an active center in the fight against discrimination, became silent.

Not Negroes Alone

WHEN THE Congress of Industrial Organizations was founded, the Negro worker, for the first time in the history of the trade union movement, saw that a door was being opened that promised him equality in the conduct of unions.

That door did not open automatically.

It was forced in great measure by the Communists who realized that the large basic industries would remain unorganized unless white and Negro worker achieved unity in the struggle for economic gains.

In words but never in deeds, the right wing went along. It became so evident to millions of workers that this program was correct that the forces represented by Philip Murray and Walter Reuther did not speak against this policy of outlawing Jimcrow.

BUT THE RIGHT WING never practiced the principles to which it gave lip service.

And now, with the expulsion of the left wing unions, the original CIO program against discrimination is to be reduced to the passage of an occasional resolution to "keep a record."

The splitting of the CIO by Murray and his associates has resulted in a hard blow against the slowly constructed foundations of Negro-white unity.

Let no white worker think that the Negro alone will suffer.

In the game of playing one group of workers against another, the corporations reduce the living standards of all. Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors and Auto-Lite want to cut the wages of ALL workers.

Ohio's working class, despite the Murrys and Reuthers, will not discard the lessons learned on the value of unity.

THE FIGHT against discrimination will be continued—for thousands of workers in steel, auto and other industries have found that the oppression of the Negro people is a part of the general oppression of all wage earners. In every shop and factory, the progressive white worker must explain again and again to his fellow white workers that DISCRIMINATION MUST GO.

In so doing he will protect his own interests and effectively counter the shameful retreat by the officialdom or the CIO.

Two Thousand Scramble for 20 Jobs

WHEELING, W. Va.—Those who apply for the jobs. As early as seven in the morning, the crowd was so large that the attendants had great difficulty in getting the doors open.

It was not the coal and steel strikes alone that were responsible for the huge throng. Unemployment has been rising steadily in this area for some time and is expected to continue to climb.

The following morning nearly 2,000 men rushed to the track to



ILLINOIS
EDITION

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Victory for Renters

Chicago tenants have beaten back another attempt by the big landlords to secure a blanket rent boost.

—See Page 1-A

Back in the Mills

Steelworkers in the Chicago area have gone back into the mills—at least, some have—and wonder what next.

—See Page 10

Gil Green Returns

The Illinois Communist leader is back home, greeted by the people who are now determined to reverse the verdict.

—See Page 1-A

The Facts on Peoria

Here is what happened when civil rights were assaulted on the streets of Peoria, Illinois.

See Page 9

The Facts Behind

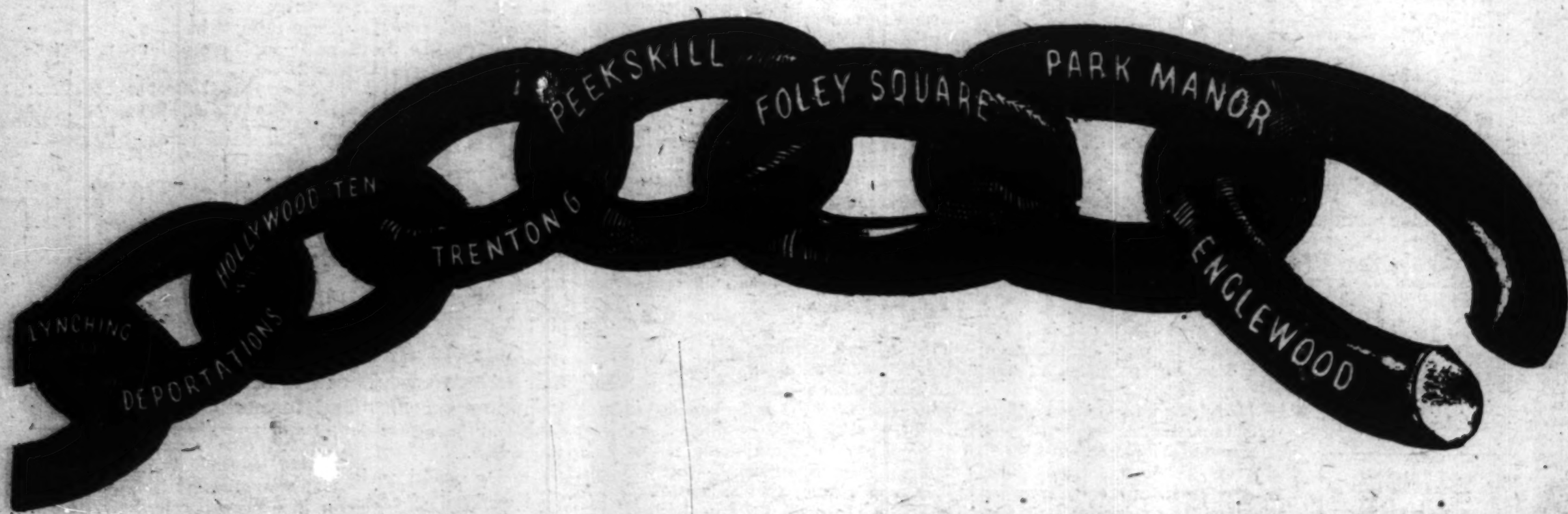
CHICAGO'S FASCIST OUTBREAK

★ BANKER BEHIND THE SCENES

★ THE POLICE IN ACTION

★ THE PARISH MEETINGS

See Pages 1 and 2-A



The Chain of Fascism

AN EDITORIAL ARTICLE

WHAT HAPPENED in Englewood to the Bindman and Sennett families was no "incident."

It was as much a part of a national trend in the U. S. as was, for example, the stoning of a Jewish family in the Germany of 1934.

That trend is fascism. You can piece it together out of Foley Square, Peekskill, Bessemer, Ala.; Trenton, N. J.; Park Manor in Chicago.

You can trace it through the imprisonment of Communist leaders, the lynchings in the Deep South, the growing anti-Semitism in many parts of the country, the violence that has been unleashed against militant trade unionists, the repression of liberals and progressives in science, education, government service.

You can follow it from its roots in a cancer-ridden social order, facing economic catastrophe, turning to war and fascism as a means of survival.

You can examine the trend in detail in the Englewood outrage which was compounded of anti-communism, anti-Semitism, anti-unionism and racist bigotry.

The fascist violence in Englewood did not arise spontaneously.

The facts in the case point the finger of guilt at the bankers and real estate interests in Chicago who entered specifically into the picture through the open attempt of the Chicago City Bank to "buy out" the besieged families.

That bank is directed by Frank Rathje, long known as a racist. Rathje, incidentally, was appointed by Mayor Kennelly as a member of the powerful Chicago Plan Commission.

The guilt, secondly, rests with the City Administration—and especially the Police Department. Signed affidavits show the extent to which the police themselves fanned the flames of violence.

Thirdly, the Englewood mob action had the implicit sanction of the Catholic Church. It was in the Visitation Parish, a block and a half from the Bindman-Sennett home, that a series of meetings were held which opened a crusade for "purification" of the neighborhood. Those meetings, organized on a block-by-block basis, were held a week before the Englewood outbreak.

The press of Chicago did two things: (a) suppressed the news of the fascist attack; (b) tried to represent the whole thing as a "misunderstanding."

Although violence was incited partly by means of wild rumors which were deliberately circulated through the area, there was no "misunderstanding" on the part of those who engineered this Hitlerite assault.

The so-called "responsible" leaders of the
(Continued on Page 1A)

Ill. Worker Sub Drive Is On! 3,000 to Go

Blast Homes Of 2 Teamster Officials

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 15 (UP).—Homes of two AFL teamster's union officials were ripped by explosions last night, but no one was injured.

Louis C. Linteau, 35, secretary-treasurer of Local 614 of the Teamsters Union since 1945, was attending an executive board meeting when the blast shattered the rear porch of his home.

Local president Daniel J. Keating and his family had left on a hunting trip before the second explosion ripped the garage next to his home.

Linteau's wife, mother-in-law and brother-in-law were in the house asleep but were not injured.

Linteau said he had not received any threats prior to the blast. He told police, however, that recently his telephone had rung mysteriously at odd hours of the night.

CHICAGO.—The drive for 3,000 new readers for the Illinois Worker is on.

The drive opened here this week with sections and clubs digging soberly into the task of finalizing their own plans, going over contact lists, devising methods of socialist competition, beginning the doorbell ringing and the plugging of the Illinois Worker in the shops and mass organizations.

Central slogan of the drive is "Foundation for '50," dramatizing the need for 3,000 readers in the face of the tasks that lie ahead next year for the progressive movement in this state.

A CONFERENCE to Build the Press was scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 19, 1 p. m., at Ashland Auditorium, where many details of the drive will be worked out.

One of the most important features of this drive is that it will see the launching of a new edition directed to the Negro people of this state.

It was announced that this edition will "give leadership here to

the rapidly rising Negro liberation movement."

Tentative plans for the new edition call for publication of sample issues within the next few weeks as part of a gigantic program for launching and promoting the paper.

Other plans call for a series of conferences and affairs, for prizes and competition, for meetings of Worker readers and for bulletins which will record the week-to-week achievements in the drive.

Council Wins Case, Rent Cut For Locked-Out Negro Tenants

CHICAGO.—The practice of locking out tenants, widely prevalent on Chicago's South Side, received a major setback last week when Federal Court Judge LaBuy, acting on a complaint by the Chicago Tenants Action Council, ordered landlady Betty Williams to reinstate tenants she had locked out a week earlier.

The tenants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris, suspecting that their \$17 a week rental was illegal, had insisted on their right to pay the sum by money order.

Fearing the evidence a money order would furnish her tenants, Mrs. Williams locked them out of their apartment at 3514 S. Calu-

met without notice.

THE injunction issued by Judge LaBuy ordered both reinstatement of the Harris and a reduction of their rent to the OPA ceiling of \$13.50.

Declared Victory Ludwig, Tenants Council leader:

"This injunction has proved that tenants in Chicago can defend themselves against illegal eviction and rent gouging. It is a precedent-setting victory which should warn all landlords, especially in the overcrowded South Side of Chicago that tenants will not tolerate excessive rentals or landlord brutality."

Council Gets Credit For Tenant Victory

CHICAGO.—Chicago's big landlords, who have crawled through every loophole in the rent control set-up, refuse to accept the fact that the biggest one has been plugged up by the city's tenants. They were beaten back again last week when the Cook County

Rent Advisory Board acceded to the popular demand that there be no blanket rent boost in Chicago.

But shortly afterward, the attorney for the big landlord group, the so-called Fair Rent Committee, announced that they would try again.

THE Chicago Tenants Action Council opened a fight for a renewal of the Board's decision shortly after an Emergency Court of Appeals found that the Board had not properly filed its ruling.

The Court said that the Rent Board had not submitted "findings of fact" to substantiate the 8-7 decision that there be no blanket increase.

When the Board met again last Friday, it had before it a well-prepared brief by the Chicago Tenants Action Council explaining why it must not reverse its previous decision.

That demand was underscored by a picket line of 100 tenants before the Board's headquarters at 226 W. Jackson.

THE FINAL result was a decisive 8-to-6 vote by the Board against a blanket increase. It was pointed out that the vote would have been even more conclusive if it were not for the absence of Board member John Ducey, who indicated in a letter to the Board that he too would have voted against the rent boost.

The results showed that one member of the Board who had previously voted with the landlords had switched his vote. Who this member was, however, could not be ascertained, since previous votes by the Board have been secret.

During the meeting, however, an attorney for the Housing Ex-

aminer uncovered a rule that the vote of each member must be recorded.

THE BOARD adopted "findings of fact" which stated that the landlords had failed to make a case for themselves, that the "surveys" taken showing the alleged suffering of landlords were unreliable, and that the landlords were getting adequate "relief" through other means.

Significantly, the chairman of the Board, Marion Kudlick, voted with the three landlord representatives on the Board.

The other vote for the boost came from Charles Wayman, who is supposedly a "public interest" member of the Board, but who actually edits a real estate maga-

zine.

ROBERT CUSHMAN, attorney for the landlord organization, announced immediately that he would go back into the courts of appeals in an effort to get a reversal of the Board's decision. The landlords say they are now trying to get a 45 percent blanket rent increase out of the city's 800,000 tenants.

Victor Ludwig, acting chairman of the Chicago Tenants Action Council, hailed the Board's action as a smashing victory for the Chicago tenants and an added impetus to the organization of tenants.

"No other decision would have been tolerated by the people," he said.

GIL GREEN IS BACK! IT CAN BE FOR KEEPS IF...

CHICAGO.—"Gil Green is back!" The word flashed through the city last week as many Chicagoans hailed the return of the Communist leader from Illinois whose freedom on bail was won by the protests of the people.

There was a flurry of receptions, press conferences, "welcome home" parties. There were the warm greetings of comrades and friends. There was the crowd that gathered at the airport as Gil emerged from the plane that brought him home from prison and from the ordeal of Foley Square.

The anxiety of months was over for the moment. Ended were the breathless days of waiting for the next turn of the courts, for the latest technical delay, for the final effort of vindictive officials to prevent the release of the Communist leaders.

Gil was reunited with his family



GREEN

after the grim months in jail. He was back at his desk, digging once again into the problems of the Party and of the people.

"Our release on bail was the first reversal for Medina," he told newspaper reporters, "but only the first."

In that joyous return, however, the struggle ahead could not be forgotten. The reminder rang out in the words of Claude Lightfoot, acting state chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, who pointed out that "this is no breathing spell, but a time when we must prepare for the fight to reverse the conviction."

Gil expressed his confidence that the people will win that fight. "It must be won," he said, "to prevent our nation from rapidly taking the road to fascism and war."



Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 200 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

The Chain of Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

community, the heads of the Garfield Boulevard Improvement Association, showed in several visits to the embattled families that they knew the facts in the situation.

They came to "negotiate," to try to exact pledges that the Sennetts and the Bindmans would abide by their rules, to suggest that the two families move out, to offer subtle threats of further violence.

To the credit of the two families, which suffered through this horrible ordeal, they refused to compromise their right to live as citizens should live in a democracy.

As progressives and staunch trade unionists,

they knew that you don't win anything by surrendering to fascism.

Their firm stand, plus the support of those progressives who did yeoman service at the critical moments, averted greater violence and a dangerous victory for fascism.

Many others, particularly the organization of the Jewish people, who belong in the thick of the fight against fascism, moved into action. Numerous labor, veterans, nationality and fraternal groups—many of them newcomers to the active struggle against fascism—stepped forward for the first time.

Too many liberals and others, however, stood on the sidelines in this fight.

Although the trend is clear, fascism can still be defeated in America. But it will take greater unity and more active struggle on the part of more democratic sections of the population than we have seen thus far.

The Johnson case in Park Manor just four months ago and now this Englewood case, should be a warning engraved deep in the minds of all those who hate fascism.

The challenge has come home to us here in Chicago in the sharpest terms.

Either we stop this thing in its tracks or else America goes Hitler's way! Either we move actively and vigorously to the defense of democracy in cases like this one or else fascism will

Here's Englewood Pattern of Anti-Semitic Mob Violence

Rathje: Banker Kingpin In Englewood Racism

CHICAGO.—Who is Frank C. Rathje—and what is his connection with the fascist violence in Englewood?

Rathje is the sinister figure behind the scenes, not only in the current outbreak on Peoria St., but in the long history of racism, bigotry and restrictive covenants which has centered in the Englewood community.

It was Rathje's bank, the Chicago City Bank at Halsted and 63d which tried fruitlessly to entice the Bindman-Sennett families to move this week with offers to buy their home.

THE activities of Rathje are closely bound up with the Southtown Planning Association, of which he is the treasurer.

In the Spring of 1947, this organization opened a drive to oust the Negro residents from the Englewood community.

The plan was to force out the Negro families, and then tie up the area in restrictive covenants. To carry out this plan, Rathje got the cooperation of big merchants in the area who contributed thousands of dollars to a "war chest."

AMONG the contributors were Sears, Roebuck which pledged \$4,000. Others made similar donations at a banquet held on Jan. 29, 1947. Rathje's bank, the Chi-



FRANK C. RATHJE

cago City Bank, threw \$3,000 into the fund.

The plan was defeated by the militancy of the Negro residents of Englewood who fought stubbornly against mass eviction.

A few months later, Rathje was re-appointed by Mayor Kennelly as a member of the powerful Chicago Plan Commission, which has been working for many years on an over-all zoning plan for Chicago.

RATHJE is the senior member of the law firm of Rathje, Kulp, Sabel and Sullivan, with offices at

100 W. Monroe.

This firm has handled a number of important cases to uphold restrictive covenants. Rathje once told the City Council planning committee:

"If my neighbor and myself see fit to enter into a contract regarding our homes and provide that only a member of the Caucasian race may live there, I do not believe that I have encroached on anyone's rights. That is my philosophy."

A REPUBLICAN, Rathje supported the pro-fascist John W. Bricker for President at the 1944 GOP convention. He is president of the Union League Club here.

Rathje is president of both the Chicago City Bank and the Mutual National Bank of Chicago. He is a former president of the American Bankers Association.

This is the man who is a key figure in the Englewood community, the engineer of the fascist housing restrictions directed against Negroes, Jews and other minorities.

THIS is the man whose policies laid the groundwork for the mob violence in Englewood last week.

While Rathje himself prefers to remain in the background in these matters, it was his bank which this week openly tried to force the embattled veterans and their families to move.

Two Vets, Families Besieged in Homes: Terror Gangs Run Wild

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Fascism blitzed Chicago again this week leaving the scars of violence around the Englewood home of two Jewish war veterans and their families at 5643 S. Peoria Ave. It was the pattern of Park Manor, Fernwood, Airport Homes all over again. But this time, the attack was more savage, better organized, dominantly anti-Semitic.

Central victims were the Aaron Bindman and William Sennett families, who had moved several weeks before into the two-flat building they had bought.

From the wreckage this week emerged the outlines of an anti-fascist movement with enough might to break the chain of fascist "incidents" in Chicago.

IT WAS not a movement yet, only veterans groups forming to combat racism. Trade unionists issuing petitions and calling on their leaders to act. A Jewish women's federation appealing to its affiliates to wire Kennelly.

Parents asking that the PTA's in the school call special assemblies. Leading political, clerical and professional figures beginning to move under pressure from the people. A

through the windows of the Bindman-Sennett home, and as gangs ranged the neighborhood looking for Jews on whom to vent their murderous attacks.

"Goddam you, get those people out of there or we'll burn the place down!" came the shout from the street on that first Tuesday night. A mob had formed as if by a signal, roused on the basis that there were Negroes in the neighborhood.

FORTY-EIGHT hours later, the Negro visitors long since gone, the real anti-Semitic nature of the attack flared into the open.

Epithets were shouted calling

(Continued on Page 9)



KENNELLY

Zionist youth movement asking their members to speak up in the classrooms. Aldermen agreeing to bring a resolution into the City Council. Separate delegations of Negro leaders, trade unionists, women's organizations seeking to meet with the Mayor.

There was a general feeling that the Englewood attack was "the last straw"—that the pattern of Hitler Germany was unfolding itself here too clearly and too rapidly to be ignored.

EVIDENCE indicates that the Bindman-Sennett families were "spotted" by the fascists weeks ago, at the time they moved in. But the blow was struck on Tuesday night, Nov. 8, as Bindman was having a gathering in his home of fellow trade unionists—including several Negroes.

From that point on, the fascist fury mounted each night as huge mobs gathered, as rocks failed

This Is How You Can Stop Chicago Fascism

Here's what you and your organization, your shopmates, your friends and neighbors can do to help stop the fascist violence in Englewood:

- Demand full police protection for the besieged families for as long as it takes to guarantee their safety.

- Call and wire to Mayor Kennelly and Governor Stevenson demanding a full investigation and prosecution of those guilty of inciting violence.

- Call State's Attorney Boyle and demand full prosecution of those who have been arrested as ringleaders in the attacks on the Bindman-Sennett home and on other innocent people in the neighborhood.

- Demand that Mayor Kennelly make a thorough probe of the police department to weed out those police who were actively inciting the mob to violence.

- Demand that Mayor Kennelly issue a statement regarding the rights of people of all races, colors and creeds to live wherever they choose and to invite whomever they wish to their homes.

- Call your Alderman and ask him to take action in the City Council to strengthen the laws against racist violence and ending racist restrictions in housing.

Residents of 'Project 1' Angry As City Takes First Building

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Land Clearance Commission last week demonstrated the hypocrisy of the City's Project 1 slum-clearance program when it "took possession" of the first building in the area vacated by tenants under its orders. As angered neighbors watched,

city workmen descended on the two-story building at 3203 South Parkway, vacated shortly before by five tenants, and proceeded to knock out its windows and board up its doors.

Over the entranceway they hung a freshly-painted sign which said in large letters: "This building vacated and wrecked to make way for Redevelopment Project 1."

"IT'S AN OBVIOUS MOVE to intimidate and demoralize homeowners and tenants in this area," said William F. Thornton, an architect who owns a nearby residence at 3207 South Parkway.

"This is the only building in the whole square block which the Commission has been able to buy," he went on. "It was in good condition. It was not overcrowded. Yet the agency supposedly concerned with relieving overcrowded, slum conditions chose this place to start its operations!"

Thornton, who is a leader of the newly organized United Defense Council of Project 1, pointed out that tenants of the building had been "bluffed" into believing they had to move out, and that not one had been "relocated" by the city, as originally promised.

Other homeowners in the neighborhood agreed with Thornton that the city's latest action had

served only to intensify their determination not to sell their homes to make way for the N. Y. Life Insurance Company's Jimcrow housing project scheduled for the area.

"THEY can put up their own signs," said Mrs. Ollie Clark, leader of the Committee to End Segregation and Discrimination, one of the three organizations leading the United Defense Council's activities, "but they'll never take ours down."

She referred to signs which

grace the area from 31st to 35th sts., South Parkway to the I. C. tracks, reading: "City Agents and Planners: KEEP OUT! We shall not sell. We shall not move. WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED!"

Spokesmen for the Defense Council declared that "defacing the building at 3203 South Parkway with intent to destroy the appearance and value of other Project 1 homes" would be charged against the city in lawsuits being undertaken by the organization to enjoin the Land Clearance Commission from further action.



PARKS

CTA Told to Hire Negroes

CHICAGO.—A petition signed by 10,000 Chicagoans demanding that the Chicago Transit Authority stop its Jimcrow hiring policies will be presented to CTA Board members this week by the South Side Negro Labor Council.

A delegation of Negro and white trade unionists and civic leaders will turn the petition over to CTA Chairman Ralph Budd at CTA offices, it was announced by Sam Parks, executive director of the Council.

The petition demands that "CTA take immediate steps to hire Negro workers as 'L' station cashiers, and in its offices and mechanical department."

Parks declared that "chief responsibility for the CTA's discriminatory practices lies with Mayor Kennelly and his Commission on Human Relations."

"They have the power, given them by the City Council in 1945, to call a halt to this vicious policy,"

he said.

"The city administration's refusal to act proves the need for a new Fair Employment Practices measure, enforceable by a separate FEPC body, along the lines proposed in the bill recently introduced by Alderman Harvey of the 2nd Ward," Parks stated.

A campaign to secure enactment of the Harvey measure as part of its fight for jobs for Negro workers in Chicago was launched by the Negro Labor Council last month.

The Pattern of Peekskill in Chicago: Police Aid Mob

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—In Washington last week, President Truman stood before the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Civil rights legislation is a "must," the President said, with Congress safely out of Washington after having been in session for ten months.

Within a few hours there came a crashing answer to the mockery the Administration had made of the precious civil rights issue. Chicago streets became filled with hate; racist mobs stormed and stoned a modest two-family house; passers-by fled for their lives, hotly pursued by mobsters yelling "Get that Jew."

The hunt was on. The prey was anyone not known to the hunters: dozens were beaten, men and women, Jew, Negro, Gentile alike.

TWO WAR VETERANS paused at the end of a long day. They were tired, but happy. The furniture was still disarrayed, the walls freshly painted.

They had just moved in. They looked on while the kids roamed from room to room, exploring their new home. Their dreams were now realized: they had finally bought a house, "Home Sweet Home."

In the few ensuing weeks, the two vets and their families didn't notice the peculiar glare of some neighbors. They were still strangers, they hadn't had time yet to make friends.

They didn't realize they were "different." Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, honorably discharged veterans from the service of their country, were Jewish.

They didn't know—YET—of the meeting held by their fellow property owners at the local Catholic Church just over there on the corner of their street.

INSIDE THE HOUSE, coffee cups tinkled and light-hearted merriment held sway. A group of Ne-

gro and white trade unionists was spending an evening of warmth and friendship together, invited there by Bindman, an official of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union here.

Outside, a menacing crowd gathered. Stepping out to the porch to learn what was wrong, Bindman and Sennett were greeted with a jeering chorus: "Look at the Jews," "Hitler should have burned all of you."

Then the storm of hate broke in all its fury. For a full week mobs took over the street; the house was under nightly siege of crazed crowds ranging up to 2,000; showers of rocks were flung, windows shattered; roving bands of mobsters ganged up on strangers, mercilessly beating them; passing automobiles were overturned; a reign of terror gripped the area.

VISITORS to Bindman home were assaulted and beaten. One woman was knocked to the ground with the crowd standing around her prone body, shouting vile, insulting remarks.

Passing cars were overturned by the inflamed mobsters, one a station wagon accidentally driven through the area by a Negro and bearing an Ohio license.

"Seig heil" "Heil Hitler" could be heard ringing throughout the community. The mobsters, like Hitler's Storm Troopers, were in full control of the streets.

FOR THREE DAYS, while the violence rages unabated, Mayor Martin Kennelly and Police Commissioner Prendergast refuse to see protesting delegations coming to City Hall daily.

A police lieutenant later privately admits: effective police action the first night could have nipped the violence in the bud and prevented the shame of Chicago that followed.

Finally, aroused public opinion forced the Mayor to issue orders to police to curb the mobs. The street is barricaded off, but crowds



MAYOR MARTIN KENNELLY. He Ducked Protests

are still permitted to congregate on nearby corners without being dispersed.

The full venom of the police is directed against those suspected of being friendly to the victims, not the mob ringleaders. A few token arrests are made of mobsters.

But dozens coming to offer their aid to the Jewish vets are seized by police and charged with disorderly conduct. Many were arrested while defending themselves from assaults of the hoodlums. Others

are rescued by police from the mobs and then placed under arrest.

In court, police recommend release of the mobsters, declaring they were arrested not because of any violence but merely to disperse the crowds. Cases against the mob violence are continued over to Nov. 21.

THE CRY of the mobsters is the same as the Hitler Storm Troopers. "We're fighting the Communists." Behind the anti-Communist smoke-screen lurks the mob's violence against Negroes and Jews.

It's the shadow of Hitler over Chicago, a challenge that was defeated four months ago in defense of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson, Negroes, and still to be defeated at the home of Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, Jews.

State of Siege Ordered by Haitian Gov't

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 15 (UP).—The Government today declared a state of siege or modified martial law throughout Haiti, dissolved three political parties, closed seven newspapers and set up a news censorship.

A Ministry of Interior announcement said the action was taken to safeguard the country from political and social disturbances resulting from the activities of opposition parties, which culminated yesterday in a strike of university students.

The three parties ordered dissolved were the Popular Socialist, Peasant-Worker Movement and Social Christian.

ISRAELI UNIONISTS FIGHT SPLIT

TEL AVIV (Telepress)—Although the workers' parties in the trade union council "Histadrut" had a great majority, the first parliamentary elections in Israel have resulted in the Mapai Party (the Social Democrats) forming a government with the clerical parties instead of a labor government with the Communist and Socialist Unity Parties. The latter is known as Mapam, and was the second party in the elections.

In due course the reformist-clerical coalition made concessions to the rightwing and bourgeoisie to the detriment of working class interests. The program of the Israel government which is anti-working class threatens the rights of workers, lowers their living standard and gives them no unemployment protection.

While the wages of workers and employees have twice been lowered on the basis of a false cost-of-living index, the profits of industrialists and corporations have not been touched. This is proved by bank balances, corporations' statements and dividends paid to shareholders, for example in the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the General Electric Company.

Conflicts are deepening in the trade unions where there is a workers opposition of over 40 percent and it is becoming clear that the reformist Mapas intends to use the trade unions for the government's anti-labor policy. Strikes, demonstrations, meetings, leaflets and newspapers voice the discontent of the workers with the present regime.

Despite a government-management campaign of threats and reprisals tens of thousands of workers have taken part in protest demonstrations and strikes in Haifa, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Ramle and many other towns. The compromising activities of the rightwing element may bring about a split in the Israel trade unions.

WHAT TRUMAN DOCTRINE MEANS TO GREEK WOMEN



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the taxes of the Ameri-

can people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officialdom. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.

Slump Perils West Canada's Wheat Farmers

TORONTO, Nov. 14 (Telepress).—The groundwork for a new people's movement is being laid in Western Canada, where the whole traditional economy, wheat for Europe, faces collapse in the near future. Editor Leslie Morris reports from Regina, Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Tribune, that this year's shipment of wheat to Britain will likely be the last to be financed by United States Marshall Plan dollars. These dollars have paid for western wheat for the past two years, keeping the export price up and providing a floor for domestic prices. But such a foundation was dependent on the United States Government's decisions, not on Canada, Morris points out.

The sufferings of the prairie farmers in the impending crisis will be much greater than in the wheat market collapse of the 30's, Morris adds, because even at the disastrously low price prevailing then, wheat was still exchangeable for British pounds which could be converted into United States dollars to pay for imports from the United States. But this "cushion" has disappeared.

Western farmers face not only a market crisis but a sharpening of conflicts between the richer and poorer farmers as "free enterprise" works itself out, the Tribune editor states. Farm capital is moving rapidly into the hands of a "kulak" group, with increasing dependence of the younger and poorer farmers upon this group and upon industry and banking.

Englewood Pattern of Mob Violence Here Are Facts on Peoria 'Ride' Case

(Continued from Page 2A)

Jews by every filthy name that anti-Semites have ever devised. A neighbor stopped to talk with one hoodlum group, pleading with them this was Hitlerism.

"The only trouble with Hitler," one youth sneered, "is that he didn't finish the job."

ALONG Halsted Street, two blocks away, gangs collared by-passers with the demand: "Are you a Jew?" But they didn't wait for an answer as they piled on the double-knuckled blows and beat their victims into bloody unconsciousness.

Cars were overturned. Jewish merchants were attacked and robbed. A Negro detective escaped with his life by firing his service revolver. The burning and bombing of the embattled home was threatened and planned.

Where were the police? Didn't the church step in to counsel tolerance and brotherhood? And what did the "respectable" people of the community do?

THE ANSWERS to these questions are all the wrong ones—as far as decency and democracy are concerned.

The facts pieced together show that this Hitlerite violence was spawned by the business and real estate interests in the community; that the racism was nurtured in the Catholic Church a block away; that the role of policemen was incitement of further violence.

The attack here was in contrast—in many respects—to the outwardly-similar attack on the Negro family, the Roscoe Johnsons, in

Park Manor four months ago.

THE main difference was this. In Englewood, the mobs combined racist fury with highly-intricate military organization. Their discipline and field generalship would have been a credit to a modern army.

They used spotters and spies and military intelligence. They used the police in many ways. They commandeered their forces at the strategic points. They used cars to single out and trail their victims. It was a full-fledged storm troop army.

Just about the time the Bindman and Sennett families moved in, a series of meetings were held in the Visitation Parish Church at Peoria and Garfield Blvd.

THE meetings were held in the name of the Garfield Boulevard Protective Association. They were held on a block-by-block basis, inviting the property owners in the predominantly Irish Catholic community.

The meetings resolved on a program of "purification" of the neighborhood and a conspiracy to keep "outsiders" out. Stickers were distributed which later appeared on the doors of homes saying: "This house is not for sale."

After the Bindman-Sennett home had been under siege for five days, a "spokesman for the community" appeared in Aaron Bindman's home with a peace offering. He was Edward Nugent, 5617 Peoria, and he had come unmolested through the police cordon which had kept out the friends of the embattled family.

NUCENT identified himself as the leader of the Garfield Boulevard Improvement Association in that particular block. He offered to arrange a peace meeting with the neighbors if the Bindmans and

Sennetts would first pledge that they would never again invite "undesirables" to their home.

Bindman, an organizer for the Longshoremen's Union, told him politely and firmly that he would make no such pledge.

"You'll never live comfortably in this community," were Nugent's last words as he left.

The two families then had another visitor. He was Police Captain Walter G. Storms, head of the Englewood Station. He said he was "acting as a messenger" from the Chicago City Bank, which is located a half-mile away at 63rd and Halsted.

THE BANK was making an offer—to buy the building "on the basis of a substantial profit."

Bindman's answer was given later to the bank's vice-president, Frank J. Burke, over the phone. "We'll fight here now," said Bindman, "rather than in a concentration camp later on."

This bank is headed by Frank C. Rathje (See Story on page 2A), who has a long career in the field of racism and restrictive covenants.

THE STORY of the police is one of treachery. As in so many cases involving labor organizations and the Negro community, the "wrong people" were consistently those who were arrested.

Scores of fellow unionists and friends of the Bindmans were arrested—as they were being molested by the fascist gangs. Last Friday night, a number of hoodlums were arrested along with two unionists and taken to the Englewood station.

An unidentified person in a black sedan came with bail for the hoodlums. They got in the car, went around the block and waited to ambush for the two unionists, who were shortly released.

As the thugs pounded the union man in front of the police station the other went inside to get police help. The desk sergeant looked at him sourly. "Do you want to swear out a warrant?" he asked.

TWENTY-EIGHT hoodlums appeared in Judge Drucker's Boys Court last Saturday morning. Eighteen had been summarily released before Irving G. Steinberg, Civil Rights Congress lawyer, arrived at the court and demanded that the travesty be stopped. The other ten were then held until Nov. 21.

PEORIA, Ill.—What are the facts behind the news in the case of Cliff Feagin, Bartonville man charged with taking a fellow employee, William Roberts, 302 Kettelle St., for a ride at the point of a gun?

The preliminary hearing was held by Justice of the Peace Robert Wilhelm in Peoria on Nov. 9. Assistant State Attorney Robert Calkins presented the prosecution argument for the State and Judge Wilhelm is withholding decision until Nov. 21 on holding Feagin over for the Grand Jury.

The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois through Attorney Max Naiman is interesting itself in the prosecution of this case because it has found upon investigation that this example of open fascist-like terrorism only highlights a whole series of intimidation through economic pressures, veiled threats and newspaper provocations, all aimed at the destruction of civil rights and free expression in Peoria.

THE GANGSTER ride and the threats against Roberts' life followed the publication in the Peoria

Journal of his name as one of four people illegally stopped by the Peoria police from distributing leaflets on the trial of the 11 Communist leaders in New York.

The day after the attack Roberts was discharged from his job at the Hiram Walker Co., but with Feagin it is different. Not only is Feagin still employed by Hiram Walker but obviously the management has interested itself in his defense.

Personnel manager Victor Bannister was present at the hearing and Feagin was represented by two attorneys, one of whom was Victor Michels, known as the highest powered criminal lawyer in Peoria.

This case is expected to arouse statewide and national interest since it is an incident which threatens to grow into a pattern—the fascist pattern which reaction is trying to set for America.

NAME LAWYERS TO DEFEND KIRKENDOLL FROM FRAMEUP

CHICAGO.—The Civil Rights Congress announced this week that two prominent attorneys have been enlisted in the fight to save Robert Lee Kirkendoll, 19-year-old Negro from an attempted frame-up by police.

The attorneys, Pearl Hart and Edmund Hatfield, will work jointly on the case.

Miss Hart who has practiced law in Chicago for over 30 years, is former instructor at Northwestern University School of Social Work.

Mr. Hatfield has been associate director of the Sheil School of Social Studies, editor of National Lawyers Guild newspaper and secretary of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

KIRKENDOLL was without an attorney for two months until Miss Hart and Mr. Hatfield agreed to

handle the case.

Robert Lee Kirkendoll, a fruit and vegetable vendor, has lived on Chicago's South Side all his life. He has no previous police record.

The young Negro's refusal to pay police the "required" shake-down money extracted from South Side peddlers is seen as the reason for the cops attempts to "get" him.

Robert Lee Kirkendoll was picked up three times within three months by the two same cops, William Healy and Howard Pearson, and charged with rape and robbery. He is now being held in Cook County jail, charged with rape and robbery of a 52-year-old white spinster.

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"THE STRUGGLE for Peace within the United Nations," five-session class, sponsored by Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship. Class meets every week. First session, Nov. 21, 7:45 p.m. Further information can be obtained at Council office, AN 3-1878. Registration fee for five classes, \$4.

GRAND OPENING, Progressive Peoria Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt on Sunday, Nov. 27. At 2 p.m.—centennial concert; at 7:30 p.m.—dance to the music of the Chopin Club Orchestra. General Admission \$1.00. Dance only, 50 cents.

GREEN DALTON THUMBO and Ring Lardner, Jr., two of the Hollywood Ten. Reception, Southside Community Art Center, 3837 S. Michigan, Nov. 25, 8 p.m. Auspices, Chicago Committee for Defense of the Hollywood Ten.

EVERY Tuesday night is information night at the Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Room 50, 68 W. Washington. Next session, Nov. 22, 7:30 p.m. Discussion of "Soviet Legal System." No admission charge.

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Workers See Steel Strike as 'Round 1' Job Bias Report Reveals Guilt of Illinois Employers

By Joe Steel

CHICAGO.—As Chicago newspapers headlined "Steel Production to Pass Pre-Strike Level," steelmen returned to their jobs in dribs and drabs last week. Even the most optimistic minds on the inside concede that it will be a full three weeks after the strike's end before capacity production is reached.

The signing of the U. S. Steel and Inland Steel marked the capitulation of the last major producers in the Chicago-Calumet area. Among returning workers prevailed a universal feeling of confidence in their own strength.

THE STRIKE ended in a victory, because from the very beginning every worker sensed that more was at stake than the stated demands of the union.

"The company has got to reckon with the union and the union is here to stay," is the sentiment heard on all lips.

However, no illusions exist in the minds of the majority of workers as to the effect of the settlement on their conditions. The critical economic situation is very real for these men, especially the lower paid categories of workers who entered the strike without any

financial reserve.

PENSION and insurance solve none of their immediate problems. Among these steel workers are the bulk of the Negro and Spanish-speaking employees, whose lot has considerably worsened. Most of these workers will not receive a full pay check until Christmas Eve.

Also the simple issue of bread and butter has been tied up for many with the broad campaign for peace.

During the strike, the Steel Section of the Communist Party in South Chicago distributed over 100,000 pieces of literature. Through this and other activities the Party strengthened its connections with the steel workers considerably.

A DISTURBING feature of the

strike was the splitting of CIO and its reflection in the steel union. As Murray sharpened the axe for the left-wing unions in CIO, his puppets in the lower echelons of his own union attempted to isolate the progressive element of the steel workers from participation in the strike.

Despite these efforts the workers realize that it was the rank and file progressives who worked both on and off the picket line for maintaining unity against the Steel Trust.

Although the odious contracts in U. S. Steel and Republic Steel have been extended to run for two more years, the men are preparing for immediate struggles. Accumulated grievances, incentive revisions and new job evaluations are on the order of the day. While the strike was won the steel workers regard it as one round in a prolonged fight.

Strikers Got Same Answer From Union, Relief Heads

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—"How about some groceries?" asked a picket of a Steelworkers Local 65 official. "I don't expect the union to pay my bills or anything like it, but don't they have some relief?"

This Negro striker had just come off a six-hour turn at one of the gates of the huge South Works plant of Carnegie-Illinois in South Chicago. It was the sixth week of the strike. Like most of his 11,004 brothers in the local, he was feeling the pinch.

"Sorry," was the answer he received, "You'll have to sell that jalop of yours first," and the official pointed to a battered '37 Ford the picket was driving. "You can't own anything or have anyone in the family working to qualify for relief," he added.

THE PICKET shrugged his shoulders and said, "I know that. I wasn't talking about government help. I just thought that the union would be doing something direct for us members. As far as the car goes, I live out at Altgeld and carry five riders every time I come in here."

At this reply, the picket was subjected to a long explanation of the workings of the CIO Counseling service which the union operates for the strikers. Already the Counseling service had become the bitterest joke of the strike for the workers because of its inadequacies.

Ostensibly established to facilitate the securing of relief and other government aid, this service has had the effect of derailing

strikers from those public agencies equipped to deal with such emergencies.

UNWITTINGLY or otherwise, the union has been made to assume the responsibility for turning down legitimate demands of workers for public aid. Under the rigid rules for relief and in view of recent "economy" cutbacks in Illinois public aid allowances, few strikers can qualify for assistance.

After the picket had heard the speech of his union officer about the Counseling service he walked over to the car where his riders were waiting.

As he stepped in the door he said bitterly, "Hell, they don't believe you when you say you're hungry. They want to turn you inside out."

Steel Workers Aided by Unions Ousted by Murray

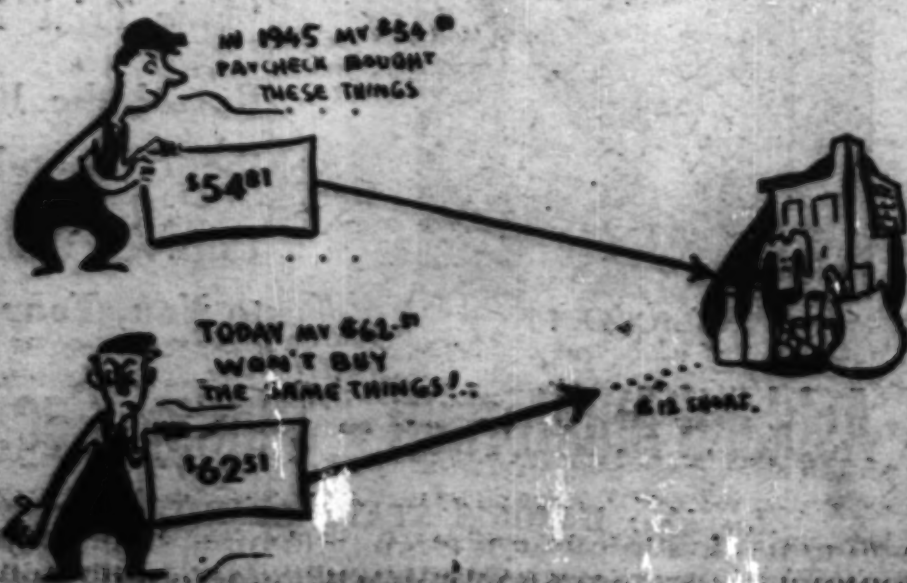
SO. CHICAGO, Ill.—While Philip Murray was busy expelling the United Electrical Workers and Farm Equipment Workers from the CIO in the convention at Cleveland two weeks ago, members of these "left wing" unions were distributing relief to families of hundreds of striking steel workers at the Altgeld Gardens housing project here.

Members of Murray's Steelworkers Union who received relief from their union brothers found it easier to swallow the food than the attacks made in Cleveland on the unionists who were aiding them.

At the same time the South Side Negro Labor Council, composed of members from all unions—AFL, CIO and independent—gave out food baskets to hundreds more steel workers. In South Chicago, the 10th Ward Progressive Party organization duplicated this aid in the area around the mills.

In all cases, spontaneous com-

mittees for steelworkers' relief were established. Despite the imminence of settlement with U. S. Steel, last major holdout, the Chicago-Calumet steelworkers have serious financial problems. It will be weeks before the plants begin to operate at capacity, even in spite of the resumption of coal production. The first pay checks most workers can count on will not arrive until December.



By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—The "hate" want-ads which may be seen daily in the columns of the Chicago Tribune are a part of a growing pattern of job discrimination in this state.

Illinois business brazenly places 100,000 such discriminatory help-wanted ads in newspapers throughout the state.

The ads openly restrict jobs against workers because of their race, religion and national descent.

ILLINOIS newspapers are paid off by businessmen into lending their columns for the purpose of advertising, maintaining and fostering prejudice.

The employer, against whom no effective legal restraints yet exist, is the primary source and fount of discrimination in employment, the Illinois Inter-racial Commission reported in its recent well-documented report to Gov. Stevenson.

The members of the Illinois General Assembly saw fit to disregard these findings when it defeated a Fair Employment Practice Bill at its last session.

Existing local and state laws and ordinances prohibiting employment discrimination have either proved to be ineffectual in punishing employers who foster racial and religious hate or are rendered ineffective by the unwillingness of city and state authorities to enforce existing statutes.

The guilty are the man and corporations who contribute handsomely to the coffers of the Democratic and Republican parties.

They are represented on the political councils of the two major parties, which give plenty of lip service but provide no action when it comes to discrimination.

THE ILLINOIS Inter-racial Commission, headed by Martin Hayes Bickman, confirms the widely-known fact that Negroes are hardest hit by Illinois employers. This report shows that Negroes are either barred from jobs or, when employed, confined to occupations which are the dirtiest, the most menial, and most poorly paid.

The commission reports that over half, or 50.9 percent of all Illinois employers employ no non-whites; that almost two-thirds, or 65.7 percent, of all employers employ less than 5 percent non-whites, and that 82.7 percent of all employers employ less than 10 percent non-whites.

This evidence of the total exclusion of Negroes, Spanish-speaking people, Japanese and Chinese by more than half of all business is a shocking commentary upon an economic and social system that preaches "democracy" and practices Jim Crow.

TO GET a more accurate picture of the actual extent of discrimination, one has but to examine the breakdown of the percent of non-white workers in manufacturing firms in Illinois.

Non-whites comprise only six-tenths of one percent in professional and managerial occupations; 1.2 percent in clerical and sales occupations; 8.5 percent in skilled occupations; 12.9 percent in service occupations; 14.8 percent in semi-skilled occupations, and 27.7 percent in unskilled occupations.

In the city of Chicago the disgraceful figures are as follows: professional and managerial—two-tenths of one percent; clerical and sales—five-tenths of one percent; service—14.9 percent; skilled—8.5 percent; semi-skilled—17.8 percent, and unskilled—30.2 percent.

THE STUDY by the Illinois Inter-racial Commission reveals the

This is the third of a series of articles on job discrimination in Illinois.

further astounding fact that, in all non-manufacturing firms in the Chicago suburbs and in Downstate Illinois, there are no non-whites in a professional and managerial capacity and only one non-white in a clerical and sales capacity, as determined from the sampling of reports it received from Illinois business.

"Another measure of equality of opportunity is the degree to which equal proportions of white and non-white workers are found at all occupational levels," the Illinois Inter-racial Commission reports.

"An examination of the data," it continues, "reveals that while a very substantial proportion of white workers are found in professional, managerial, clerical and sales occupations, the proportion of non-white workers engaged in these occupations is extremely small. Conversely, while the vast majority of jobs held by non-white workers are in semi-skilled and unskilled work, a much smaller percentage of white workers are found in these occupations."

IN ALL FIRMS, 31 out of every 100 white workers are engaged in professional, managerial, clerical or sales work, while for 99.8 percent of all firms less than two out of every 100 non-white workers are in these occupations.

Eight out of every 10 non-white workers are in semi-skilled or unskilled capacities, while slightly more than four out of 10 white workers do such work. In non-manufacturing firms, while better than six out of every 10 white workers are at the two upper levels of work, less than four out of every 100 non-white workers have jobs in these capacities.

The service occupations are the only ones on which there are substantially equal proportions of white and non-white workers.

The foregoing facts provide a clear-cut picture of employment discrimination; clear enough to demonstrate the need for an FEPC law with enough teeth in it to wipe out a stain which threatens to increase in size as our economic system once more enters into another period of recession and unemployment where the Negro and other minority group members who were the last to be hired are now the first to be fired.

These facts are set down for all to see in the Illinois Inter-racial Commission's report, which can be secured by writing to the commis-

WAITRESSES WIN

SAN RAFAEL, Cal. (FP).—Winning its week-long strike against Marin County bars and restaurants, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL) obtained an agreement raising waitresses' pay from \$5 to \$9 a day for an eight-hour shift and to \$5.25 for a six-hour shift.

FIGHT RENT HIKE

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Efforts to raze rent control ran into stiff labor opposition at a City Council hearing. Heading the fight against grasping Portland landlords and their lobby, the Oregon Apartment House Association, was Secretary Gust Anderson of the Portland Central Labor Council.

After the Ford Pact--3-Day Week

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The Ford Motor Co. has told the CIO Auto Workers that all Ford plants, employing 115,000 workers, will go on three days a week in December and January and finish out November on four days.

Recently this paper pointed out that the eight-column headlines of the Detroit daily newspapers about "Ford will not shut down" were fake, because layoffs were already taking place.

The fruits of the Reuther-Ford phony pension

pact, with its wage freeze, no wage increase, 2½-year contract are now in full effect.

Now the workers in Ford plants see that the needed 1,800 work hours called for by the pension plan before the "benefits" of \$100 a month can be achieved, are not possible of attainment.

Now the 115,000 Ford workers are shackled with a wage freeze till 1951.

But another gigantic swindle is being put over by the company with this disastrous layoff.

One hundred and fifteen thousand Ford workers will be gypped out of unemployment com-

pensation because working three days will exclude them from drawing compensation.

And by only operating the plant three days a week Ford will be able to maintain production schedules. In fact while preparing last week for the layoff they flooded the plants with time study experts, retiming and speeding up many jobs.

Progressives in Ford's warned of layoffs and short work weeks many months ago during negotiations, raising the issue then of a 30-hour work week with 40 hours pay. Reuther sneeringly termed it "idealism."

VOL. XIV, No. 47

November 20, 1949

Michigan Edition *The* WORKER

An Analysis of The Detroit Elections

— See Page 1-A —

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Dixiecrats in Action Here:

Cops Stand by As Kluxer Mob Stabs Negro Mother



NEWS ITEM: — "Head of the Dixiecrats boasts that his organization is very active in the Detroit area."

By Ed Riley

RIVER ROUGE.—Police in nearby Melvindale stood by and watched while a hate-filled mob beat and stabbed a Negro worker and his wife after the River Rouge-Melvindale high school football game last week.

That, I discovered, after three days in which I interviewed the victims and spoke to eye-witnesses, is the real story behind the "riot," the story of which blazed so briefly on the front pages of Detroit newspapers last Saturday.

Detroiters and downriver residents woke up last Saturday morning to find the newspapers filled with screaming headlines about a riot in Melvindale in which 3,000 persons were supposed to have participated. There was passing and brief reference to a "stabbing."

Then, suddenly the story disappeared, not only off the front pages but out of the papers completely.

The prosecutor's office, which was quoted as having started an investigation, hasn't been heard from since.

More than 20 young hoodlums, who were arrested and questioned at the Melvindale police station by Police Chief Ermil L. Pitt, were all released.

There was something fishy about the whole deal. The Michigan Worker sent me out here to find out. And here, in the words of victims and eye-witnesses is the inside story:

First I went to see Branch Higgins, 45, of 541 Superior Street, River Rouge, who with his wife and two small children were assaulted as they left Riddering Field in Melvindale after the championship

(Continued on Page 9)

4TH ROUND

For the Big Corporations

Who Got the \$\$\$ and Why

— See Page 3 —

An Analysis of the Detroit Election and the Tasks Ahead

By Hugo Beiswenger

DETROIT.—The Rev. Charles Hill-Stanley Nowak vote of over 140,000 in the city elections is a tribute to a large progressive bloc of Detroit voters who refused to be intimidated by an unparalleled red-baiting hysteria. They kept their heads and registered their vote for peace and progress on election day.

This most significant fact poses the key post-election task facing the progressives—the organization and effective mobilization of these 140,000 Hill-Nowak voters for carrying out of their election program leading to the decisive 1950 Congressional elections.

Rev. Hill received 116,000 votes, an increase of 11,000 over 1947, and emerged as the unquestioned leader of the Negro community as well as large sections of white voters.

Former Senator Nowak, despite

been represented in the council in proportion to its strength, it would have won two seats, this election. This is a fact of the greatest significance when estimating the strength of progressives in Detroit.

The Hill-Nowak vote must also be judged in relation to this question:

Were the forces for peace and progress in Detroit, which were gathered around the candidacies of Hill and Nowak weakened or strengthened for 1950 as a result of this election? A serious analysis can only give an affirmative answer.

The just concluded elections pose another important question: Why was George Edwards, who had the tremendous resources of the CIO behind him, so decisively trounced in this election?

THE Michigan Worker pointed out from the very outset of the campaign that Edwards could not arouse the enthusiasm of the voters unless he came out with a fighting campaign on the issues: Jobs, FEPC, unsegregated housing, DSR, police brutality, relief for the unemployed, housing, against witch-hunts, etc. and unless he formed a coalition with Hill and Nowak.

We were not the only ones. Non-Communist individuals and groupings in the UAW-CIO itself, such as James Lindahl of Packard local, and the many locals who passed resolutions endorsing Hill and Nowak were indications of a widespread feeling among the UAW rank-and-file this was the winning strategy.

In spite of these warnings from its own rank and file, the line of the CIO leadership was to risk a disastrous defeat for Edwards rather than to form a united front which would hold the possibility of labor being represented in city hall by a progressive Negro leader like Rev. Hill.

THE REFUSAL of the right-led Wayne County CIO Council to endorse Hill, placing a lily-white slate before the electorate, Edwards' red-baiting and boasted authorship of the "loyalty" witch-hunting amendment in the primaries, his ignoring of a host of vital people's issues, his hasty retreat on the DSR issue, his lackadaisical uninspired campaign, insured Edwards' defeat, and greatly contributed to the defeat of Hill and Nowak.

If labor in Detroit is going to

make political progress, this fatal policy of division, red-baiting and kow-towing to the reactionary elements in our city which was followed by the right-wing UAW and CIO leadership in this campaign must change.

A realistic, forward-looking policy must be developed based on the unity of all political shades of opinion among labor and the people generally including conservatives, liberals, the ADA for us and Communists, around a militant fighting program which speaks in the interests of the people in the shops and communities of Detroit.

• Rev. Hill's vote of 116,000, shows that Hill can and will be elected to the City Council.

The great strength and progressive role of the Negro people's liberation movement, especially expressed in the great Robeson rallies, was dramatically demonstrated in this campaign.

• The "Toy Must Go" issue aroused the broadest support of any one single issue, and constitutes a mandate from the people. The demand must be go up now to get Toy out of any post in the city administration.

• The Progressive Party is a potent political force in Detroit.

It is a well known fact that both Rev. Charles Hill and Stanley Nowak are state leaders of the Progressive Party, and both were officially endorsed by the Progressive Party in this election. The Progressive Party needs now to be built in the communities and strengthened organizationally.

• The boast of the Dixiecrat headquarters in Washington that their agents were active in the Detroit election on the side of Cobo cannot be dismissed lightly, as the FREE PRESS hastened to do.

It is well known that KKK forces played a very active role in support of Cobo in this election, especially through their fronts, the "Improvement Associations." These organizations carried on a campaign of terror against the Negro people, fought public housing to a standstill in the Council during the campaign itself and spread widely the most vicious kind of propaganda inciting to racial conflict.

WHAT'S the outlook for the people as a result of this election campaign? The reactionary forces,

who elected their candidates, are moving quickly to effect their program, which includes: Keep Toy on at city hall, private redevelopment of slum areas into high-rental lily-white housing, enforcement of segregation and restrictive covenants in housing, deny adequate relief for the unemployed, a witch-hunt to look into the minds of 30,000 city workers as a prelude for a union-busting campaign, and a fare increase for DSR patrons.

THE PEOPLES' answer must be

to form broad united front movements on the whole number of burning issues which they fought for during the elections themselves.

Taking first priority, many progressives feel, must be a movement to carry out the voter's mandate that "Toy Must Go!"

These struggles will lay the basis for carrying out the people's electoral program and forming the broadest front of all forces dedicated to peace and for the election of a bloc of anti-war Congressmen from Michigan in 1950.

MR. CHU TONG TO SPEAK HERE ON NEW CHINA

DETROIT.—Mr. Chu Tong, editor of the China Daily News, will speak in Detroit on Friday, Dec. 9 at Bethel AME Church, 363 Frederick Street, it was announced last week.

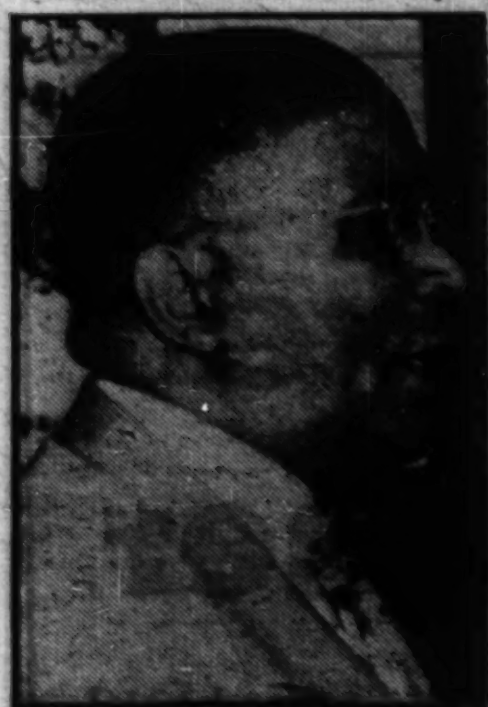
"Inside China" will be the subject of Mr. Tong's lecture. Mr. Tong has been intimately involved in developments in China for the past 20 years and will bring an authoritative inside knowledge of the latest events.

Mr. Tong's appearance will be the first in some 10 years of a spokesman of the new China in Detroit, and it is expected that his appearance here will arouse widespread interest among diverse groups and organizations in the city.

The lecture is under the sponsorship of the Michigan School of Social Science. It marks another of the public forum events of the school which proved so successful last year.



CHU TONG



REV. HILL

an "atom bomb" red-baiting attack on him in the midst of the election threatening his deportation, and despite the "name" candidacy of Nowak, intentionally put into the campaign to confuse the voters, nevertheless emerged with over 100,000 votes.

A spot check of representative precincts shows an estimated 40,000 electors voted for either Rev. Hill or Stanley Nowak without voting for the other, which means that at least "one out of every four voters voted for either Rev. Hill or Stanley Nowak." Rev. Hill received the vote of 21 percent of the voters, and Stanley Nowak 19 percent of the votes.

The Detroit electoral setup, in which nine councilmen are elected by the city as a whole, has been carefully devised by the Board of Commerce group to deprive large sections of the voters of representation on the council.

If the Hill-Nowak vote had

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LABOR BLOOD BANK

DETROIT (FP).—The Newspaper Guild of Detroit (CIO) is taking steps to set up a bloodbank for its members and their families. Action was precipitated when a member was stung \$50 by a hospital for a transfusion.

Michigan Edition of THE WORKER

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REMEMBER WAIT FOR DECEMBER



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Genuine Chinese dinner starts 6 P.M. Cantonese delicacies.

FRIDAY — 2

Russian stuffed cabbage dinner starts 6 P.M.

SATURDAY — 3

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WALTER REUTHER

Shop Pressure in GM May KO Pay-Cutting Escalator

DETROIT.—Aware of the rank and file demand for the dropping of the wage cutting escalator clause shackled onto 350,000 GM workers, UAW president Walter Reuther, speaking before union GM delegates here last week said he had "no position" on the escalator. A year ago, when

Reuther bludgeoned the escalator through, he characterized it as a great step forward in management-union relationship. His reservations now as the union meets to begin drafting demands to General Motors, is a grudging admission that rank and file beefs are having their effect.

This National UAW-GM conference called by Reuther was planned with the idea of ramming through some minor change in the GM contract, scheduled to terminate April, 1950, and then going in with talk on pensions and improvements on health insurance ala Ford.

Reuther also planned to put across a 2-year contract with the same wage freeze deal as Ford.

So when Reuther says he has no position on the escalator, does not advocate the Ford pension pattern, talks about severance pay in relation to the unemployed and backs down on steamrolling through his selected program, the weight of the progressives was obviously felt.

Significantly this national UAW-GM conference was one where red-baiting did not consume a major part of the meeting. Rather Reuther and his clique centered their fire on opponents of the Ford like Coburn Walker, president of the big Chevrolet local in Flint, Rudy Pale and others.

The progressives determined that they will go back into the subcouncils and locals and push for the program adopted by the membership meeting of Chevrolet forge plant in Detroit a week ago Sunday. That program was:

- Knock out the escalator clause because of reported changes in the index of BLS.
- No Ford pattern on pensions, wage freezes, 2½ year contracts, and no wage increases.
- For the original UAW demands for 1949 and win them now.
- Two weeks notice or two weeks pay before layoffs.

First Detroit Appearance!

CHU TONG

Editor, China Daily News

speaks on

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79 Delegates to UP Parley Demand Action in Job Crisis

KINGSFORD.—Federal and state "distressed-area" aid to the Upper Peninsula was demanded last week by 79 delegates from 11 UP cities at the UP Conference on Jobs and the Economic Crisis at Kingsford City Hall. Besides mobilizing

a delegation to Lansing to press Gov. Williams to use his influence to have the area declared "distressed," delegates called for a special session of the Legislature to meet the crisis.

MUCC figures reveal UP unemployment percentages as follows: Calumet, 39; L'Anse, 33; Ontonagon, 32; Newberry, 26; Munising, 20; Iron Mountain, 19; Iron River, 18; Menominee, 17; Ironwood, 16; Hancock, 16; Escanaba, 15; Ishpeming, 13; and Marquette, 11.

HEADED by Ivan Brown, Iron Mountain Ford local president, the Conference included 21 timber-worker and 19 steel-worker delegates. Vice-chairmen elected are: Oliver Rasmussen (timber workers), Joe Colantonio (UP Supervisors' Association), Alfred Gasbarro (UAW Local 952), James Hoskins (Steelworkers Local 2579), Marjorie LaMarche (Co-op), and Omar Haeltermann (Farmers Union). George Zuchowski was elected secretary-treasurer.

Local councils will be organized into county councils, and conferences will be called not less than once a year.

Delegates wired Pres. Truman and Gov. Williams—and summoned Federal, state and county officials—to support a 13-point program, including: work projects, adequate relief for iron mine strikers, Federal assistance for development of low-grade ore deposits, reopening and operation of these mines by the Government for the benefit of UP people, Federal implement centers to help small farmers, reforestation, conservation and maximum utilization of all wood products, restoration of the excess profits tax on Big Business, and raising of the exemption on income taxes.

THE CONFERENCE resolved to set up farmer-labor committees; oppose the Wisconsin sanitary ruling for milk, intended to eliminate small farmers; support the Brannan Farm Plan; support cooperatives; and widen civil rights.

Delegates were directed to go back to their communities and local unions and familiarize the people with the program.

Commending Colantonio for his support, the Conference asked the cooperation of all boards of supervisors and governing bodies in making a survey of the projects best adapted to various communities.

Citing the history of the UP Rehabilitation and Economic Council, organized in 1946, Brown revealed that unemployment has risen from eight to nearly 18 percent within the last year. When a local committee met recently with Gov. Williams to call his attention to the UP crisis, he said, the Governor asked:

"Are you sure that this is not just something that you are going through—that will right itself?"

THE PEOPLE here know this

is not just a recession, Brown said, and that unless new job opportunities are offered, we are in for a full-blown depression. We have nothing but our natural resources to fall back on, he declared, and they must be jealously guarded.

John T. Bernard, former Congressman from Minnesota, stressing the need for unity of the working people, warned:

"If you are going to become a militant organization for good, you are going to be red-baited. So be prepared for it. Allow yourselves to be frightened into inactivity by no one."

Watch the men you put into political office, Bernard directed. Why in the name of common sense, he asked, must we keep on electing people who sell us down the river?

Carey Gang Given Boot By UE Here

DETROIT.—James E. Carey, self-appointed "head" of electrical workers, was rocked to his rubber heels here when all employers, sensing the militant mood of their workers,

in Indiana and Michigan notified him they would continue to recognize their contracts with the United Electrical Workers Union.

Carey had impudently wired the employers they should cease meeting with UE union leaders, break their contracts, and wait till he could get here to begin negotiations.

Up in Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich., 11 employers issued a statement that they intended to abide by existing contracts with UE.

What set union splitter Carey into a dither this last week was that new contracts were signed with Oliver Machinery Co.'s two plants in Grand Rapids and the P. R. Mallory Co. of Indianapolis, the country's largest television outfit, with 2,200 workers.

UE got a 4-cent an hour wage increase, pensions and insurance improvements, the sum total of which reached 15 cents an hour in increases.

Also at McMann and Henn Co. in Detroit, UE signed for a 4-cent wage increase, 4-cent increase added to group insurance improved night shift differentials and other gains.

Other important events in the Michigan-Indiana region of UE included a meeting of 200 local union leaders from 34 locals in the district in Fort Wayne, Indiana, Nov. 5 who unanimously reaffirmed their allegiance to UE, its officers and program.

Also at Hammond, Ind., Federal Judge Luther Swyer issued a lasting restraining order against Local 901 officers from taking the local

union funds and putting them into a dummy corporation.

This local is the only one with right wing leadership in the district. The Carey boys there wanted to take the money out of the local treasury for splitting activities in the region.

In Mt. Clemens, Mich., this week members of UE local 932 voted by secret ballot, 298 to 33 to stay in UE. This is the Iron-rite plant.

Meanwhile, in the General Motors building here UE top leaders from GM plants are in sessions with the corporation discussing for contract, wage increases, pensions and insurance gains for 30,000 workers.

GM corporation officials refused to commit themselves as to whether they will break off negotiations with UE and switch to Carey.

UE officials here said they were not worrying about Carey as negotiations were more important.

Talks Snagged At Chrysler

DETROIT.—United Auto Workers Chrysler Division negotiators report no progress in contract talks.

With nearly half the Chrysler workers idled by "steel shortages," they say, corporation officials are content to sit out bargaining sessions, feeling that the union leaders are not going to force the issue.

Pressed by resolutions of local executive boards and membership meetings condemning the Ford settlement, negotiators have announced they will not settle on that "pattern."

Original demands for a wage increase, pension and insurance total 38 cents. All Federal and State requirements for a strike have been complied with.

PORTLAND AFL OPENS DOORS TO PRESS

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—For the first time in 12 years, newspaper reporters were admitted to the weekly Portland Central Labor Council session.

At the time the council entered its more than a decade-long "executive session," because of unfair press coverage, newspaper workers in Portland were unorganized. Today editorial staff on both papers belong to the American Newspaper Guild (CIO).

FARM OUTPUT RISE

WASHINGTON (FP).—The average American farm worker today produces nearly twice as much as his counterpart did 40 years ago, according to a bulletin on productivity in agriculture published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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GET SET... GO

USSR Trade Means Jobs, Says Labor Peace Group

DETROIT.—"Create jobs by breaking the embargo on trade with Russia and the Eastern Democracies" is the theme of an organizing drive touched off last week by the Michigan Labor Committee for Peace.

Seventy-five of the 211 delegates who represented Michigan workers at the Oct. 1 Peace Con-

ference in Chicago met at the John R. Erskine Center, to map future plans.

Besides calling for outlawing of the atomic bomb, they scheduled a mass conference for early 1950 and initiated a "Peace and Jobs" petition campaign throughout Detroit auto plants.

"The petitions demand 'immediate initiation of conferences among the main powers, especially between the U. S. and the USSR to end the cold war and settle outstanding differences.'"

New members can register at 2023 Woodward, Room 29—one year, \$1; three years, \$5; life, \$10.

The Pattern of Peekskill in Chicago: Police Aid Mob

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—In Washington last week, President Truman stood before the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Civil rights legislation is a "must," the President said, with Congress safely out of Washington after having been in session for ten months.

Within a few hours there came a crashing answer to the mockery the Administration had made of the precious civil rights issue. Chicago streets became filled with hate; racist mobs stormed and stoned a modest two-family house; passers-by fled for their lives, hotly pursued by mobsters yelling "Get that Jew."

The hunt was on. The prey was anyone not known to the hunters: dozens were beaten, men and women, Jew, Negro, Gentile alike.

TWO WAR VETERANS paused at the end of a long day. They were tired, but happy. The furniture was still disarrayed, the walls freshly painted.

They had just moved in. They looked on while the kids roamed from room to room, exploring their new home. Their dreams were now realized: they had finally bought a house, "Home Sweet Home."

In the few ensuing weeks, the two vets and their families didn't notice the peculiar glare of some neighbors. They were still strangers, they hadn't had time yet to make friends.

They didn't realize they were "different." Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, honorably discharged veterans from the service of their country, were Jewish.

They didn't know—YET—of the meeting held by their fellow property owners at the local Catholic Church just over there on the corner of their street.

INSIDE THE HOUSE, coffee cups tinkled and light-hearted merriment held sway. A group of Ne-

gro and white trade unionists was spending an evening of warmth and friendship together, invited there by Bindman, an official of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union here.

Outside, a menacing crowd gathered. Stepping out to the porch to learn what was wrong, Bindman and Sennett were greeted with a jeering chorus: "Look at the Jews." "Hitler should have burned all of you."

Then the storm of hate broke in all its fury. For a full week mobs took over the street; the house was under nightly siege of crazed crowds ranging up to 2,000; showers of rocks were flung, windows shattered; roving bands of mobsters ganged up on strangers, mercilessly beating them; passing automobiles were overturned; a reign of terror gripped the area.

VISITORS to Bindman's home were assaulted and beaten. One woman was knocked to the ground with the crowd standing around her prone body, shouting vile, insulting remarks.

Passing cars were overturned by the inflamed mobsters, one a station wagon accidentally driven through the area by a Negro and bearing an Ohio license.

"Seig heil" "Heil Hitler" could be heard ringing throughout the community. The mobsters, like Hitler's Storm Troopers, were in full control of the streets.

FOR THREE DAYS, while the violence rages unabated, Mayor Martin Kennelly and Police Commissioner Prendergast refuse to see protesting delegations coming to City Hall daily.

A police lieutenant later privately admits: effective police action the first night could have nipped the violence in the bud and prevented the shame of Chicago that followed.

Finally, aroused public opinion forced the Mayor to issue orders to police to curb the mobs. The street is barricaded off, but crowds

are rescued by police from the mobs and then placed under arrest.

In court, police recommend release of the mobsters, declaring they were arrested not because of any violence but merely to disperse the crowds. Cases against the mob violence are continued over to Nov. 21.

THE CRY of the mobsters is the same as the Hitler Storm Troopers: "we're fighting the Communists." Behind the anti-Communist smoke-screen lurks the mob's violence against Negroes and Jews.

It's the shadow of Hitler over Chicago, a challenge that was defeated four months ago in defense of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson, Negroes, and still to be defeated at the home of Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, Jews.



MAYOR MARTIN KENNELLY He Ducked Protests

are still permitted to congregate on nearby corners without being dispersed.

The full venom of the police is directed against those suspected of being friendly to the victims, not the mob ringleaders. A few token arrests are made of mobsters.

But dozens coming to offer their aid to the Jewish vets are seized by police and charged with disorderly conduct. Many were arrested while defending themselves from assaults of the hoodlums. Others

State of Siege Ordered by Haitian Gov't

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 15 (UP).—The Government today declared a state of siege or modified martial law throughout Haiti, dissolved three political parties, closed seven newspapers and set up a news censorship.

A Ministry of Interior announcement said the action was taken to safeguard the country from political and social disturbances resulting from the activities of opposition parties, which culminated yesterday in a strike of university students.

The three parties ordered dissolved were the Popular Socialist, Peasant-Worker Movement and Social Christian.

ISRAELI UNIONISTS FIGHT SPLIT

TEL AVIV (Telepress)—Although the workers' parties in the trade union council "Histadrut" had a great majority, the first parliamentary elections in Israel have resulted in the Mapai Party (the Social Democrats) forming a government with the clerical parties instead of a labor government with the Communist and Socialist Unity Parties. The latter is known as Mapam, and was the second party in the elections.

In due course the reformist-clerical coalition made concessions to the rightwing and bourgeoisie to the detriment of working class interests. The program of the Israel government which is anti-working class threatens the rights of workers, lowers their living standard and gives them no unemployment protection.

While the wages of workers and employees have twice been lowered on the basis of a false cost-of-living index, the profits of industrialists and corporations have not been touched. This is proved by bank balances, corporations' statements and dividends paid to shareholders, for example in the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the General Electric Company.

Conflicts are deepening in the trade unions where there is a workers' opposition of over 40 percent and it is becoming clear that the reformist Mapai intends to use the trade unions for the government's anti-labor policy. Strikes, demonstrations, meetings, leaflets and newspapers voice the discontent of the workers with the present regime.

Despite a government-management campaign of threats and reprisals tens of thousands of workers have taken part in protest demonstrations and strikes in Haifa, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Ramle and many other towns. The compromising activities of the rightwing element may bring about a split in the Israel trade unions.

Slump Perils West Canada's Wheat Farmers

TORONTO, Nov. 14 (Telepress).—The groundwork for a new people's movement is being laid in Western Canada, where the whole traditional economy, wheat for Europe, faces collapse in the near future. Editor Leslie Morris reports from Regina, Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Tribune, that this year's shipment of wheat to Britain will likely be the last to be financed by United States Marshall Plan dollars. These dollars have paid for western wheat for the past two years, keeping the export price up and providing a floor for domestic prices. But such a foundation was dependent on the United States Government's decisions, not on Canada, Morris points out.

The sufferings of the prairie farmers in the impending crisis will be much greater than in the wheat market collapse of the 30's, Morris adds, because even at the disastrously low price prevailing then, wheat was still exchangeable for British pounds which could be converted into United States dollars to pay for imports from the United States. But this "cushion" has disappeared.

Western farmers face not only a market crisis but a sharpening of conflicts between the richer and poorer farmers as "free enterprise" works itself out, the Tribune editor states. Farm capital is moving rapidly into the hands of a "kulak" group, with increasing dependence of the younger and poorer farmers upon this group and upon industry and banking.



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the taxes of the Ameri-

can people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officialdom. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.

Negro Mother Stabbed by Mob

(Continued from Page 1)
game between the two high schools.

Higgins, a Negro factory worker, told me:

"The game had just ended when one of the players of the all-white Melvindale team struck one of the River Rouge Negro players, and the fight started."

(Note: — Rover Rouge had three Negro players on its team. Both teams were undefeated. Rouge won, 7-0.)

"The police came," Higgins continued, "and started herding people off the field. There were about 5,000 people and half of them were in the fight."

"We got into our car to leave and as I attempted to drive off, my car was surrounded and I was pulled out and hit over the head with an iron pipe."

"Then the police grabbed me and put handcuffs on me to the door of a filling station. It was dark so the cops trained their spotlights on me. The mobsters beat

me with their fists while I was handcuffed to the building."

"I asked the police why they did this to me. They said nothing but stood callously by while as the mobsters beat me. Handcuffed, I had no way of defending myself."

"Finally they put me in their car and started toward the police station. On the way they threatened to shoot me and made all kinds of threats. They had a knife which they claimed was mine."

"That was a lie. I had no knife. They held me all night."

Then I went to see Higgins' wife, Viola, 34, who is still hospitalized in Wayne County General after one of the mobsters stabbed me in the breast.

Not only was I the only Negro reporter that visited her, but I was the first from any paper in the entire city. She was still filled with pain, when I visited her, but she was eager to tell me her story. This is what she said:

"I saw them beat my husband. I spoke to them and told them

that my husband was not involved in their fight, we had only come to see the game."

"Then four of the gang surrounded me and one of them stabbed me. I could not see which one did it. I stood there bleeding, and about an hour later the ambulance came and took me to the hospital."

Another victim of the mobsters, Miss Thelma Harris, told me this story:

"I pointed out to the police the men who were doing the fighting but they ignored me and continued to let the rioters beat Mr. Higgins."

"We had two small children huddled in the back seat of the car, terrorized by the hoodlums. If the Higgins children had not hidden I fear what would have happened to them."

Miss Harris, who was in the stands during the game, told how some Melvindale fans made insulting and slanderous remarks about Negroes on the River Rouge team. When the game ended, with

Rouge the victor, an organized group of spectators started the riot. Mr. Higgins is improving in the hospital, but she is still filled with pain.

As far as Melvindale police and the Wayne County prosecutor's office are concerned, the case is closed.

The papers have dropped all interest in the case.

In River Rouge, the Negro people are seething with indignation.

But the citizens of Melvindale and the entire downriver and Detroit area can't afford to let this case end here.

Higgins and his wife were the

victims of the KKK and the Black Legion. The mobsters were not only let go, they were egged on and protected by the police.

Those facts should spur the widest protest and the most insistent demand for the arrest and sentencing the hoodlums who did the beating and stabbing.

It calls for state and federal investigation.

It calls for removal of the white supremacist police officers downriver.

It calls for the united efforts of all democratic-minded persons to meet and fight this new threat of the Klan and Legion.

Folks Downriver Unite to Fight Kluxer Threat

By Oscar Williams

ECORSE. — Negro and white citizens all through the downriver area are fighting back against the brazen resurgence of kluxer elements in these big industrial communities just south of Detroit.

The stabbing of Mrs. Viola Higgins in Melvindale and the appearance of the most vicious anti-Negro, anti-labor literature during the recent municipal elections have highlighted the latest activity patterned of the Black Legion, which it will be remembered, was organized downriver.

In Ecorse, formal charges were placed before the school board that John Bauer, a white school teacher, engaged in open Negro-baiting during the recently concluded election.

The charges were placed by Mrs. Doris Lampley, Young Progressives' leader and John Worman, commander of the Negro American Legion Post here.

Mrs. Lampley and Mr. Worman headed a delegation of 26 parents who met with the board and charged that Bauer had made statements derogatory to Negroes at a political rally at the hall of Steel Workers' Local 1299.

Mrs. Lampley reported that Bauer said that Negroes must be kept out of City Hall "because if they do they will be moving across the tracks and depreciating property values."

The parents demanded that the school board fire Bauer as "unfit to teach in a mixed school system."

Ecorse residents here this week declared that the recent election was one of the dirtiest in recent years and showed evidence of organized Kluxer interference.

Opponents of Negro candidates went so far as to openly carry placards on automobiles saying: "Be sure not to vote for any of these Negro candidates."

In spite of this, and the other forms of terror, many white citizens did vote for Negro candidates, five of whom were running for local office, and polled the following vote:

William White, for assessor, 1707 votes; Made McCree, for justice of the peace, 1418 votes; Claude Monroe, for constable, 1316 votes; James Boyd, for council, 1108 votes and Clarence Oliver, also for council, 1558 votes.

Mrs. Lampley declared the parents will not cease their efforts until Bauer is fired and the school board starts a real investigation to clean up the situation.

Another suburban community in which racial hatred played an organized part in the campaign was in the big city of Dearborn. Here mayor Orville Hubbard openly campaigned on the boast that he has not allowed a single Negro family to live in the city. "Keep Dearborn Clean," was his way of putting it.

Hubbard has been the inspiration of officials in other cities, notably Melvindale and Lincoln Park, who also boast of their lily-white character.

KEEP THE PRESSES ROLLING

We're off! The drive for 1,750 subscriptions to the Michigan Worker, beginning Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, is under way—so readers of the paper be sure you have a sub blank in your pocket.

We want you to join us in bringing the message of peace, security and unity of the people to 1750 new readers.

During the recent election campaign, hundreds of new people read the Michigan Worker in order that they might know what the program of Rev. Charles A. Hill and Stanley Nowak, progressive candidates for Council, was. This they couldn't learn from the kept daily press who lowered an Iron Curtain on the entire campaign of the two candidates.

These 140,000 people who voted for Hill and Nowak will want to know the progress of the PEOPLE'S PROGRAM advanced by these candidates and now being carried on after the election.

The Michigan Worker is the paper that can help to unite these

thousands of progressive voters and bring them into the camp of peace, progress and security.

Also the many hundreds of people who raised the \$20,000 bail fund for Carl Winter, state chairman of the Michigan Communist Party will want to know the next steps in the fight for appeal of the unjust sentence as it goes to a higher court.

Already early starters in the drive for 1750 sub report as in one case that five people when an individual got to subscribe a year ago resubscribed this last week when asked.

That's the first step in the drive—HAVE YOU ASKED SOMEONE FOR A SUBSCRIPTION?


HAVE YOU CHECKED THE EXPIRATION DATE OF YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

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Jailing of Crockett Would Stifle Lawyer, Bar Group Says

As I See It

By Hugo Beiswinger

THE AVERAGE "man or woman in the street" Detroit last week wasn't aware of the most sensational news-story of the year—the fact that the Soviet Union already is using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

I talked to Detroiters in lunch counters, on the street, and in their homes. All but one were agreed that the atom bomb should not be used by any nation for war, and that all existing atomic bombs should be destroyed. But on the question of the Soviet's use of atomic energy for peaceful construction, they either "didn't know about it" and/or "didn't believe it."

I made this little investigation because I feel that the peace movement has a tremendous weapon in the atomic energy issue which is as yet little appreciated or used.

THE TRUTH is that the facts about the Soviet Union's use of the tremendous power of atomic energy for peaceful purposes are known and available. It is also well-known that in the U.S. virtually the entire concentration has been on the death-dealing atomic bomb, with research on peaceful use of atomic energy being forbidden.

But these discussions are carefully screened from Michiganders—as from all Americans—by the iron curtain of the millionaire press. With us it's the News, Times and Free Press, and most outstate dailies. These mouthpieces of the moguls are desperately afraid that the truth shall become known to the people. They know that when the people know and realize the truth, they will act for peace.

SOME TYPICAL answers by Detroiters to the question: "What do you think of the recent press announcements that the Soviets are using atomic energy for peaceful purposes—to carry out great construction projects, etc."

"I have no opinion." "I don't believe the Russians are using atomic energy for peaceful purposes—and I don't believe they have a bomb." "I hadn't given the question much thought. If the Russians do have the atomic bomb, they got it from us."

Sol Cohen, proprietor of the Taylor Shoe Repair at 1747 Taylor St., however, was emphatic that "atomic energy should be used for commercial purposes rather than war." He said he thought it was "hard to tell what the Russians were doing with atomic energy."

Marcus Smith, Negro youth visiting from Ohio and staying at 1862 Taylor said:

"Sure, I believe Russia has the bomb. If you can cook potatoes in the U.S., you can cook potatoes in Russia." He was skeptical, however, of Soviet statements that they are using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

WHILE the people of Michigan as well as over the rest of the nation have been kept in the dark about the Soviet Union's development of atomic energy, such as not the case among the nation's top atomic scientists. In the October issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" they tell all.

Frederick Seitz, Professor of Physics, University of Illinois makes the outright admission that "The greatest danger (sic) we face at present is that the Russians will now surpass us in bomb production and in other phases of the development of atomic energy." Of course this development would be a "danger" only to the atom bomb militarists.

Harold C. Urey, Distinguished Service Professor, Institute of Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago makes the same admission when he says: Russia is "making headway comparable to that which we made during the war. Our progress since has not been commensurate with the war-time progress in any sense."

THE PEACE movement in our state must tell the people of Michigan the truly sensational news that the Soviet Union is already using atomic energy to "raise mountains, irrigate deserts, cut through jungles, turn rivers in their courses." In other words, the Soviets are demonstrating that the age-long dream of mankind to be the complete master of nature is coming true.

When this truth becomes the possession of large numbers of people, the atom bomb diplomats can call it quits. The struggle to win the fight for peace has a bright future—but we have to seize the opportunity right now.

DETROIT.—Fear that the jailing of George Crockett for contempt of court in the New York Communist trial will set a precedent stifling vigorous representation of their clients before white judges in stirring every Negro lawyer in Detroit.

Thirty-five of them met at Kappa Alpha Psi House, the fraternity of which Crockett was vice-president, last week, to hear first-hand details of the contempt citation.

The Wolverine Bar Association, which includes all Negro attorneys in the city—about 100—has set up a committee to study the entire proceedings of the Foley Square trial jointly with a committee of the Lawyers Guild.

The Tremendous stir among Negro lawyers, explains Ernest Richards, newly-elected Wolverine president is:

"Because they feel that if a precedent is set in this case, they will be on the defensive in the future when they represent unpopular causes and go all-out for their clients within the principles of established legal ethics."

"A lawyer likes to feel that, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the cause, he may go all-out for his client, so long as he stays within the bounds of legal ethics."

A precedent of this sort before the 1943 race riot, he warned, might have jailed several Negro attorneys here.

Agreeing with Richards, C. Lebron Simmons, Wolverine president from 1944 to 1947, cited restaurant-discrimination cases as examples in which Negro lawyers



CROCKETT

might hesitate to use their full energies before biased judges. Before the recent Supreme Court ruling, he said, restrictive-covenant cases might have been affected in the same way.

Although Crockett is well-known in Detroit, Simmons said, his personal popularity is not the issue among Negro lawyers here.

If this precedent stands, some lawyers pointed out, judicial bias in the lynch-infested South might make it impossible for Negro attorneys to practice law.

Carl Winter Is Welcomed Home At Big Rally

DETROIT.—One of the most enthusiastic rallies ever held here, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the Soviet Union, gave a long ovation to Carl Winter, State Communist leader in his first public appearance here in 13 months.

A packed hall of more than 400 attended.

Speaking together with Winter was Pettus Perry, secretary of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA.

Winter, given a several minutes' ovation by the audience, lashed out at the frameup trial in Foley Square, the continued harassment of the 11 Communist leaders, all of which, he said, is part of the attempt by the Wall Street gang to clap a police state regime on America.

The charge against the Communist leaders, said Winter, was a frameup designed to silence first the voice of the Communists and then intimidate into silence all those who would demand in the name of democracy that the Communists be freed.

The two weeks' period following the sentence by Judge Medina of the 11 Communist leaders—when the fascist forces in America waited to see what the American people would do about the refusal to grant bail, was decisive in democracy's history, said Winter.

In that period, the fascists were preparing to fasten the yoke of a police state on the American people, but the people began to fight back, and the yoke was won and

democracy had won a round.

"Truman, Medina, McGohey were overruled. Now they seek to nullify that peoples' victory by harassment of the 11 Communist leaders, by confining them to limited areas, house arrest in other words—a Hitlerite technique," he declared.

Winter reported how the government attorneys sought vainly to find out who put up the bail for the 11 in order to begin harassment of thousands of Americans who believe in democracy and the Bill of Rights.

Pettus Perry, Communist Negro leader, spoke on the need for the American people demanding the opening of trade relations with the new democracies, New China and the U.S.S.R. Detroit and other sections, being hit with layoffs, could use part of the five million jobs that would accrue from trade relations with these nations. The cause of world peace would thus be strengthened, he said.

Democracy in America means nothing, he declared, until we see Negro Congressmen, Negro Mayors, City Council members elected particularly in Southern states.

Other speakers were Thomas Dennis, acting organizational secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, chairman of the rally; Phil Raymond and Phil Schatz. A collection of \$2,150 was made.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

AN ORCHID to Gov. "Soapy" Williams for kicking the Georgia chain gang KKKers in the teeth last week. The Governor refused to extradite Sam Bearden, who escaped from a chain gang after nine years wearing shackles.

Beatings, torture, the sweat box, solitary confinement on bread and water were part of the hell this Negro worker went through.

Bearden's comment was:

"Back there they'd kill me now."

WHEN Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy and the prosecutor's office "investigated" the death of lightweight Negro boxer Talmadge Bussey from concussion, why didn't they favor an inquest so that the referee could tell that Bussey was in such serious shape that he called the Boxing Commission's physician?

This man, Dr. Calahan, placed a vial of stimulant under Bussey's nose in addition to the ammonia and camphor his handlers gave him. Dr. Samuel Milton, coroner, said in a press statement that the stimulants did not help Bussey but aggravated the hemorrhages that caused his death.

Also, why didn't Toy and the prosecutor's office conduct a wholesale investigation of "pepping up" boxers before they enter the ring and during the time they are in there?

This "pepping up" is done by unscrupulous exploiters of boxers in order that the boxer will "give the customers their money's worth."

Maybe the gamblers are too tough to mess with. So how about it Gov. Williams? How about you getting in the ring and preventing another Bussey death?

WALTER REUTHER at the recent CM union conference:

"The economic climate was not suitable for asking for wage increases in 1949."

DIXIECRATS are claiming part credit for helping Board of Commerce candidate for Mayor, Al Cobo, get elected here. The Dixiecrat forces here, of course, are the "Improvement Associations," such as Courville, Fenelon, Trumbull, etc. And who covers up for them?

None other than the lame-duck Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp's so-called Inter-racial Committee, which has a copious file on these outfits but refuses to publish it.

Maybe that's because Police Commissioner Toy is a member of the Inter-racial Committee, and hopes Cobo will not fire him.

WHAT KIND of financial manipulations are going on in relation to Kaiser-Fraser in town? Is it true, as the grapevine has it, that the \$35,000,000 Kaiser got from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. was actually lobbied for by the Griswold St. bankers who have heavy mortgages on K-F machinery?

Also, is Kaiser seeking to organize a group of independents into a combination and start bucking the Big Three, and are some of these independents really interested?

TOOL AND DIEMAKERS called back two weeks ago by K-F to "work" on his small car that is going to "revolutionize" the auto industry, tell us that they are really not working on any such car yet.

The additional \$10,000,000 K-F got from RFC was to be used for this "revolution" in auto.

WE SEE where someone is going to think about Dr. Caripoy. Remember, he was the one who said he would go to jail before he would reveal "the prominent person in Royal Oak" who lined Caripoy's pockets with \$91,000.

Well, lots of people with \$91,000 in their jeans probably don't think that the one year or so the Doc gets will be hard to take.



**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Peekskill Pattern in Chicago: Cops Aid Mob

—See Page 2

VOL. XIV, No. 47



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November 20, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

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— See Page 3 —



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— See Page 4 —

Jenkins Frameup Trial Postponed!

The second frame-up murder trial of Byard Jenkins has been postponed from Nov. 15 to January, 1950. This latest achievement in the campaign the Communist Party initiated to free the innocent Negro youth came after the Pennsylvania Worker revealed that the jury Jenkins was scheduled to face Nov. 15 was being stacked against him.

During the past three weeks, exclusive Worker stories exposed that the Jenkins jury panel had been subjected to an unprecedented going over and screening by police for several Negroes slated for re-trials.

One Negro, Aaron Turner, was re-convicted for murder Oct. 26 in 20 minutes by the same sort of a stacked jury that Jenkins was due to face.

Following The Worker exposures, the demand grew to stop Jenkins' second legal-lynching.

The state, it is believed, intends, however, to go ahead with its second murder frameup of Jenkins in January, unless they are stopped again by the people. A new state law goes into effect January designed to "legalize" blue ribbon, hand-picked jury panels.

The Free Jenkins Committee hailed the postponement of Jenkins' trial as another step toward winning his freedom. They urged mass demands on District Attorney John Maurer for his immediate release.

The Communist Party declared that Jenkins' freedom is a key issue at the giant people's rally they are sponsoring in The Met Nov. 25, for the bill of rights and the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders.

Edward Strong, Eastern Pennsylvania Communist chairman, declared:

"Both Jenkins and the '11' are victims of the same sort of frame-up. The people stopped temporarily the Nov. 15 Jenkins frameup. They won release of the 11 Communists on bail. Such achievements show that complete victory can be won for the people's rights.

"Jenkins and the 11 Communist leaders can be freed by a people united in their determination to make the Bill of Rights a living thing for everyone."

Meanwhile, the daily capitalist press continued its policy of deliberately suppressing all the unprecedented developments of the past months in Philadelphia's outstanding case of Negro oppression.

Not a line was allowed to ap-



BYARD JENKINS

pear that the Nov. 15 trial had to be postponed. Even the reversal of Jenkins' original conviction and his scheduled re-trial has been suppressed by the local dailies, though they are matters of public record.

Jenkins was originally framed up Nov. 23, 1948, for the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller through the sole "evidence" of a forced police "confession" he repudiated. Two weeks later a white grave-digger, Herbert Gulembo, voluntarily confessed the crime in detail. However, officials continued to press for Jenkins' execution, and Gulembo recanted. He is still free.

Evidence unearthed by the Daily Worker confirmed Jenkins' innocence, and corroborated Gulembo's confession. This became so powerful that 10 Jenkins' jurors took the unprecedented action of asking the court to reverse their own guilty verdict.

A mass campaign, led by the Free Jenkins Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, and chaired by Rev. P. B. Bynum, finally won a reversal of Jenkins' conviction Sept. 15.

Leaders of 30,000 Vote to Stay in UE

PHILADELPHIA.—Close to 200 local officers, union organizers and shop stewards, representing 30,000 electrical workers in this area, last week voted to stay within the United Electrical Workers, recently expelled from the CIO.

The action was taken at a regular monthly meeting of UE District Council 1.

Previously, the Stewards Council of General Electric Local 119, representing 3,000 workers, had voted unanimously to stay within the UE, according to district officials.

UE officials also declared that only 10 of the 39 UE locals in District 1 had voted to secede and the legality of their actions is being challenged by the international.

North Bros. Strikers Back UE in Vote

PHILADELPHIA.—Workers at North Brothers Division of Stanley Tools, on strike now for 23 weeks, have registered an overwhelming vote of confidence in their union, Local 155, United Electrical Workers.

Local 155 is a leading progressive union in this area. Business agent is David Davis, a well known Communist.

Asked whether they wished to be represented by the IAM, 236 North Brothers workers voted "No" and 26 voted "Yes." The UE was not on the ballot but campaigned for a "No" vote.

Questions and Answers On Phila. Elections

RALLY AT MET TO GREET '11'

PHILADELPHIA.—Every Philadelphian, regardless of his political views, who is anxious to defend his own liberty under the Bill of Rights, is being urged to join in a great people's rally demanding complete freedom of the 11 Communist leaders next Friday, Nov. 25, at The Met, Broad and Poplar Sts.

The rally is sponsored by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is to be held at The Met, one of the city's largest available halls, seating 5,000 persons, in anticipation of the popular response to the issue.

COMMUNIST LEADERS have stated that the people won their first victory in defense of the Bill of Rights by forcing release of the 11 on bail. The job now, they said, is to complete the victory by developing a powerful mass movement for unconditional release of the 11.

The Communist leaders declared that this is the crucial battle in the people's struggle against a police state in America. It is the foundation on which any fight for freedom in America rests.

Unless this fight is won any struggle for Negro rights, against anti-Semitism, for peace, for a free trade union movement is seriously undermined, it was made clear.

MANY NON-COMMUNISTS and even anti-Communists are reported to be joining large community delegations to the rally. Many

said they are planning to attend, not because they agree with the Communist Party and its program, but because their own freedom is jeopardized if the Communists lose theirs.

A number of these delegations are to be brought to the rally in buses specially rented in the communities for the occasion.

It was also announced that every effort is being made to get as many speakers at the rally, two of the 11, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party and Benjamin J. Davis, noted Negro

Communist leader and New York City Councilman.

Their speeches are to be broadcast over a major Philadelphia radio station to widen the audience to be reached by these spokesmen for a free America.

In the event they are unconstitutional confined to the Southern District of New York, their talks will be relayed by telephone to the hall and if possible broadcast over the radio.

SMALL DROP IN OUTPUT

WASHINGTON (FP).—In spite of major strikes in steel and coal, overall U. S. industrial production fell only 6 percent during October, according to Federal Reserve Board statistics.

Greet

GENE

DENNIS



BEN

DAVIS



Eugene Dennis and Benjamin J. Davis, two of the 11 Communist leaders to be greeted at The Met rally.

THE COMMUNIST LEADERS FREED BY THE PEOPLE ON BAIL!

The People Won the First Round, Now

RALLY THE PEOPLE

- ★ To Win Complete Freedom for the 11
- ★ To Defeat the Smith Act and Safeguard the Bill of Rights
- ★ To Win the Peace Through American-Soviet Friendship
- ★ To Fight for Negro Rights and the Freedom of Byard Jenkins

THE MET

BROAD and POPLAR STS.

Tickets 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 Available at Room 710, 250 S. Broad St., and Progressive Bookshop, 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 8 P.M.

Auspices: Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware and Communist Party of South New Jersey

UNIONISTS RESIST PLOT AGAINST LANCASTER LABOR

LANCASTER.—The Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal, whose frenzied redbaiting attacks on the progressive trade union movement here inspired mob action against three UE organizers in Pulaski, Va., has attempted to whip up similar action here.

But it is meeting with stout resistance from rank and file workers and leaders of the local trade unions.

The attacks have been directed primarily against the local CIO Council and two of its largest affiliates, RCA Local 124 and CIO Rubber Workers Local 285, representing workers at the Armstrong Cork Co. plant here, the town's largest industry.

Charles Dorsey, president of Local 124, nailed the Intelligencer's campaign as an attempt to smash the trade union movement here. Paul Shaub, president of Local 285 and of the CIO Council, made similar charges in a statement printed in the Intelligencer itself.

THE CAMPAIGN, consisting of lurid, front page "exposes" of "red infiltration" into the local CIO, attempted to mobilize local reactionary veterans' groups against the unionists.

This didn't get too far, since the unionists themselves are primarily veterans.

A full-page advertisement was inserted in all local newspapers by UE Local 124 Veterans Committee of Officers and Stewards which charged that the campaign to "clean out the reds" was actually an attempt "to destroy our union."

The union-busting campaign was timed to coincide with the struggle within the UE over the UE's expulsion from the CIO. It also coincided with an election campaign at the Armstrong Co. between Local 285 and the AFL.

If the Intelligencer had hoped to aid any company union elements to have Local 124 secede from the UE it failed. The executive board voted unanimously to back UE.

Prentis, Scab Sheet Spur Anti-Union Mobs

PHILADELPHIA.—H. W. Prentis, Jr., past president of the National Association of Manufacturers and supporter of the fascist butcher Franco, is not confining his union-busting attacks to Lancaster, Pa., where he heads the Armstrong Cork Co.

His hand can be seen behind anti-union attacks as far off as Pulaski, Va.

As a result, three organizers for the United Electrical Workers were run out of Pulaski last week by a mob inspired by resurgent elements of the Ku Klux Klan. One of its leaders is a former operative for a labor spy outfit.

Officials of UE District 1 said they have wired the Mayor of Pulaski, the Governor of Virginia and Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath, protesting the mob activity and demanding they act to enforce the Bill of Rights in Virginia.

IN LANCASTER, Prentis the town's industrial leader has been seen as the brain trust behind front page, screaming attacks by the Intelligencer-Journal, a scab newspaper, against RCA Local 124 and CIO Rubber Worker Local 285.

These attacks featured hysterical front-page "exposes" of "Communist infiltration" into RCA Local 124. The stories first appeared Oct. 26 and the entire series has been timed to coincide with the expulsion of the UE from the CIO.

In Pulaski, anti-UE elements in another RCA plant, where workers are represented by UE Local 168, admitted they used articles appearing in Lancaster as a means of forcing through a secession vote from the UE on Nov. 5.

They even admitted they or-

dered special copies of the Intelligencer and spread them among the membership to incite hysterical, red-baiting opposition to the UE.

Three UE organizers, Henry Rhine, Gene Derrickson and Frank Connelly, came to Pulaski the following week in an attempt to rally loyal UE workers and to assure them that RCA is still bound by a contract it signed with UE.

AT UE DISTRICT headquarters here, officials said that the trio was refused permission by the Pulaski RCA personnel manager to tour the plant, a violation of the UE-RCA contract.

They were refused rooms in the leading hotel in Pulaski, the Maple Shade Inn, and because of public hysteria, were unable to get an attorney to defend UE's legal rights.

As they left their hotel rooms, a mob of more than 50 persons, led by two Carey-Block leaders, Ernie Hutchison and James Stephenson, forced them to board a train out of town, while police stood idly by. District officials said they barely escaped violence at the hands of the mob.

Stephenson is reported by the UE district to have been a former agent for the Phelps-Baldwin Agency, cited as a leading union busting outfit by former Senator Robert LaFollette's committee investigating attacks on labor.

Virtually admitting the tie-up between the Prentis-inspired attacks in Lancaster and those in Pulaski, Stephenson, elected assistant "business agent" by the Carey-Block rump group, was quoted in the Intelligencer-Journal, Nov. 7 as follows:

"You fellows sure did us a good turn. It was just what we needed to get action."

AFL WOMAN WINS KENTUCKY HOUSE SEAT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., (FP).—Mrs. Thelma Stovall, 30, an AFL leader, was the only woman elected to public office in the Nov. 8 election in Louisville and Jefferson county. She will represent the 38th district in the Kentucky House.

International Rep. Harold Colvin of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers (AFL) was elected alderman from the city's 10th ward.

Questions and Answers On Philadelphia Elections

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS in Philadelphia brought a great outpouring of voters, resulting in a tremendous Democratic landslide, giving the Democratic candidates 465,000 votes, even more than Truman received here in 1948. In a record turnout, 80 percent of the registered voters of the city went to the polls—823,538 persons, the third highest total in local history, exceeded only in the 1940 and 1948 Presidential elections.

Because of the significance and unusual character of the election, Edward Strong, acting chairman of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, answers some of the questions readers have asked about it.

Why the Democratic landslide in Philadelphia?

The sweeping defeat of Republican candidates was in line with the national trend to the Democratic Party that had already showed itself in Truman's election of 1948. The people have come to regard the Republican Party as the friend of big business and as the enemy of the people, concluding that in the Democratic Party and its leadership they can find a solution to their problems. In addition the Democratic Party everywhere received the overwhelming support of the labor bureaucracy.

What were the special local conditions affecting the Philadelphia elections?

The trend toward the Democratic Party was increased here because of the people's disgust with the wide open corruption of the Republican machine which has been in complete power. The workers are convinced that they can no longer look to the Republican Party for any social gains.

There also were powerful millionaire Republican interests who decided to back Dilworth's slate. They knew from his record as a corporation lawyer that he was safe. They also knew that through his election they could put a crimp in the Grundy-backed City Hall machine, and influence the Republican, as well as Democratic, choices in the 1950 elections for Governor, Senator and Congress.

How does the election result affect Dilworth and his supporters?

The election strengthens the position of Dilworth and the Americans for Democratic Action, a strengthening of social democracy. It catapults Dilworth and the ADA into the arena of state and national politics, for the 1950 campaigns.

The Philadelphia election, nevertheless, represents a real setback for one of the most openly criminal political machines in the country.

How does the Progressive Party vote in Philadelphia compare with the strength of progressive

and independent candidates elsewhere in the nation?

In Philadelphia, where Progressives polled 5,146 votes, compared to the 20,745 votes for Wallace in 1948, they lost ground. On the other hand, progressive forces held their own, and made progress in New York, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, Akron and California. The Progressive vote was a negligible factor in Philadelphia elections.

Do objective conditions explain the drop in the Progressive Party vote?

No. Objective conditions do not explain the drop in their vote.

The Progressives did not bring themselves forward effectively as an alternative to local Republican machine corruption, and the people saw Dilworth and the Democrats as the only choice.

What part did red-baiting play in influencing the election results?

The people ignored red-baiting in voting for Dilworth and the Democrats in the face of violent red-baiting attacks on the ADA. On the other hand, many probably hesitated to vote for the Progressive Party candidates because of the red scare hysteria that has been built up on a national scale over a long period of time.

What were the major weaknesses of the left-progressives in regard to the Philadelphia election?

Left-progressives and trade union forces underestimated the importance of the municipal elections, regarding them as a local, off-year, comparatively unimportant event. Thus, they "sat out" the election. Their failure to move helped spread the notion that the left favored the Democrats.

Also, progressives here, unlike in New York, did not find a way to link the struggle for the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders with the struggle against reaction at the polls.

No substantial labor group worked for the Progressive Party.

Has the Progressive Party, despite its small vote, gained anything from the election?

The Progressive Party here, in its first municipal campaign, has brought forward local leaders and is consolidating itself organizationally. It is already holding ward and congressional district meetings preparing for 1950.

It has opened a campaign to "register Progressive" which will last through Dec. 9, when registration lists open again.

It is moving to intensify its action, launched during the campaign, on vital issues affecting the people, such as peace, housing, police brutality and a special legislative session to act on jobs.

Chester NAACP Opens Civil Rights Campaign

CHESTER.—The Chester chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is beginning to swing into the National Civil Rights Campaign, designed to develop mass pressure for Congressional enactment of civil rights legislation.

The campaign, organized by the national NAACP, is slated to last through November and December and will wind-up in a conference in Washington, Jan. 15-17.

At its last meeting, Nov. 10, the Chester NAACP agreed to conduct a continuous Tag Day beginning Nov. 15 to raise funds for the campaign. An overall campaign committee for Chester is to be set up at the next meeting, Nov. 24.

Meanwhile the local chapter is conducting a survey of Jim Crow eating places in Chester as a result of the refusal of Pontillo's American Restaurant to serve Rev. D. W. White, Pastor of the Temple Baptist Church.

It has also set up a committee to meet with officials of Chester Hospital and Crozer Hospital, around Jim Crow practices at the two institutions. It has been reported that Chester Hospital refuses to train Negro nurses at its school and that Crozer Hospital has turned away a number of Negro maternity cases in recent months.

Churches to Hold Service For Chester TB Victims

CHESTER.—The 18th Annual Thanksgiving Day services held by the Negro churches of Chester in support of the Chester Tuberculosis Advisory Committee will be held this year at the Murphy A. M. E. Church, Rev. John L. Mims, Pastor.

The Chester TB Advisory Committee offers medical aid, clothing, and transportation to Negro victims of Tuberculosis.

The pastor of the church raising the most funds receives an award. Chairman of the Committee is Rev. D. A. Scott, pastor of the Beany Baptist Church; Mrs. Madeline Moffet of Media is secretary and Robert Bernhart of Chester is treasurer.

confining themselves to bounding and arresting Negroes.

A committee of Negro and white community leaders is pressing for official action against police brutality in the area.

The committee is also trying to locate three white adults, known to have beaten Negro children in the outbreak, as well as five white youths also named as involved in the affair.

EUGENE SHENKMAN

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Coal---Key Struggle for All Labor

By Walter Lowenfels

PITTSBURGH. — The 1949 struggle of the miners for better wages, shorter hours and renewal of their pension and welfare payments is decisive to everyone in Pennsylvania and in the nation.

This is so because as long as the United Mine Workers remains a powerful and militant union, fighting for its members, it acts as a brake to the fascist-like attacks of the monopolies on all labor and the people.

At stake, therefore, is the backbone of American democracy, the entire labor movement.

THE MINERS HAVE BEEN on strike on and off for five months. The 1949 struggle began when their contract expired last June 30 and they launched the tactic of the "three-day week."

There followed a total strike of all the miners. This continued for the great bulk of them for two months.

They have now returned to work for three weeks, starting Nov. 9. But the conditions under which this has taken place, some of which we will examine, reveal the gigantic struggle they are continuing to wage against a handful of banking interests who dominate the mines.

The importance of the mine struggle can be properly estimated only in relation to the total objective of the American ruling class to dominate the world market and to impose the rule of our monopolists on all other nations. This requires, among other things, an Americanized version of the Nazi kind of subservient "labor front."

AN AMERICANIZED "labor front" means a labor movement which is company unionized. Only in that way can it be made to serve the interests of the country's eight dominant financial interest groups. These "Big Eight" include the Morgan, Mellon, duPont and Rockefeller billionaire groups (their financial empires are listed elsewhere on this page).

The mine union stands as a resistance core to this fascist trend of these financial giants, the "Big Eight."

In October the "Big Eight" were faced with a struggle on two fronts, steel and mine. Now they have the mine union alone still battling them.

How did this come about?

Top CIO and AFL officials refused to conduct a joint struggle, such as the mine union proposed. Such a united struggle would have allowed the steel workers to maintain the battle for their original 25-cent package demand. This included wage gains, such as the West Coast longshoremen and RCA workers won.

WHAT IS THE RELATION, then, of the steel settlement to the continuing mine struggle?

As mine union officials indicated some weeks ago, the "Big Eight" attack on the steel workers really served as a flank attack on the mine union. The miners have been and still are the central objective of the "Big Eight."

Not that these financial giants did not aim to weaken or break the CIO steel workers' union. But the small crumbs for which they forced the steel workers to strike some 40 days achieved a number of gains for the bosses.

True, the companies finally granted small pension and welfare benefits, considerably less than the miners won in past years. But they achieved the abandonment of the steel workers' wage demands and a no-strike guarantee for some time, through the long extension of the contract.

At the same time, the steel settlement coincided with the expulsion drive the CIO launched at its Cleveland convention against unions with a militant, wage fighting record.

PERHAPS THE MOST striking illustration of what the steel settlement means is that it was immediately followed by the Nov. 9 return to work by the miners.

This return to work represents in part a tactic

imposed on the miners by the refusal of top CIO and AFL leaders to conduct a joint struggle. Also the threat of a Taft-Hartley injunction. But it leaves still to be settled not only the issues the miners are fighting for, but the main issue facing all labor—unity against the "Big Eight" financial giants.

THE MINERS ARE still out, not merely to maintain their 20 cents a ton royalty payments, but to increase them in order to maintain their pension and welfare fund. They are also out for an increase in pay rates to permit a shorter work week without loss in take-home pay.

These demands represent far more than what the steel union settled for.

But the actual realization of the small gains made by the steel workers, as well as the demands of all other unions, will depend largely on victory for the miners.

The mine struggle, therefore, shapes up in its relation to the total labor picture. The "Big Eight" financiers are not only out to chop up the miners, if they can. That is readily seen. But this main blow they are aiming at the miners now emerges clearly as the key to their attacks on all the unions.

The "Big Eight" plans leave out of consideration what the rank and file workers in steel and all other industries may do to protect their own interests.

The miners, the most powerful of American unions, are well-known for their tradition of "going it alone." They have a slogan: "You can't mine coal with machine guns or injunctions."

Yet their leadership continues to point to the need for united action against the common enemy of all labor—the financial giants.

The present mine struggle takes place within an unprecedented situation, where it is to the basic interest of everyone to achieve the unity that can make certain that the miners win, as they can win.

'Big 8' Banker-Monopolists Dominate Nation's Economy

The "Big 8" include the Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon duPont and four other giant financial interest groups. These are the "Big 8" that dominate the whole American economy through monopoly control of basic banking and industrial operations. Through their tremendous power they determine the 'cold war' foreign policy that both old parties carry out.

Cooperation with the "Big 8" with their basic aims of conquering the world market and maintaining the sacredness of their profits, is what so-called "labor statesmen" really mean by "labor-management cooperation."

The Big 8 are described as follows in Senate Document 206, (Economic Concentration and World War II): "The relatively few giant corporations of the country which have come to dominate our entire economy are, themselves, largely owned by only a few thousand stockholders, and are controlled by a mere handful of huge financial interests."

These "huge financial interests" are the eight interest groups. The same Senate document lists the "largest manufacturing corporations controlled by 5 interest groups."

(We give only a partial listing):

MORGAN

J. P. Morgan-First National Bank, N. Y.

United States Steel, General Electric Co., Glen Alden Coal Co., Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Pullman, Inc., American Telephone & Telegraph (The Bell System), The United Gas Improvement Corp., New York Central RR., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR., Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe RR., Guaranty Trust, Bankers Trust, New York Trust Co.

MELLON

Aluminum Co., Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Koppers Co., Westinghouse Electric, Crucible Steel, American Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co. Mellon National Bank.

duPONT

General Motors Corp., United States Rubber, Bendix Aviation, North American Aviation.

ROCKEFELLER

Standard Oil Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Atlantic Refining Co., Chase National Bank.



Rank and file trade unionists open campaign for 50,000 signatures on petitions directed to President Truman demanding an end to the "cold war" and resumption of American-Soviet trade. They are shown signing the petitions at a rally for peace and jobs sponsored by the Philadelphia Labor Committee for Peace held on Armistice Day in Town Hall, Philadelphia. Speakers at the rally declared that U.S. foreign policy is cutting off trade with large sections of the world, resulting in widespread unemployment here.

Ask New Loans To Bail Fund

PHILADELPHIA. — Trustees of the Civil Rights Congress political fund have called for an additional loan of \$50,000 to the fund here.

This is made necessary, they said, to replace the funds issued here for the \$260,000 required for release of the 11 Communist leaders on bail.

In addition, they declared, a portion of the fund has already been used for local cases.

They therefore urged that those who have already loaned money

to the fund do so again, and that additional hundreds of persons join in swelling the fund.

The trustees expressed thanks to those whose loans made possible the guarantee of bail for the 11 Communist leaders.

The trustees are: Rev. W. C. Williamson, honorary chairman; Anna W. Pennypacker, chairman; Nicholas Chase, secretary; Dr. Eli Finkelstein, treasurer and Jack S. Zucker, assistant treasurer.

Pa. Worker Drive Opens For 2,500 New Readers

DEAR READER:

During all the time that you've been reading the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker, you've been on the receiving end of what we on the staff have to say.

Now you have a chance to talk up and to act.

You have an opportunity to let us know how you feel about the Pennsylvania Worker.

YOU HAVE an opportunity to let the witchhunters and the atombomb enthusiasts know how you feel about their efforts to outlaw the Bill of Rights and drive us into war.

It's simple . . . as simple as reaching into your pocket, pulling out two bucks and sending in a renewal for your sub to the Pennsylvania Worker.

It's as simple as asking your friends in your community, in your shop to buy a sub to this paper.

AND BY DOING SO—immediately—you will help launch in Pennsylvania the national campaign for 40,000 subscriptions to The Worker. The goal in Eastern Pennsylvania is 2,000 subs and in Western Pennsylvania 500 subs.

The drive is aimed to reach the growing thousands who today want to know how they can best defend the Bill of Rights and fight the persecution of the 12 Communist leaders, how they can fight for jobs, for peace and take part in the developing struggle for Negro liberation.

As you readers know, those answers can be found only in this newspaper.

THEREFORE, WE ARE asking those readers whose subs are due to expire in the next few weeks and months to start the campaign rolling by sending in sub renewals immediately.

We are also asking you to talk up The Worker among your friends and see that they get subs to the paper which fights for their needs.

Every sub, new and renewed, will be a vote of confidence in the job the Pennsylvania Worker is doing.

Every sub will be another blow against the warmakers.

Keep this in mind. The price of a year's sub during the drive is \$2. Due to increased production costs it will go up to \$3 at the end of the drive, Jan. 15.

We know you want to keep the people's presses rolling faster than ever. LET US HEAR FROM YOU NOW.

STAFF PENNSYLVANIA EDITION OF THE WORKER.

The Worker

Editor, Philip Bart

Room 710, 200 E. Broad St.

Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Po 5-1674



The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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Holyoke GE Locals To Stick with UE

— See Page 2 —

4TH Round for the big
corporations
who got the \$\$\$
and **WALKY**

— See Page 3 —



— KINKAD —

Peaceful Use of Atom Stirs Sharp UN Debate

— See Page 4 —

People's Party Vote Assures Place on the Ballot for 1950

NEW HAVEN—The People's Party of Connecticut obtained sufficient votes in all cities where it ran candidates on November 8 to qualify as a participating party in the next city elections without the necessity of obtaining signatures on petitions.

Viewed as a positive aspect of the elections, it will now not be necessary to circulate and collect signatures long in advance of the elections. This has always placed the progressive movement at a decided disadvantage with respect to the other political parties and prevented the development of a united front approach with possible progressive candidates in the major parties.

In New Haven, all city-wide candidates and a number of the aldermanic candidates received sufficient votes to qualify the People's Party for these offices in 1951. Clarence Carter, veteran railroad worker, headed the People's Party slate as the candidate for mayor. Mayor William C. Calentano, Republican, was re-elected but by only 702 votes in an election where over 70,000 votes were cast. The Socialist Party, which polled over 11,000 votes two years ago, dropped to less than 3,500. In Waterbury, Wallace Kinch, sole People's Party candidate who ran for the city council, received more than enough votes to qualify the People's Party for this office in 1951. Mayor Raymond E. Snyder, Republican candidate for mayor, was re-elected by a plurality of over 18,000

votes over Democrat Patrick F. Shea. Socialist vote in this election also dropped considerably, the Socialist candidate for mayor receiving only 524 votes.

The People's Party in Bridgeport led by Fred Blycher, GE unionist and its candidate for mayor polled sufficient votes for all offices to qualify as a party in the next city elections. Active participants in the election reported that the People's Party made considerable headway. As the campaign developed shop-gate and outdoor meetings grew in size and interest. It was felt that this first city election of the People's Party was one of an educational nature in which the spadework was done for future work of the People's Party. Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy was reelected by the largest votes he has ever received in a city election, a total of 28,825. This is McLevy's ninth consecutive term.

In Norwalk, the People's Party withdrew its candidate for mayor several weeks before election day in order not to stand in the way of the independent vote. It received sufficient votes, however, in the 2nd ward for Lou James and Nathaniel Hopkins for city council for the party to qualify for this office in the next city election. Mayor Irving Freese was re-elected for a second term amidst the red-baiting attacks made by both major parties. Freese now faces a hostile city council and will have to rely on broader support than he has in the past.

Conn. UE Workers Ignore Carey Group

BRIDGEPORT.—Virtually all Connecticut locals of the UE have indicated their support and loyalty to their union in actions taken during the past week. As the Connecticut

edition of The Worker went to press in one local only has the leadership taken any action against the UE leadership. At The Bassick shop, Local 229, Bridgeport, the leadership and a small minority of the members have voted to leave UE. In Singer Local 227, headed by Tom Williams who has been designated by James Carey as a representative of the phonosecessionist union, there has been no action.

There are some 23 UE locals in Connecticut. It is expected that the large majority of them will support and fight for their union. At Bryant-Hemco (Westinghouse) Local 209, the largest membership meeting in many years voted unanimously to stick by the UE.

Last week, a meeting of the steward's council at GE, one of the largest locals in Connecticut, voted unanimously to support UE. Pete Iannuzzi, business agent of Local 210, Manning, Maxwell and

Moore, who ran for the executive board on the right-wing slate at the district convention have stated that the local is neither right nor left, but that the UE is its union. In such locals as Local 260, Ingram Clock, Bristol, in Local 234 of New Haven, Local 207 of Landers, New Britain there have been similar expressions of solidarity with UE.

In many of the shops the workers have stated that they are sore at Carey and the telegrams he sent to management stating that it could deal only with him in the future.

New Britain Goes Over the Top

NEW BRITAIN.—New Britain progressives have gone over the top in their efforts to raise money to take the trial of the 11 Communist leaders to the higher courts. New Britainites have already turned in \$300, well over their \$200 quota.

Russo to Speak at Yale Divinity School

NEW HAVEN. — Mike Russo, state chairman of the Communist Party, has been invited to address the student body of the Yale Divinity school, a part of Yale University. Last week Russo spoke on a forum over Yale's radio station, WNYC. He will speak on Wednesday, Nov. 16. Russo's topic will be, "Communism as a World Movement." The student body numbers about 300 students.

Nobody Likes Anybody

NORWALK: The city elections in Norwalk were marked by a series of repudiations unequalled in local election history.

LeRoy Downs, former Congressman, and Democratic candidate for Mayor, repudiated Paul Connery, local Democratic "boss" and Democratic National Committeeman.

Paul Connery repudiated the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA).

The ADA repudiated Connery. The ADA also repudiated its own national organization for coming out for bail for the 11 Communist leaders.

A group of independent Republicans repudiated the GOP.

P.S. The people repudiated the ADA, the Democrats and the Republicans. They reelected Socialist Mayor Irving Freese for a second term.

Ministers Assn. Hears Talk on Trial of '11'

WATERBURY.—The Waterbury Ministerial Association meeting at the First Congregational Church in Waterbury last Tuesday heard Robert Ekins, Communist Party organizer, speak on the civil liberties issues raised by the Foley Square trial. Describing how little the public actually knew about the trial due to the iron curtain of the press, Ekins told of the strange character of the indictments. He pointed out the fallacy of the "force and violence" accusation and stressed the danger to the civil liberties of all threatened by the very holding of such a trial and the conviction of the national leadership of an American political party.

"Books and ideas were on trial," Ekins stated. Asked if the determination of the constitutionality of the Smith Act under which the twelve were indicted couldn't now be faithfully left to the Supreme Court, he replied that experience has shown that the highest court in the land cannot be relied upon to render a just verdict without the pressure of an enlightened public opinion. He singled out the elevation of former United States Attorney General Tom Clark as one reason for refusing to rely on the court alone.

THE MINISTERS were particularly interested when Ekins spoke of the Communist Party being in the forefront for peace and how it was necessary regardless of differences of many groups and organizations for all of them to stand together in the fight to preserve peace.

Ekins also brought out that the granting of bail on the grounds that the government finally admitted a substantial doubt existed as to the constitutionality of the Smith Act showed that the Communist Party had been fighting for nine months at Foley Square to uphold the constitution of the United States and laying the groundwork for knocking out the Smith Act.

The Ministerial Association, consisting of 22 ministers representing Protestants and Jews, Negroes and whites, has announced that it will devote its next regular meeting to a thorough discussion of the status of civil rights in the country with a view toward making its contribution toward the defense of our cherished American liberties.

Mike RUSSO

RECENTLY, there have been some new and significant developments in the state pointing to the possibility of enlisting very broad support in the struggle to quash the indictments against the leaders of the Communist Party. Outstanding was the packed meeting, sponsored by a group of law students at the Yale Law School Auditorium, which heard Attorney I. Isserman, one of the defense lawyers, and Osmond K. Frankel, noted civil liberties authority, speak on the trial and its meaning to the American people.

More than 600 people—students, professors, lawyers and townspeople, including a number of Negroes, were present. This audience had the barest contact with the Foley Square developments. Overwhelmingly non-Communist, the audience reflected the popular misconceptions about the trial, based on the hysterical and distorted treatment it had received in the capitalist press.

An important factor, no doubt, contributing to the success of this meeting was the opinion of Justice Learned Hand, in granting bail to the 11, that a substantial constitutional question was involved—a point Judge Medina had denied and which the defense had maintained throughout the entire trial. This meeting reflected the developing concern among the people regarding the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the legality of the entire trial.

DURING THE QUESTION PERIOD particularly, was it possible to observe to what extent the people had been misled concerning the nature of the indictment. The questions showed:

1. The people were unfamiliar with the specific nature of the indictment—they had been led to believe that the Communists had been convicted because they advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence.
2. They were not aware that this was a trial of ideas, beliefs, books, etc.
3. Many people believed that the Communists had received a fair trial.
4. They were not aware of the manner in which the conviction of the Communists would jeopardize their own rights.

BUT THE GREAT MAJORITY of these people left the meeting with an entirely different point of view after they had heard Isserman and Frankel speak on the more important legal and political aspects of the trial, and the means by which the government found the Communists guilty using stoolpigeons sent in by the FBI.

SEVERAL OTHER EXPERIENCES in the state prove that broad sections of the people can be brought into the struggle to free the eleven. A group of us visited a number of very prominent, conservative individuals to enlist their support in the struggle to free the eleven on bail. None of these people was in any way sympathetic to the program of the Communist Party or its aims. Nevertheless, when the issue was raised with them, not only did they agree to act in their own way to help secure the freedom of the Communists on bail, but, in many instances, also volunteered the opinion that the trial itself was illegal and should not have taken place.

Recently, in Waterbury, Bob Ekins, our Section Organizer, spoke to the Waterbury Ministerial Association which showed a very great interest in the trial and expressed alarm at the growing dangers to our civil liberties.

As yet, there has not been a great enough response from the ranks of labor on this question, despite the fact that many workers are beginning to see the connection between Foley Square and the attacks upon the labor movement. If this question is brought to the members of the trade unions, including conservative leaders, as it must be, there is no doubt that they, too, will speak out against this attempt to lead the American people down the road to a police state.

Connecticut WORKER

Starts Sub Campaign

BRIDGEPORT.—A campaign to secure 750 new subs and renewals to The Worker in Connecticut is under way, it was announced by Jack Goldring, State Press Director and editor of the Connecticut page of The Worker. The drive, which started on Nov. 15 will continue to Jan. 15 and is part of a national drive to get 40,000 subs and renewals.

Quotas assigned to the various cities are as follows:

Bridgeport	160
Waterbury	50
New Haven	140
Hartford	125
New Britain	75
Stamford	50
Norwalk	50
Bumhury	10
Willimantic	10
New London	10

Last year, in a similar drive, Connecticut got 650 new subs and renewals.

Subscription rates are \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 for six months. It has been announced that this Jan. 15, The Worker will go to \$3.00 a year. Specials have been announced for combinations of 10 Daily Worker and The Worker. They

are: Daily Worker and The Worker, one year for \$10.00; six months for \$5.75; three months for \$3.25.

A SPECIAL EFFORT will be made to get at least 200 people to take one or two extra Workers, all in one wrapper, by sub-rate. These people can use the paper to deliver to someone who will not take the paper directly, as well as bring to fellow-workers in the shop.

If every present Worker reader would take it upon himself to get one additional reader, it would go a long way in making the drive a success, it was stated by Goldring.

Worker canvassers are urged to try to make every sub they get a one year sub at \$2.00. This will mean far less trouble on renewals and it will give The Worker a more stable circulation, as well as result in a real savings compared to the six-month sub at \$1.50.

FIRST STAGE of the drive will end with a gala state affair on Dec. 4. By that date each city should have completed one-third of its quota. Admission to the affair will be free for all who take fifteen two subs or renewals, including their own. Details will be announced.

All subs are to be sent to Jack Goldring, P.O. Box 10, Bridgeport, Conn.

HOLYOKE GE LOCAL TO STAY IN UE

Union Splitters Try to Wreck Lynn GE Local

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The man in the shop has indicated strong support for the United Electrical Workers in this tradition-ally "right wing" stronghold. Rank and filers have resisted efforts of the CIO union-splitters, led by Cimini and McIntyre, to stampede them back into the CIO. The right-wingers have been aided by the boss-owned Springfield press and by the companies themselves.

Workers at the Holyoke General Electric (UE Local 264) voted 250 to 25 to support the UE. The vote was taken at a regular meeting of the local, with about half the 600 members present. It followed a 45-minute speech by UE International Representative Hugh Harley.

Since the meeting, strong rank and file support for the UE has been shown within the shop as workers defend their contract and working conditions. Disgusted with the rightwing splitters' failure to fight on grievances and their attempt to throw the unemployed out of the local, Holyoke GE workers are sticking to UE.

Similar strong support has been shown at Worthington Pump, UE Local 259. A joint meeting of the executive board and shop stewards, about 40 men, voted full support to the UE and will fight to defend their local's contracts with Worthington Pump, J. & W. Jolly, Holyoke Machine, Koegel & Sons and the New England Etching Co.

A statement issued by this group declared (1) that UE Local 259 is run by no one outside the union, is not right wing or left wing, but a united union of all members regardless of politics; (2) that the companies are waiting for a split in UE-ranks to try to destroy UE contracts; and (3) that the Carey-Kelley clique, angered by their defeat at the UE's national convention, are attempting to disrupt the UE.

"Our charter is UE, our contracts are UE, and our union is UE," the resolution said. It warned members against red-baiting which would divide its membership into "right, left or any other kind of wing."

AT WESTINGHOUSE Local

Pro-UE Slate Wins Office In Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Pro-UE candidates for union office have been elected by a plurality of 175 votes at the Independent Lock Company, United Electrical Workers Local 286. The progressive slate, headed by Albert LeBonte, swamped a right-wing ticket.

The pro-UE officers won despite heavy pressure applied by the Church on Catholic workers. A local priest, Father Ronette, had threatened excommunication for workers who dared to vote pro-UE.

The Herald-Traveler And the Truth . . .

The Boston Herald: "Otis A. Hood, the candidate of the Communist Party, received a mere fraction of the vote he did in his last attempt in 1947."

The Boston Herald: "Otis A. Hood, chairman of the Communist Party, polled 15,433 votes, showing a loss against his showing two years ago."

The truth: Hood's 15,433 votes for School Committee represented a gain of 25 percent over his 12,345 votes in 1947. Hood increased his vote in winning child guidance committee.

The truth: Hood's "Herald-Traveler" is a small, local paper.

202, biggest UE shop in the area, a special membership meeting attended by about 500 of the 2,500-man membership voted to leave UE for the CIO. Some 75 pro-UE votes were recorded in a standing vote, despite intimidation of UE people in the plant and the dictatorial running of the meeting. The large vote, due in the main to Westinghouse old-timers getting back into the fight, has encouraged pro-UE's in the shop. UE Local 202 is in the process of re-organization, with full determination to save the contract and deal with the company on grievances.

Although pro-UE Ralph Forstrom of American Bosch Local 208 was defeated by 70 votes in last week's election, indications point to the UE's being able to hold its own here. The company has told the union that it will no longer

recognize the contract except in dealing with day-to-day grievances, and that it will hold all dues in escrow.

This has caused a furore in the shop and has tended to unite all workers behind the UE. The last board meeting voted unanimously to demand that the company enforce the contract. The splitters were forced into this vote by rank and file pressure.

In a lynch atmosphere Package Machine Local 220, Monsanto Local 288, and Van Norman Local 213 have voted to secede from UE. Pro-UE forces are re-organizing their strength in these shops, where they lost heavily.

One UE worker summed up the whole picture with this comment: "It will take a few months to fight this thing through, but, when we come out, we'll really have some unions around here."



New England Outlook

State Street Won
The Hub Election

By EMANUEL BLUM

Massachusetts Communist Party Organizer

In the recent Boston election, Curley understood the fear of the mass of workers of a depression and their illusions that the "Fair Deal" Democrats could be relied on to tide them over in this period. Curley went so far as to warn the workers that a depression was on the way, and claimed that in the last depression nobody starved under Curley. That is why the workers gave the corrupt Curley machine a greater vote than in 1945. In many working class wards it was 30 percent greater.

The victor, Hynes, is, like Curley, a Democrat. Like Curley he represents the State Street bankers, taxpayers, business groups, and realty associations. But Curley maintained his rule and theirs by making certain concessions to the workers. As the depression looms, and profits tend to decline, these groups no longer want to make such concessions. They demand cheap government and lower taxes. They want an end to spending on social services.

Thus Hynes lost heavily in East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston, the North, South, and West Ends, all working class wards; but he won handily in outlying areas like West Roxbury, where the middle class homeowner and tax payer vote came out.

Hynes won the majority of the independent vote by campaigning for "clean government." This slogan appealed to independent, liberal, and progressive voters who wanted to oust the corrupt Curley machine, though Hynes himself has been the Democratic city clerk at City Hall for 29 years. This combination of "cheap government" for the taxpayers and home owners, and "clean government" for the independent and progressive voters swept Hynes in.

The Boston American, the day after election, confirmed this analysis which Daniel Schirmer's Worker articles on the elections had presented months earlier. The American said:

"Hynes emerged from a contest which in its closing hours threatened to resolve into a class struggle, with recipients of welfare allotments, old age grants, low cost public housing and city employees who had secured a forty hour week and \$1,000 wage increases from Curley during the past four years, actively opposing property owners who sought to defeat the present administration."

The results of the election demonstrate the great need for organized struggles for the needs of the people. Otherwise Hynes will cut them to the bone on behalf of State Street and the taxpayer.

In spite of his low vote, the O'Brien Progressive campaign demonstrated the readiness of the workers to get into struggles for lower fares, rent control, housing, unemployment compensation, jobs, and an end to police brutality in the Negro communities. Even Governor's Councilor Sonny McDonough, despite a very expensive campaign, received only 22,000 votes. The independent voters were taken in by the "clean government" line of Hynes, and saw votes for O'Brien, Oakes, and McDonough as wasted votes—in terms of their main objective of beating the Curley machine.

If the people are to defeat State Street, they must unite the workers, the middle class, and homeowners around a people's tax program to be placed on the shoulders of the rich. The sales tax on cigarettes must be repealed in the next session of the legislature. There must be a heavy tax on the dividends of banks and insurance companies, and the taxes on home owners must be reduced. Such a program will oppose to all the damage of Hynes and of the Democrats in the General Court in the next session.

The Progressive Party candidate was the only peace candidate, the only candidate who showed the cost of the cold war to Boston. True, this could have been done more consistently and more effectively. But it is of decisive importance for the future that the workers learn that the "War Deal" Democrats cannot be trusted. You can't spend billions for war and have them come back to make good your "Fair Deal" promises. The Times Herald says: "The

LYNN, Mass.—Union-wrecker Jim Carey has helped out right-wingers at the Lynn General Electric plant in their attempt to split the United Electrical Workers down the

middle. Carey, with George Baldanzi of the CIO Textile Workers Union, took over to override the doubts of 2,000 present at the Local 201 membership meeting. The right wing's rule-or-ruin policy met vigorous protest from a sizable minority.

Workers present were treated to a stiff dose of the dictatorial methods of the CIO's new IUE union. Not a single Local member was allowed to speak on a series of decisive motions to break with the UE. Instead, workers were fed a steady stream of red-baiting by Carey and Baldanzi. The red-baiting, however, did not go unchallenged.

Baldanzi was greeted with angry protests and heckling from members on his being an outsider and on the low pay of his textile workers. "Prove it!" workers cried as Baldanzi baited UE leaders. Baldanzi claimed FBI backing for his fantastic baiting.

Carey was greeted with heckling on his draft-dodging and contract sell-outs and with cries of "liar" at his jealous attack on UE leaders. Carey, notorious for his sellouts, condemned UE's \$500 package demand as "fantastic."

THE RIGHT-WING dominated meeting had been preceded by a meeting of over 1,000 Local 201 workers called by the UE national officers. The pro-UE meeting was supported by the rank and file Committee to Preserve and Unite Local 201.

The meeting heard UE national president Albert Fitzgerald and Director of Organization James Matles explain the causes of the present splitting movement and the reasons for UE's expulsion from the CIO. Fitzgerald and Matles impressed the membership deeply with the dangers to their wages, hours and working conditions if the splitters were to succeed in wrecking the UE.

They Want Facts!

BOSTON.—Of the first 60 responses to a Communist Party ad in the Boston Herald-Traveler, 46 were favorable, 14 unfavorable. Almost all asked for more information on the thought-control trial. Several included small donations to aid the Party's legal defense.

O'BRIEN BARELY MISSES NEW BEDFORD ELECTION

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Labor candidate Joseph P. O'Brien polled close to 18,000 votes in an almost successful bid for election as Councilor at Large. O'Brien, secretary of United Electrical Workers Local 277, fell 1,200 votes short of election with a total of 17,799.

O'Brien, who finished eighth in a tight race, led the entire field of 10 candidates in workingclass Ward 6, composed mostly of textile workers. O'Brien was top man in six workingclass and Cape Verdean precincts. In workers' neighborhoods he finished far ahead of former mayors and political big-shots.

O'Brien added 14,000 votes to his primary vote of 4,800. He scored the largest primary final gain of any candidate. He polled 38.2 percent of the total vote. His sweep of textile workers' areas came despite refusal of the TWUA to back his candidacy. TWUA-based candidates were

CIO Convention To Be Subject Of Morris Talk



GEORGE MORRIS, (above), labor editor of The Worker, who speaks Sunday, Nov. 27, on "The CIO Convention and After." Sponsored by the Progressive Bookshop, the meeting begins at 8 p.m., at Otisfield Hall, 17 Otisfield St. (off Blue Hill Ave.), Roxbury. Admission is 48 cents. Morris speaks the same afternoon in New Bedford.

Merchandise Needed For Labor Bazaar

BOSTON.—New England's labor press will be boosted financially by a United Labor Press Committee Bazaar scheduled for December 16 and 17 at the Otisfield Ballroom, Roxbury. Plans for the bazaar, in addition to bargain sales of new merchandise, include a restaurant, door prizes, movies, a children's party, and a dance.

Those who can assist in supplying merchandise for sale are urged to contact the Bazaar Committee at 2 Park Sq., Room 40. Items needed include dry goods, adult and children's clothing, luggage, drugs, appliances, toys, records, stationery, furniture, candy, books, canned goods, perfumes, bedding, art work, etc.

eliminated in the primaries. O'Brien's program centered on the immediate needs of the workers, the unemployed, and the people generally. He became a true "people's candidate." His program and campaign forced other candidates to speak out on issues. O'Brien's high-level campaign drew conscious workingclass votes for his fighting program.

Emphasizing that the City Council needed industrial workers, O'Brien ran on the slogan of "Elect a Worker." O'Brien is a milling machine operator at the Morse Twist Drill Company.

COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE AIR

RECORDING OF THE BOSTON BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, NOVEMBER 22, 1942. The recording was made at the home of the speaker, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a whopping big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak. But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-hating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's arguments against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HELL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle misery would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDNT be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the fiasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prewar and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base stealing champion; second run batter in, the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish!).

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive fielder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor league has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

McGOWAN SAYS flatly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both.

He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 10 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

ROBBY N.L. MOST VALUABLE

Jackie Robinson, great Brooklyn Dodgers second sacker, climaxed a big year by being officially voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1949. He will receive the Kenesaw Mountain Landis award. Twenty-four writers, three elected from each city, voted, listing ten players in the order of their value. Robinson received a total of 264 votes, followed by Musial with 226, Slaughter with 181, Kiner with 133 and Reese with 118. Jack notched 12 first place votes to five for Musial.



games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marlon Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstretched the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns, who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a grueling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO, THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have play-off hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago. Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pittsburgh.

Two Platoon System Under Coaches Fire

Harvey Harmon, Rutgers football coach and a member of the national coaches rules committee, revived the two-platoon controversy this week when he asserted that free substitution would have to be ruled out of football "before it destroys the game."

Harmon said that the two platoon system, inaugurated by Michigan four years ago, had separated the "haves" from the "have-nots" definitely and that 90 percent of the nation's coaches are against the system.

Concurring with him, at a meeting of the New York Football Writers Association, were such coaches as Jim Tatum of Maryland, George Sauer of Navy, Rip Engle of Brown, Ed Danowski of Fordham, Hooks Nylin of NYU and Moon Mondschein of CCNY.

Tatum, former North Carolina All-American, insisted that teams with huge athletic appropriations which could afford offensive and defensive coaching staffs had a great edge on smaller schools. Sauer asserted that ruling out the system would provide closer games and Brown added that "if you have two factories you naturally can turn out more products than one factory."

That was a crack at schools which have two coaching staffs, and was supported by Danowski. Mylin said he favored the "old way."

"I have six boys who play 60 minutes," said Mondschein, "and what happens to them in the second half is criminal."

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hack."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average righthand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are Jimcrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "isn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free rein on the base lines. Jethroe doesn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Braves scouts!

NW Coach Thinks Gophers Toughest

Bob Voigts, coach of the Northwestern football team which played the top four teams in the Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl race, rated Minnesota as the team he'd like most not to play again.

Asked to choose between the Gophers, Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin, Voigts said:

"If we had to play all four of them again, if all of them were in the same mental condition, we'd have a tougher time beating Minnesota. Defensively Minnesota is a very powerful football team. Last week, what was it Pittsburgh made rushing, I think, a minus 27 yards. As far as material is concerned," he said, "Ohio State has more depth than Minnesota, but those two are not as apt to fool you as Michigan."

"Michigan has more finesse. Ohio State and Minnesota say they're going to run off tackle, buck up the middle and run around the ends and they'll do it. Minnesota ends so than Ohio State."

The Worker

Southern
Edition

Peekskill Pattern in Chicago: Cops Aid Mob

—See Page 2

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

4TH Round for the big
corporations
who got the \$\$\$
and **WATNEY**
— See Page 3 —



— KINKAID —

**Peaceful
Use of Atom
Stirs Sharp
UN Debate**

— See Page 4 —

How They Celebrate Armistice Day in Dixie

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A white Armistice Day parade was held here to celebrate the glories of democracy gave no representation to Negro citizens who are about 40 percent of the community's population.

Instead it glorified the Confederate slave-state flag, the Greek Fascist-Monarchist flag, and an aggressive spirit of war profaning the sacred, peaceful meaning of the holiday.

The old Confederate flag, emblem of the slave owners and

hated by Negroes and whites alike, was hauled out. Many whites in Alabama know how their fathers were hounded with bloodhounds and guns to join the big mules slave-state armies. Many of them remember how Northern Alabama wanted to stay with the democratic union and the flag it loved.

A United Nations display of flags was small, but a large Greek fascist-monarchist flag was

brought side by side with the American flag. The Greek blue and white fascist emblem is a symbol of a gang who has killed union men for organizing to better working conditions.

When speeches on "democracy" were made no mention was given of the lack of rights of Negro citizens. General Joseph Lawton Collins, chief of staff of the army, and formerly of Birmingham, did not mention the fact that Negroes in Alabama

cannot express their basic American rights.

The parade lasted almost an hour and a half but only a small dozen of Negro servicemen marched with the hundreds of white soldiers and sailors. It was a white man's parade celebrating supposed democracy.

While there were bands representing almost all the white schools in the community no Negro schools were represented. White Boy Scouts and Cub

Scouts marched, but no Negro Scout or Cub Scout was allowed representation.

The American Legion boasting "Americanism" was represented only by white veterans. There were no Negro veterans on parade.

The Armistice Day Parade in Birmingham yesterday lacked much of "democracy" because about 40 percent of its citizens were not even in it. Represented however was Jim Crow and a fierce spirit of war.

Citizens Fight Threat to Negro Housing Project

AUSTIN.—Protests are mounting against an attempt in Austin by the City Council, spurred on by the Austin Real Estate Board and rich landowners, to deprive Negro citizens of a Negro housing development. A 290-acre tract of land owned by the St. John's Baptist Association, a Negro organization, has been optioned to Lombard's Crescent Industries for the development of a 500-unit Negro subdivision under the Federal Housing Authority plan, located outside the present Negro ghetto.

At a meeting of the City Council which tried to sidetrack the issue, representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Baptist Ministers Union, and the Progressive Party, expressed their opposition to Council policy. Mr. W. Astor Kirk presented a resolution from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter.

The Rev. Harold T. Branch, representing the Baptist Ministers Union with 10,000 members, emphasized that they would not stand by and see Austin Negroes "victimized." He pledged full support of his organization to the housing program.

Mrs. Faye Lowry, speaking for the Progressive Party, said that the proposal to buy the tract "can be considered nothing more than an attempt to force the Negro people to remain in overcrowded and run-down shacks which yield exorbitant profits for the real estate interests." She stated that University of Texas students have been hired at 10 cents a signature to fill up petitions against the project which use the subterfuge of asking for the land for a white high school.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY statement continued: "The racist nature of the campaign against this housing development, veiled behind every technicality possible, is a further exposure of the true nature of the interests behind it. This is not a controversy between white and Negro people. It is a fight between the common people of Austin to secure better housing conditions and the real estate interests to prevent anything which would reduce their profits."

A conference sponsored by Negro and white youth has been called to organize support for the housing plan. The call to the meeting was signed by John Womack, University of Texas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Othello Golden, Young Progressives of America; Howard Linnard, Methodist Federation for Social Action; Prof. W. M. Collins, Tillotson College, and others.

Nursing Association Invites Negroes

GADSDEN, Ala.—Negro nurses were invited to join the Alabama State Nursing Association, formerly an all white group. This is the first professional organization in the state to vote such action.

The organization at its annual meeting here voted to "invite the Alabama Association of Colored Nurses to affiliate."

Ask Protection for Negroes Trying to Vote

TAMPA.—In a strongly worded protest, prominent Negro leaders visited Governor Fuller Warren at the state capital, demanding action against county and city officials who have terrorized and denied Negro citizens from registering as voters in a number of counties.

While Florida has no poll tax, white supremacists through the KKK and Dixiecrat county officials have found means of keeping the Negro people from voting. In some cities fiery crosses have been burned in Negro communities; homes have been visited threatening Negroes who have registered as well as victimizing and beating of others.

The Negro delegation declared to the Governor that there were many cases of registered Negro voters being warned to stay away from the polls. In Waulnulla County Negro teachers were intimidated against voting.

Headed by Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP and Milton Rooks, state

director of the Progressive Voters League, the delegation demanded the suspension of county officials responsible for police brutality and terrorizing of Negro people.

They cited a number of counties where because of terror and Klan violence there was not a single Negro registered voter despite the fact that there were thousands of Negro citizens ready to register and vote. Governor Warren was forced by the delegation to take these reports "under advisement."

At a recent meeting of the Progressive Voters League, a campaign was outlined to register 250,000 Negro voters in the state. According to Mr. Rooks, who heads the League, there are now over 104,000 registered Negro voters in Florida. This represents a gain of over 25,000 in the past year.

Besides Mr. Moore and Mr. Rooks, the delegation consisted of President A. C. McKinney; Edward G. Norwood and L. C. Jenkins of Tallahassee; the Rev. A. D. Richardson of Clearwater and Edward F. Davis of Ocala.

Carolina City's Slum Called 'Den of Disease and Crime'

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Poor slum conditions breeding disease and crime were disclosed here this week. A section known as "Palmer's Alley" was described by some authorities as "like nothing we've ever seen before . . . a den of disease and crime."

Local citizens are asking that the real estate interests who have property in this slum section consider improvements and more than just the rentals they receive. They also ask that the city through its health and fire departments have

more frequent inspections and require strict conformity to city ordinances.

Many feel the only solution to slum areas is abolition of the slums but the legislature has failed to provide money for this purpose. No low-cost housing has been built here in the last eight to ten years.

The city toyed with the idea of 400 low-cost homes for Negroes, who are in great need of better housing. Yet the real number of homes for Negroes that are needed is something like 1,500 or 1,800.

Review of County Schools Ignores Education for Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In celebration of American Education Week the Birmingham News devoted a full page to pictures and items on schools in Jefferson county — yet not one of them was on Negro education.

The paper said a good deal about "democracy at work" yet did not practice this democracy by the exclusion of news from Negro schools on this page.

Democracy is also not working when \$11,000 more is spent to educate a white high school student

than a Negro high school student in Birmingham.

In Dothan, Alabama, and Houston, Texas, the book, "American Government," by Dr. Frank Magruder has been banned because it did not fit Dixiecrat tastes.

The book explains that the poll tax is a means used to keep Negroes and some whites from voting. It also says that the postal system is a form of socialism in the United States. This last fact was (further) objectionable by the Houston school authorities.

The South in Struggle

Tuberculosis Takes Huge Toll Although Cure Is Available

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM

MORE THAN 1,000 persons will die this year from tuberculosis in Alabama because of a poor state program to cope with this disease. These deaths are completely needless, because TB can be controlled if the right measures are taken.

A high number of those to die will be Negroes. In Jefferson County alone 74 percent of the death from TB in the last 10 years were Negro deaths.

A program that just tinkers with the surface and refuses to get down to basic needs is responsible for the continued high death rate in the state from this great killer. Of course, statistics show that the death rate has gone down, and it is true that a lot of work has been done to control TB.

However, TB workers admit that unless the people and especially the Negro people can get better living conditions, TB will go on killing. It takes a sound body and good health to resist the development of TB.

POOR HOUSING, as is the case in Alabama, makes for poor health. How can bodies be healthy when there is no toilet inside of the house or outside as is the case in many Alabama homes? The 1940 census figures show that there are about 15,000 Negro homes in Alabama's capital city, Montgomery. Half of these need major repairs; 6,723 have no running water, and 10,777 have no electric light.

A good home is not all that is necessary to good health. It takes good, wholesome food, clothes and medical attention. All these would keep the body from getting into a run-down condition and making it a possible victim for killer TB.

Yet how much good health, food and housing can a sharecropper's family buy on \$278 a year? A committee to investigate sharecroppers' conditions, appointed by the governor in 1944, found that this was the average that the sharecropper family lived on. What about the many that have less than this?

The average income in Alabama is less than \$1,000 a year. With the high cost of living, how much can the white and Negro family buy to provide good health? Is it any wonder that 1,000 persons will die this year?

RECOGNIZING THESE NEEDS, the Birmingham Health and Negro Tuberculosis Association said in its last annual report:

"From the Negro health point of view, several items of grave concern have had too little attention. Of these, the need for better housing, more adequate education, better recreation facilities, and a general improvement in his social and economic life, are danger areas, which quite obviously slow our progress in accomplishing our ultimate goal of controlling tuberculosis in the area."

In spite of this admission by leaders trying to control TB, nothing basically effective is being done to improve living standards of the Negro people. Nor is anything being done by those who would control TB to improve poor white living standards.

This is especially hard to take considering that TB can be controlled, since the important facts about it are known to medical science. It is not like cancer about which little is known—at least not enough to save lives.

It is a danger to others to allow anyone with a case of far-gone TB in the community. They can spread it easily through spitting, handling of food and many other ways. Some, because they can't afford a doctor and fear its cost, don't report their TB illness. These cases should be put in sanatoria so they can't spread TB to others.

NOW THE ONLY WAY to find out who has TB is to have everyone take a check. Alabama has just such law requiring a blood test of everyone as a check for venereal disease. Such an important thing can't be left to a voluntary checkup. A voluntary check won't catch everyone—and everyone has to be tested.

Yet the state has only a voluntary checkup to find out who has TB. Many are the TB cases left unfound in the community to infect others. One official of the Jefferson County TB control organization said it would be too much like "socialism" to have everyone take a TB check. Yet unless such checkup on all citizens can be taken, some spreaders of the germs will be out in the open spreading TB to others.

The state legislature gives only 36 percent of the funds needed for TB sanatorium beds. And even these beds are only a quarter of the number bare needs demand. Hundreds of cases must be taken care of at home because the state does not have enough sanatorium beds.

Pity the family whose breadwinner has TB, especially when it must depend on welfare. It gets \$30 a month to live on. Just how a family can manage on that is no secret puzzle. It doesn't manage. These cases are increasing, not decreasing in the state.

TB continues to kill more than 1,000 Alabamians every year, yet those who govern our state refuse to recognize basic requirements necessary to control the disease. Many state officials bask comfortably over the fact that the state has "done a great deal in the past." It is true that the death rate is down, but it is still most grave.

If the Negro people could vote they would soon change the means of attacking this problem. There would be better living standards and proper attention for everyone, white and Negro.

The Pattern of Peekskill in Chicago: Police Aid Mob

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—In Washington last week, President Truman stood before the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Civil rights legislation is a "must," the President said, with Congress safely out of Washington after having been in session for ten months.

Within a few hours there came a crashing answer to the mockery the Administration had made of the precious civil rights issue. Chicago streets became filled with hate; racist mobs stormed and stoned a modest two-family house; passers-by fled for their lives, hotly pursued by mobsters yelling "Get that Jew."

The hunt was on. The prey was anyone not known to the hunters: dozens were beaten, men and women, Jew, Negro, Gentile alike.

TWO WAR VETERANS paused at the end of a long day. They were tired, but happy. The furniture was still disarrayed, the walls freshly painted.

They had just moved in. They looked on while the kids roamed from room to room, exploring their new home. Their dreams were now realized; they had finally bought a house, "Home Sweet Home."

In the few ensuing weeks, the two vets and their families didn't notice the peculiar glare of some neighbors. They were still strangers, they hadn't had time yet to make friends.

They didn't realize they were different. Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, honorably discharged veterans from the service of their country, were Jewish.

They didn't know—YET—of the meeting held by their fellow property owners at the local Catholic Church just over there on the corner of their street.

INSIDE THE HOUSE, coffee cups tinkled and light-hearted merriment held sway. A group of Ne-

gro and white trade unionists was spending an evening of warmth and friendship together, invited there by Bindman, an official of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union here.

Outside, a menacing crowd gathered. Stepping out to the porch to learn what was wrong, Bindman and Sennett were greeted with a jeering chorus: "Look at the Jews," "Hitler should have burned all of you."

Then the storm of hate broke in all its fury. For a full week mobs took over the street; the house was under nightly siege of crazed crowds ranging up to 2,000; showers of rocks were flung, windows shattered; roving bands of mobsters ganged up on strangers, mercilessly beating them; passing automobiles were overturned; a reign of terror gripped the area.

VISITORS to Bindman home were assaulted and beaten. One woman was knocked to the ground with the crowd standing around her prone body, shouting vile, insulting remarks.

Passing cars were overturned by the inflamed mobsters, one a station wagon accidentally driven through the area by a Negro and bearing an Ohio license.

"Seig heil" "Heil Hitler" could be heard ringing throughout the community. The mobsters, like Hitler's Storm Troopers, were in full control of the streets.

FOR THREE DAYS, while the violence rages unabated, Mayor Martin Kennelly and Police Commissioner Fendergast refuse to see protesting delegations—coming to City Hall daily.

A police lieutenant later privately admits: effective police action the first night could have nipped the violence in the bud and prevented the shame of Chicago that followed.

Finally, aroused public opinion forced the Mayor to issue orders to police to curb the mobs. The street is barricaded off, but crowds

are rescued by police from the mobs and then placed under arrest.

In court, police recommend release of the mobsters, declaring they were arrested not because of any violence but merely to disperse the crowds. Cases against the mob violence are continued over to Nov. 21.

THE CRY of the mobsters is the same as the Hitler Storm Troopers: "we're fighting the Communists." Behind the anti-Communist smoke-screen lurks the mob's violence against Negroes and Jews.

It's the shadow of Hitler over Chicago, a challenge that was defeated four months ago in defense of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson, Negroes, and still to be defeated at the home of Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, Jews.



MAYOR MARTIN KENNELLY
He Ducked Protests

are still permitted to congregate on nearby corners without being dispersed.

The full venom of the police is directed against those suspected of being friendly to the victims, not the mob ringleaders. A few token arrests are made of mobsters.

But dozens coming to offer their aid to the Jewish vets are seized by police and charged with disorderly conduct. Many were arrested while defending themselves from assaults of the hoodlums. Others

State of Siege Ordered by Haitian Gov't

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 15 (UP).—The Government today declared a state of siege or modified martial law throughout Haiti, dissolved three political parties, closed seven newspapers and set up a news censorship.

A Ministry of Interior announcement said the action was taken to safeguard the country from political and social disturbances resulting from the activities of opposition parties, which culminated yesterday in a strike of university students.

The three parties ordered dissolved were the Popular Socialist, Peasant-Worker Movement and Social Christian.

ISRAELI UNIONISTS FIGHT SPLIT

TEL AVIV (Telepress)—Although the workers' parties in the trade union council "Histadrut" had a great majority, the first parliamentary elections in Israel have resulted in the Mapai Party (the Social Democrats) forming a government with the clerical parties instead of a labor government with the Communist and Socialist Unity Parties. The latter is known as Mapam, and was the second party in the elections.

In due course the reformist-clerical coalition made concessions to the rightwing and bourgeoisie to the detriment of working class interests. The program of the Israel government which is anti-working class threatens the rights of workers, lowers their living standard and gives them no unemployment protection.

While the wages of workers and employees have twice been lowered on the basis of a false cost-of-living index, the profits of industrialists and corporations have not been touched. This is proved by bank balances, corporations' statements and dividends paid to shareholders, for example in the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the General Electric Company.

Conflicts are deepening in the trade unions where there is a workers opposition of over 40 percent and it is becoming clear that the reformist Mapas intends to use the trade unions for the government's anti-labor policy. Strikes, demonstrations, meetings, leaflets and newspapers voice the discontent of the workers with the present regime.

Despite a government-management campaign of threats and reprisals tens of thousands of workers have taken part in protest demonstrations and strikes in Haifa, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Ramle and many other towns. The compromising activities of the rightwing element may bring about a split in the Israel trade unions.

Slump Perils West Canada's Wheat Farmers

TORONTO, Nov. 14 (Telepress).—The groundwork for a new people's movement is being laid in Western Canada, where the whole traditional economy, wheat for Europe, faces collapse in the near future. Editor Leslie Morris reports from Regina, Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Tribune, that this year's shipment of wheat to Britain will likely be the last to be financed by United States Marshall Plan dollars. These dollars have paid for western wheat for the past two years, keeping the export price up and providing a floor for domestic prices. But such a foundation was dependent on the United States Government's decisions, not on Canada, Morris points out.

The sufferings of the prairie farmers in the impending crisis will be much greater than in the wheat market collapse of the 30's, Morris adds, because even at the disastrously low price prevailing then, wheat was still exchangeable for British pounds which could be converted into United States dollars to pay for imports from the United States. But this "cushion" has disappeared.

Western farmers face not only a market crisis but a sharpening of conflicts between the richer and poorer farmers as "free enterprise" works itself out, the Tribune editor states. Farm capital is moving rapidly into the hands of a "trust" group, with increasing dependence of the younger and poorer farmers upon this group for loans and other assistance.



THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH smuggled out of Greece shows one of the daily mass murders of Greek citizens by the police and troops of the monarchist-fascist Athens government. This is the same government sustained by funds and material taken out of the Jews of the Americas.

can people by the Truman Administration. It is the same government supported by the CIO and AFL top officials. Fascism is no respecter of women, as the photo shows. These women were accused of harboring partisans in their homes.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Seems to Me I've Heard This Song Before

EXACTLY THREE YEARS AGO the Sporting News devoted a whole page to the conflicting opinions of two International League sports writers on the chances of rookie Jackie Robinson making the grade in the big time. Voting in the negative was Cy Kritzer of Buffalo, who said Robinson was too old, couldn't hit, would put on weight, and what have you. Scribe Lloyd McGowan of Montreal said that Robinson was on the way to being a tremendous all round ballplayer who would, of course, make good, and would have made good five years earlier if not for discrimination.

Now here they go again. This time on the much-talked of Sam Jethroe, Negro outfielder who has been sold to Boston from Brooklyn's Montreal farm team for a whopping big price. Once again Kritzer puts his expert thumbs down, though now he hedges it a bit by saying Jethroe may stick with the Braves but "I doubt whether he will reach stardom or bat .300 in the Big Show."

Let's go into Kritzer's reasoning, such as it is. First he tries explaining how he went wrong on his Robinson prediction. He says: 1. Robinson became a much improved ballplayer with the

HERE'S JETHROE'S 1949 RECORD

C	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	PCT
153	635	152	208	34	17	17	89	80	.328

Dodgers. As though this is something strange, a ballplayer learning and improving under major league conditions and coaching. As if Jethroe can't equally work on and improve any faults he may have!

Then he says: "2. I figured that his age was against him, that he was already over his peak. But Negro athletes apparently mature later and are more durable, know how to relax better than their Caucasian brethren."

This is a sorry piece of alibi-ing, shot through with shoddy reasoning. In the first place Robinson was 28 when he came up to the Dodgers, and why did 28 suddenly become an "over the peak" age for Kritzer? Anybody who knows anything about big league baseball knows that if you want to generalize at all about age, 28 is normally a fine blend of maturity, full vigor and top performance. Babe Ruth, for example, broke the home run record when he was 29 and went on to six more great years after that. The business about Negro athletes maturing later is the purest kind of poppycock, springing from Negro-hating theories that there is something different physically about Negroes, theories long since blasted to oblivion by scientists, as well as by common sense. Negro athletes, like any other athletes, run to all "types." Robinson, if anything, is more along the tight, aggressive, non-relaxed Ty Cobb type on the field than the relaxed Joe DiMaggio type.

The payoff on Kritzer's arguments against both Robinson and Jethroe is that having set up for his Robinson alibi his phony premise of Negroes' age being less important, he then blithely forgets it later and predicts that Jethroe, who will be 29, will "fade quickly within a season or two."

Heavy? No Good. Light? No Good

HELL GET YOU coming and going, this Kritzer, especially, apparently, if you are a Negro athlete on the way up. In his argument on Robinson's chances he pointed out that Jackie might prove too heavy, had a tendency to put on weight. And Jethroe? "He is all bones. He could add 10 pounds without any damage. A knee or ankle misery would wreck him totally." Damned if you are and damned if you aren't! And I wish Mr. Kritzer would tell me of any big league ballplayer in history who WOULDNT be wrecked by "knee or ankle misery." (Jethroe, by the way, weighs 170.)

The last, and saddest, piece of weaseling on the fiasco of his Robinson prediction is this: "The majors are below prewar and there was and is more opportunity for the average player."

Now I ask you! Jackie Robinson, rookie of the year in his first season; batting champion, base stealing champion; second run batter in, the game's top second sacker and general sparkplug of his team's pennant drive this year, rated by many opposition managers the most remarkable all round star in the game, is an "average player." Does Mr. Kritzer know where Brooklyn can find any more average players like Jackie Robinson? Branch Rickey would love to know.

For the rest, on Jethroe's supposed fatal failings, Kritzer points to some of the hoary old chestnuts like "lack of imagination" (nine times last season Sam Jethroe, on his own, had enough imagination to take a maximum lead off third base, drive the pitcher half crazy with his feints, and then successfully steal home, far and away the most difficult and subtle feat any baserunner can accomplish!).

Kritzer also thinks he is not too good a defensive fielder and has an arm "not above average." That could certainly be a matter of opinion, and Mr. McGowan's opinion happens to be quite different.

As for hitting, Kritzer says blandly "Jethroe is not difficult to pitch to if the pitcher has control and something on his curve and fast ball." Just how much he means by "something" is hard to determine. If he means as much control, speed and curves as Christy Mathewson had, Kritzer may have a point. I'm sure the majority of pitchers in the International League, top AAA minor which has sent up more major leaguers than any other loop, have "something." And the record shows that in his first full year in AAA ball Jethroe batted .328, belted 17 home runs, led the league in triples and drove home the phenomenal number of 80 runs as a leadoff man. Not to mention, of course, setting an all-time base stealing record with a total of 89.

"Will Be Better Than Robinson"

McGOWAN SAYS flatly that he thinks Jethroe will be even more successful than Robinson. This is a large order, of course, but that is the Montreal scribe's judgment after watching both.

He says, "I'll throw the book (meaning Jethroe's fine record) out of the nearest window and still say that Swift Sam Jethroe, strictly on his ability, could catch a place on any one of the 16 Big

WORKER Sports

PICK YANKS TO UPSET BROWNS

New York is host to the big pro football attraction of the year this Sunday when the Cleveland Browns, perennial champions of the All American Conference, roar into the Yankee Stadium to meet the Yanks in the showdown, payoff game. In ten previous

ROBBY N.L. MOST VALUABLE

Jackie Robinson, great Brooklyn Dodgers second sacker, climaxed a big year by being officially voted the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1949. He will receive the Kenesaw Mountain Landis award. Twenty-four writers, three elected from each city, voted, listing ten players in the order of their value. Robinson received a total of 264 votes, followed by Musial with 226, Slaughter with 181, Kiner with 133 and Reese with 118. Jack notched 12 first place votes to five for Musial.



games with the Browns, no Yankee team has ever managed to beat the men of Paul Brown. Once the Yanks, with Spec Sander and Buddy Young running wild, got off to a 28-0 lead only to be tied by the implacable drive of the Clevelanders, led by the great pass-run duo of Otto Graham and Marion Motley.

But this is another year, another Yankee team, another coach and a lot of good young players. In their first crack at the Browns early this year at Cleveland, Red Strader and company outstinted the champs but lost 14-3. But since then their newly installed T formation has gained in deception and power and their young line, led by such formidables as Weinmeister and Signaigo, has hardened into the league's toughest defensive unit.

It's only fair to point out that the Browns have started rolling too after a wabbling start, and with Motley busting up the line again the threat of Graham's long passes to the speedy ends and backs has been restored and is a supreme test for any defense. A win will clinch things for the Browns, who are money players from way back.

The Yanks, since rising in stature with their 24-3 upset win over the Browns' long conquerors, the Frisco 49ers, haven't looked quite as sharp. They slid past Baltimore 21-14 after taking an early 21-0 lead, were overtaken by Buffalo after again starting as if to romp, and just made it against Chicago last Sunday.

Strader says the team will come up to the Frisco fighting pitch for this one. Don Panciera, rookie quarterback, is being given the go-ahead signal on throwing for touchdowns any time from any part of the field, and Buddy Young, who has been making at least one spectacular long run per game, is primed to go. The Yanks are confident that their line will not come out second best.

A full house, that rarity of rarities among pros in 1949, is expected if the weather is right. The game can be the making of a new power in the football world.

After this game, the Browns only have to face the Hornets, while the Yanks have a gruelling trip in which they tackle the Dons and the vengeful 49ers on the Coast. So it is obvious that the locals MUST win to stay in there.

FRISCO, THE OTHER AAC team with a remaining chance, is idle this weekend. Other games find the Dons at tailend Baltimore and Chicago at the rejuvenated Buffalo Bills, who still have play-off hopes after beating the Yanks and tying the Browns.

IN THE NATIONAL League, the Giants, still fighting desperately to displace the leading Philly Eagles as Eastern Division playoff representative, are home to the Detroit Lions, who haven't been winning many but have been tough to beat with Frank Tripucka pitching sensationally. In the battle of the boxoffice this should be the Yanks' week. The Bulldogs are just fodder for the Eagles at Philly.

The Worker Picks: The Yanks to upset Cleveland, Baltimore to beat Los Angeles Dons, Buffalo to beat Chicago. Also the Giants to down Detroit, Bears over Washington, Cards over Rams, Eagles over Bulldogs, Green Bay over Pittsburgh.

Two Platoon System Under Coaches Fire

Harvey Harmon, Rutgers football coach and a member of the national coaches rules committee, revived the two-platoon controversy this week when he asserted that free substitution would have to be ruled out of football "before it destroys the game."

Harmon said that the two platoon system, inaugurated by Michigan four years ago, had separated the "haves" from the "have-nots" definitely and that 90 percent of the nation's coaches are against the system.

Concurring with him, at a meeting of the New York Football Writers Association, were such coaches as Jim Tatum of Maryland, George Sauer of Navy, Rip Engle of Brown, Ed Danowski of Fordham, Hooks Nylm of NYU and Moon Mondschein of CCNY.

Tatum, former North Carolina All-American, insisted that teams with huge athletic appropriations which could afford offensive and defensive coaching staffs had a great edge on smaller schools. Sauer asserted that ruling out the system would provide closer games and Brown added that "if you have two factories you naturally can turn out more products than one factory."

That was a crack at schools which have two coaching staffs, and was supported by Danowski. Mylin said he favored the "old way."

"I have six boys who play 60 minutes," said Mondschein, "and what happens to them in the second half is criminal."

Time teams. If he can't, I'll quit scribbling about the pastime and start driving a hack."

He specifically takes issue with Kritzer on Jethroe's throwing, saying "Jethroe owns a much better than average righthand whip. He is accurate with it, too, and knows where to throw the ball." And he adds: "There is no exaggeration in the estimate that he's the fastest man in the game." He quotes big league scouts as saying that if Jethroe were white he would have been in the big leagues in '49, and that at current values a white player with Jethroe's ability would be worth twice what Boston paid Brooklyn.

Because 10 of the 16 big league organizations still are Jimcrow all the way through, very few expressed interest in buying Jethroe. "This," writes McGowan, "astonished Buzz Bavasi, general manager of the Royals, who asks: 'Name me any team in the majors with three outfielders better than Sam.'"

McGowan also points out that Jethroe "isn't strictly speed. . . . Manager Clay Hopper of the Royals found it advantageous to give Sam free rein on the base lines. Jethroe doesn't run just for the sake of running."

There you have it. Whose opinion do you like? There's hardly any question about the opinion of the Boston Brave scout!

NW Coach Thinks Gophers Toughest

Bob Voigts, coach of the Northwestern football team which played the top four teams in the Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl race, rated Minnesota as the team he'd like most not to play again.

Asked to choose between the Gophers, Michigan, Ohio State and Wisconsin, Voigts said:

"If we had to play all four of them again, if all of them were in the same mental condition, we'd have a tougher time beating Minnesota. Defensively Minnesota is a very powerful football team. Last week, what was it Pittsburgh made rushing, I think, a minus 27 yards. As far as material is concerned," he said, "Ohio State has more depth than Minnesota," but those two are not as apt to fool you as Michigan.

"Michigan has more finesse. Ohio State and Minnesota say they're going to run off tackle, buck up the middle and run around the ends and they'll do it. Minnesota more so than Ohio State."